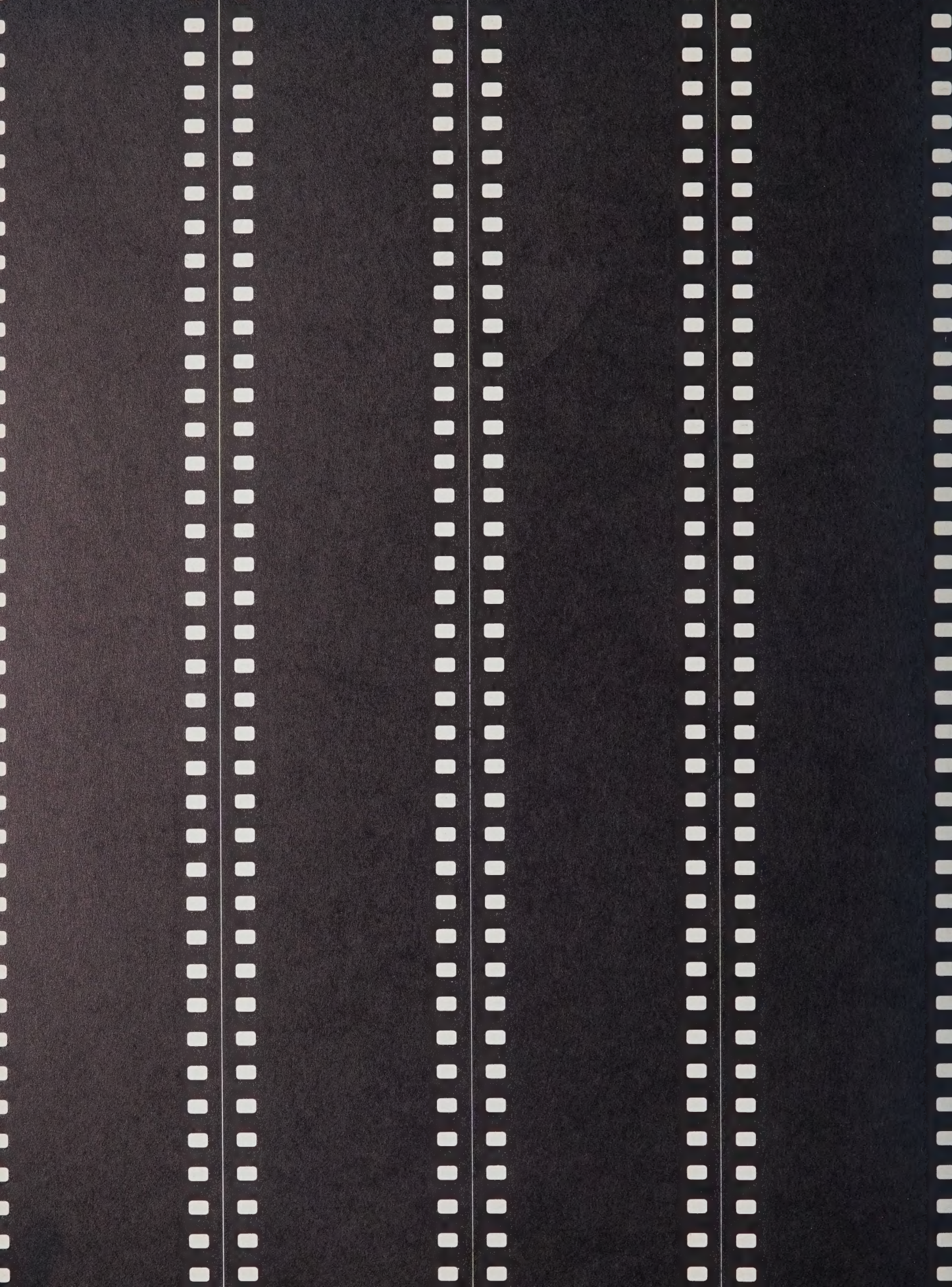
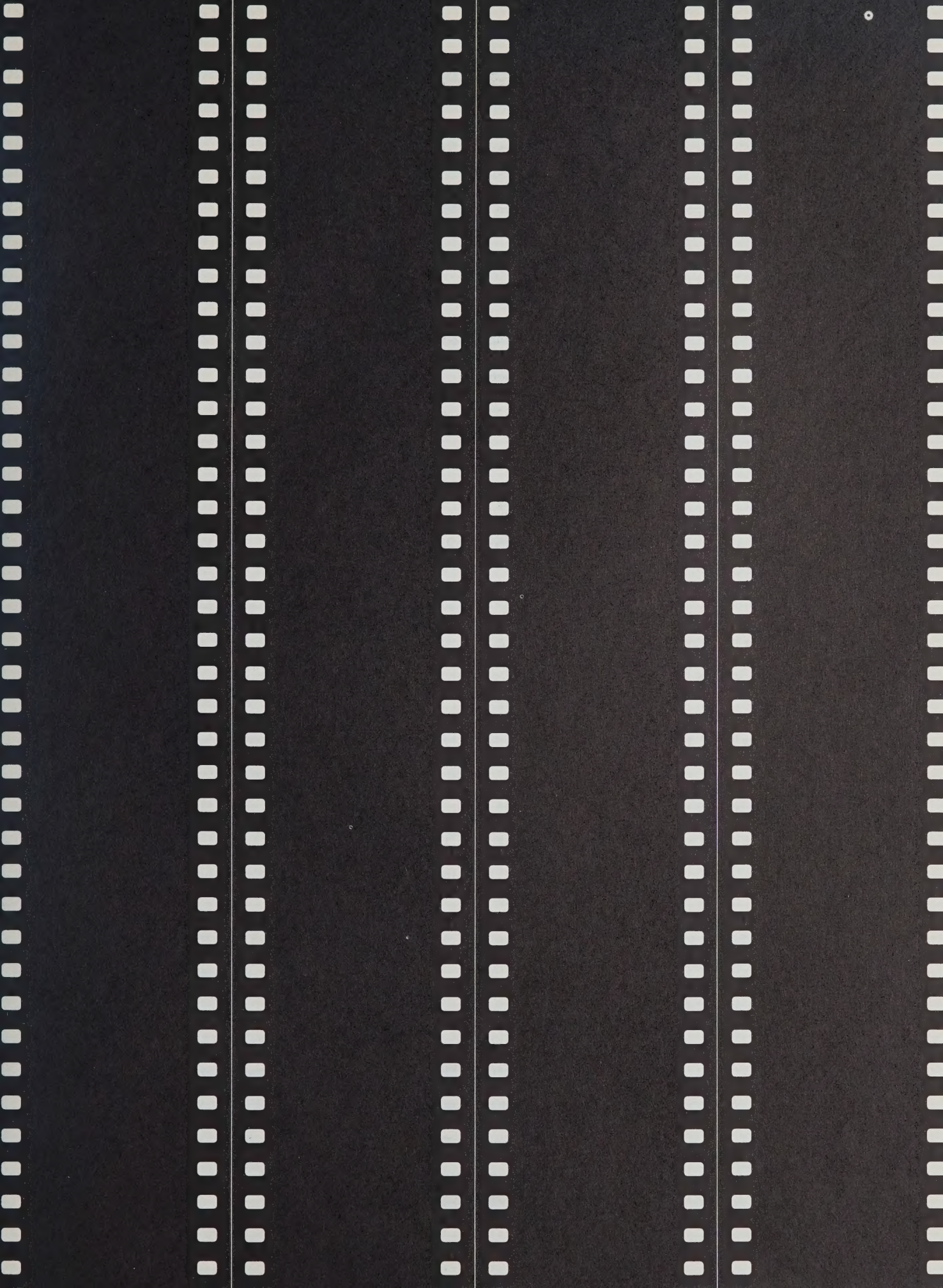


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Learning Materials Service Unit
Curriculum Section
Department
of Education
Film Catalogue
1968

One copy of this catalogue is sent to each school registered with the Learning Materials Service Unit for film services. Larger schools may request one or two additional copies.

For Emergency Service Only:

Telephone: Library 365-2646 (area code 416)

Director 365-2634 (area code 416)

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Also available from the Learning Materials Service Unit on request: **Audio-Visual Instructional Materials for Use in Ontario Schools**. This publication lists instructional materials and the sources from which they may be obtained: included are filmstrips, slides, recordings, free or inexpensive materials, and study prints and kits.

Films listed in this catalogue may NOT be used on television without permission from the film producer.

Conditions of film service

1. The School principal must sign all requests for films.
2. There is no charge for the use of films. Users are responsible for any damage to films while they are on loan from the Learning Materials Service Unit.
3. A change in shipping procedure is being made, effective November 1st 1968. The Department of Education will pay all outgoing and return postage on films sent by parcel post. Schools must, however
 - (a) affix to the shipping case, the gummed, return label enclosed in the film shipment
 - (b) take the films to the local post office.
4. Films are available for educational use in any Ontario school supported by public funds. Under no circumstances, however, may they be used for public entertainment or for showing at a time when admission is being charged.
5. Schools may keep films for four school days, exclusive of the day of the shipment and the day of its return. This time limit is intended to speed up circulation of films.
6. Films must NOT be transferred to another user without being returned to the Unit for inspection for damages.
7. Sound films must NOT be used on a silent projector.
8. The screening report form must be completed. The Learning Materials Service Unit bases its reports to the Minister of Education on this information.
9. The Learning Materials Service Unit may refuse service where these conditions are not observed.

Instructions for ordering films

1. Teachers applying for the loan of films should use the requisition form provided by the Learning Materials Service Unit and return it to the Learning Materials Service Unit, 559 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, approximately two weeks prior to date of film showing. Please do not forward advance requisitions to cover a full term.
2. When ordering films, teachers should use both code num-

ber and film title, for example **SA-18 More Power to the Farmer.**

3. First, second, and third choices should be included in order to allow for substitutions. Requests for films are filled in the order in which they are received; films cannot be booked in advance.
4. To prevent damage, only approved projectors may be used. A new projector must be registered with the Film Library on the Machine Approval Form which is available upon application to the Unit.
5. The film shipment should be checked immediately upon receipt at the school and any shortage or damage should be reported to the Learning Materials Service Unit at once.

Instructions for returning films

1. All films should be placed in the proper containers immediately after use.
2. All manuals accompanying films should be returned with the films.
3. Each school should be equipped with spare reels, 400-foot, 800-foot, 1200-foot and 1600-foot.
4. Teachers should **not** rewind films after the final showing.
5. The gummed label enclosed with the film shipment should be securely affixed to the film case, and the shipment taken to the Post Office.

Suggestions for effective use of films

The film as a teaching aid

The effectiveness of the film as an aid to teaching depends on the skill of the teacher; often the film's value may depend on the way it leads to the use of other teaching material.

Properly used, the film can clarify ideas and initiate questions which necessitate the use of reference material. It also can make a lesson stimulating and interesting to the students.

Through the skilful use of films in the classroom, the student may:

- see how movement occurs in any process
- see some processes not visible to the naked eye (through the use of animation or slow motion)
- see the relation between cause and effect
- feel the atmosphere of an historic event
- learn new attitudes through dramatic incidents and music on film
- develop ideas for further study.

A film may:

- introduce a teaching unit by building up motivation, general knowledge or attitudes
- present concrete detail that will clarify abstractions within the unit
- summarize a unit which has already been covered.

The teacher should:

- plan the use of the film in relation to the rest of his work
- preview the films available and select the one best suited to his plans; if a film is NOT related to the class program, it should be returned without being used.
- prepare the class for the showing
- show the film
- follow up the showing with discussions and projects
- show again when necessary.

To prepare the class for a showing, the teacher might:

- list on the board questions which the film should answer; sometimes the students might discuss the possible answers they will find in the film.
- describe in a general way the nature of the film
- turn over preparation to a group of students, have them preview the film and introduce it to the class.

To show the film, the teacher should:

- set up the machine and thread the film before the class period
- try out the film so that the focus and volume will be correct
- check arrangements for seating the students and darkening the room
- learn to handle the projector competently.

After the showing, the teacher may:

- discuss questions previously listed
- encourage new questions and comments
- give an objective test if the purpose of the film has been to provide information; most teachers will probably decide that many films are unsuitable for tests.
- encourage the students to carry out any creative work inspired by the film

- show the film again if the discussion period has revealed any misconceptions
- keep notes on all films in order to improve future lessons with the same film.

To operate the projector, the teacher should:

- study the manufacturer's instruction booklet
- keep the machine clean
- oil the machine according to the manufacturer's instructions, then remove excess oil
- make certain that the film is properly threaded before screening
- make preliminary tests by projecting a few feet of film before the actual showing
- clean the projector with extra care before showing a colour film

A film can be damaged by:

- **dirt and dust;** always wipe off the film guide and the pressure plate with a chamois after each showing; a machine should be returned to the dealer for cleaning twice a year.
- **excess oil;** always remove excess oil after lubrication.
- **tearing of perforations;** always keep a full loop at the top and bottom of the gate to prevent such tears; improper splicing can also cause tears; always return a broken film to the Audio Visual Unit for splicing.
- **scratching;** this can be caused by careless projectionists who tighten a loosely-wound reel of film by pulling it.
- **heat;** heat can cause damage if the projectionist stops the machine while the light is on.
- **being shown on the wrong kind of projector;** this is why the Audio Visual Unit insists on registration of all school projectors.
- **absence of operator;** someone should be in attendance all the time a projector is being used. Unnecessary damage often occurs when a projector is left unattended.

Here are some suggestions for light control:

- The screen should be the brightest object in the room; sunlight should be excluded so that it does not produce reflections.
- Pull-drapes made of finer's satin, denim, or twill are the most satisfactory black-out devices. If they are suspended on tracks two or three inches in from the wall, they will still allow ventilation in the room. Translucent shades are unsuitable but opaque shades with metal or wood casings give adequate light control; if casings are not available, the shades should be mounted outside the interior window with at least four inches overlapping. These are the cheapest but the least durable of available black-out measures. Ordinary Venetian blinds are feasible for use with black and white films but seldom darken a room enough for colour films. Full-closure Venetian blinds are available but expensive.
- When a new school is built, architects can usually offer suggestions for extremely efficient black-out devices that would be expensive for a school already built.

Classified lists of films according to subject areas

NOTES

1. All films are sound films. Do not run any of these films on a silent projector.
2. The curriculum provides for four Divisions. The following abbreviations will be used to indicate the Division where each film can be used most effectively.

Primary Division—Grades 1 to 3 Pr.
 Junior Division—Grades 4 to 6 Jr.
 Intermediate Division—Grades 7 to 10 ... Int.
 Senior Division—Grades 11 to 13 Sr.

ART

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
A-28	Animules (colour)	L. Shore	11	Jr.	45
A-1	Arts and Crafts in Mexico (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	45
A-39	Arts and Crafts in Norway (colour)	Jan. Wik	14	Int.	45
A-29	Art and Motion (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	45
A-84	Art and You (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Int. Sr.	45
A-109	Art Discovered in Nature (colour)	Bailey	11	Pr.	45
A-38	Art from Scrap (colour)	Crawley	11	Jr. Int.	45
A-62	Art in the Western World (colour)	E.B.	30	Int. Sr.	45
A-101	Artist in Nature (colour)	Bailey	11	Sr.	45
A-110	Artistry of Bruce Goff (colour)	Thorne	14	Sr.	45
A-85	Caravaggio and Baroque (colour)	McG-H	14	Jr.	45
A-111	Ceramic Art—Coil Method (colour)	McG-H	21	Int. Sr.	46
A-30	Ceramics Simple (b/w)	A.V.E.D.	11	Int. Sr.	46
A-86	Collage: Exploring Texture (colour)	I.F.B.	13	Pr. Jr.	46
A-53	Colour (colour)	E.B.	6	Jr.	46
A-105	Colour and Pigment in Art (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	46
A-40	Crayon Resist (colour)	Bailey	6	Jr.	46
A-63	Cubism (colour)	Bailey	7	Int. Sr.	46
A-95	David Milne (colour)	N.F.B.	13	Sr.	46
A-87	Design Into Space (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	46
A-16	Design to Music (colour)	I.F.B.	6	Jr. Int.	46
A-88	Design with Paper (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	46
A-89	Discovering Colour (colour)	F.A.C.	15	Int. Sr.	46
A-103	Discovering Composition in Art (colour)	F.A.C.	16	Int. Sr.	46
A-112	Discovering Dark and Light (colour)	F.A.C.	18	Sr.	46
A-113	Discovering Harmony in Art (colour)	F.A.C.	16	Sr.	46
A-90	Discovering Perspective (colour)	F.A.C.	14	Jr. Sr.	46
A-91	Discovering Texture (colour)	F.A.C.	17	Int. Sr.	46
A-96	Dürer and the Renaissance (colour)	McG-H	14	Sr.	46
A-71	Enamelling Art (colour)	I.F.B.	16	Int. Sr.	46
A-104	Eskimo Artist: Kenojuak (colour)	N.F.B.	20	Sr.	46
A-23	Fiddle De Dee (colour)	N.F.B.	6	Int. Sr.	47
A-17	Finger Painting (colour)	I.F.B.	6	Int. Sr.	47
A-54	Form (colour)	E.B.	6	Jr.	47

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
A-79	Glory of Goya (b/w)	Pictura	17	Sr.	47
A-97	Gothic Art (colour)	McG-H	18	Sr.	47
A-80	Grant Wood (b/w)	Pictura	15	Sr.	47
A-72	Guernica, Pablo Picasso (b/w)	Pictura	15	Sr.	47
A-98	How to Make a Stencil Print (colour)	Bailey	11	Jr. Int.	47
A-73	Insects and Painting (colour)	Bailey	5	Jr.	47
A-48	Jolifou Inn (colour)	N.F.B.	11	Int. Sr.	47
A-49	Kumak the Sleepy Hunter (colour)	Dunclaren	11	Jr. Int.	47
A-74	Lascaux (Cradle of Man's Art) (colour)	I.F.B.	22	Int. Sr.	47
A-18	Leather Work (b/w)	UNIVSH	22	Int. Sr.	47
A-81	Legend of St. Ursula (b/w)	Pictura	11	Sr.	47
A-64	Legend of the Raven (colour)	Imp.Oil	14	Int. Sr.	47
A-55	Leonardo da Vinci (colour)	E.B.	25	Sr.	47
A-106	Let's Draw with Crayons (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	47
A-56	Light and Dark (colour)	E.B.	6	Jr.	47
A-57	Line (colour)	E.B.	6	Jr.	47
A-92	Line and Art (colour)	Thorne	11	Int.	47
A-102	Lines in Relief: Woodcut and Block Printing (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	48
A-31	Lisner (colour)	N.F.B.	20	Int. Sr.	48
A-24	Loom Weaving (colour)	Crawley	6	Jr. Int.	48
A-19	Loon's Necklace, The (colour)	Imp.Oil	11	Int. Sr.	48
A-107	Making a Mobile (colour)	Bailey	11	Int.	48
A-5	Making of a Mural (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	48
A-25	Mask, Making A (colour)	I.F.B.	6	Jr. Int.	48
A-108	Michelangelo and His Art (colour)	Coronet	16	Int. Sr.	48
A-20	Model House Making (colour)	I.F.B.	6	Jr. Int.	48
A-41	Monotype Printing (colour)	Bailey	6	Jr.	48
A-21	Mother Goose (colour)	Bailey	11	Pr.	48
A-65	Mural (Imperial Oil Building) (colour)	Imp.Oil	30	Int. Sr.	48
A-58	Nature of Colour (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	48
A-66	Non-Objective Art (colour)	Bailey	11	Int. Sr.	48
A-59	Oriental Brushwork (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	48
A-99	Painting a Province (New Brunswick)	N.F.B.	23	Int. Sr.	48
A-35	Painting Trees with Eliot O'Hara (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	48
A-67	Painting with Calligraphy (colour)	E.B.	12	Int. Sr.	49
A-22	Paper Sculpture (colour)	I.F.B.	6	Jr. Int.	49
A-42	Papier Maché Animals, How to Make (colour)	Bailey	16	Jr.	49
A-75	Perspective Drawing (b/w)	U. Cal.	11	Sr.	49
A-26	Picture Making, Beginning of (colour)	I.F.B.	6	Pr.	49
A-27	Picture Making at the Gang Age (colour)	I.F.B.	6	Jr.	49
A-43	Picture Making by Teenagers (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int. Sr.	49
A-7	Plastic Art (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	49
A-50	Poster Making: Design (colour)	Bailey	11	Jr. Int.	49
A-51	Potato Prints, How to Make (colour)	Bailey	16	Jr. Int.	49
A-32	Potter's Wheel, The (b/w)	A. Moore	11	Int.	49
A-9	Primitive Painters of Charlevoix (Quebec) (colour)	N.F.B.	22	Int. Sr.	49
A-76	Print with a Brayer (colour)	Bailey	8	Int. Sr.	49
A-44	Puppet, How to Make a (colour)	Bailey	16	Jr.	49
A-10	Puppetry (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	49
A-52	Rembrandt (colour)	E.B.	27	Int. Sr.	49
A-36	Rembrandt: Poet of Light (b/w)	I.F.B.	16	Int. Sr.	49
A-45	Rhythm in Paint (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	49
A-100	Rise of Greek Art (colour)	McG-H	18	Sr.	49
A-33	Sculpture from Life (b/w)	A. Moore	11	Int.	49
A-37	Seasons, The (colour)	Imp.Oil	16	Int. Sr.	50
A-34	Silk Screen Print, How to Make a (b/w)	Bailey	20	Int.	50
A-77	Silk Screen Printing (b/w)	Bailey	22	Int. Sr.	50

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
A-114	Stone Cutter (colour)	Bryan	7	Sr.	50
A-60	Texture (colour)	E.B.	6	Jr.	50
A-12	Third Dimension (b/w)	N.F.B.	22	Int. Sr.	50
A-47	Torn Paper (colour)	Bailey	6	Jr. Int.	50
A-82	Toulouse Lautrec (b/w)	Pictura	17	Sr.	50
A-83	Varley (colour)	N.F.B.	16	Jr. Int.	50
A-68	Velasquez (colour)	I.F.B.	16	Sr.	50
A-78	Weeds and Mosaics (colour)	Bailey	5	Jr.	50
A-61	What is Art? (colour)	E.B.	6	Jr.	50
A-93	What Shall We Paint? (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr. Jr.	50
A-69	Wire and Paper Animals (colour)	Rank	11	Pr. Jr.	50

COMMERCIAL

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
C-10	Office Courtesy (colour)	E.B.	12	Int.	50
C-11	Office Etiquette (b/w)	E.B.	14	Int.	50
C-12	Office Teamwork (colour)	E.B.	12	Int.	50
C-4	Secretary Takes Dictation (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	50
C-13	Secretary, The: A Normal Day (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	50
C-5	Secretary Transcribes (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	51
C-9	Typing Skills, Building (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	51
C-6	Typing Skills: Daily Job Techniques (colour)	Coronet	13	Int. Sr.	51

ENGLISH

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
E-53	Adventures of a Baby Fox (colour)	E.B.	14	Pr.	51
E-79	Adventures of a Chipmunk Family (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	51
E-39	Ancient Mariner, The (b/w)	U. Cal.	30	Int. Sr.	51
E-136	Ant and the Grasshopper (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	51
E-103	Aristotle's Ethics, Book I—Theory of Happiness (colour)	E.B.	30	Sr.	51
E-104	Athens—The Golden Age (colour)	E.B.	30	Sr.	51
E-25	Autumn is an Adventure (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	51
E-131	Bear and the Hunter (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	51
E-54	Birds of Our Story Books (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	51
E-66	Brown Bears Go Fishing (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	51
E-123	Canada Goose (colour)	Gibson	7	Jr.	51
E-80	Carpet Under Every Classroom (b/w)	Hoch	14	Int. Sr.	51
E-21	Chucky Lou (colour)	Ind. U.	11	Pr.	51
E-81	Corral (b/w)	N.F.B.	11	Jr.	51
E-82	Cuckoo Clock that Wouldn't Cuckoo, The (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	51
E-113	David and Mr. Micawber (b/w)	Coronet	24	Sr.	52
E-11	Do Words Ever Fool You? (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	52
E-83	Elephant Baby (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	52
E-132	Emperor's New Clothes, The (colour)	McG-H	18	Pr.	52
E-12	England, Background of Literature (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	52

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
E-67	English Literature: Romantic Period (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	52
E-84	English Literature: 17th Century (colour)	Coronet	13	Int. Sr.	52
E-26	Flipper the Seal (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	52
E-55	Fluffy the Ostrich (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	52
E-27	Frank and His Dog (colour)	E.B.	6	Pr.	52
E-14	Frisky, the Calf (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	52
E-74	Frog Princess, The (colour)	E.B.	6	K. Pr.	52
E-47	Fun With Speech Sounds (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	52
E-105	Glooscap Country (colour)	N.F.B.	14	Jr.	52
E-40	Golden Axe, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	52
E-56	Goldilocks and the Three Bears (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	52
E-106	Greek Lyric Poetry (colour)	E.B.	30	Sr.	52
E-90	Hamlet: The Age of Elizabeth (colour)	E.B.	30	Sr.	52
E-119	Hamlet and the Ghost (b/w)	Rank	15	Sr.	52
E-120	Hamlet: The Gravediggers' Scene (b/w)	Rank	11	Sr.	52
E-91	Hamlet: What Happens in Hamlet (colour)	E.B.	30	Sr.	53
E-92	Hamlet: The Poisoned Kingdom (colour)	E.B.	30	Sr.	53
E-93	Hamlet: The Readiness is All (colour)	E.B.	30	Sr.	53
E-114	Hansel and Gretel (colour)	Bailey	11	Pr.	53
E-1	Hare and the Tortoise (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	53
E-121	Henry V: Globe Theatre, (Act I, Scenes 1 and 2) (colour)	Rank	22	Int. Sr.	53
E-57	Hoppy, the Bunny (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	53
E-139	How to Read a Book (colour)	Coronet	11	Sr.	53
E-58	It's Fun to Read Books (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	53
E-28	Jean and Her Doll (colour)	E.B.	6	Pr.	53
E-48	King Midas, Story of (colour)	Bailey	11	Pr.	53
E-3	Know Your Library (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	53
E-75	Lake District, The (colour)	U.K.I.S.	14	Int. Sr.	53
E-41	Let's Pronounce Well (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	53
E-107	Let's Write a Story (colour)	Churchill	11	Pr. Jr.	53
E-31	Listen Well, Learn Well (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	53
E-59	Little Black Lamb (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	53
E-140	Little Mariner, The (colour)	E.B.	20	Pr. Jr.	53
E-22	Little Red Hen, The (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	53
E-30	Little Red Riding Hood (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	53
E-17	Longfellow (b/w)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	53
E-124	Macbeth: The Politics of Power, Part I (colour)	E.B.	28	Sr.	53
E-125	Macbeth: The Themes of Macbeth, Part II (colour)	E.B.	28	Sr.	54
E-126	Macbeth: The Secret'st Man, Part III (colour)	E.B.	33	Sr.	54
E-36	Mark Twain and Tom Sawyer (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	54
E-49	Midsummer Night's Dream (colour)	Coronet	14	Sr.	54
E-115	Miller Grinds Wheat (colour)	Bailey	11	Pr.	54
E-69	Monkey Who Would Be King, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	54
E-141	Moonbeam Princess, The (colour)	Coronet	18	Pr. Jr.	54
E-94	Morning on the Lièvre (colour)	N.F.B.	14	Sr.	54
E-108	Musicians in the Woods (colour)	Coronet	15	Pr. Jr.	54
E-18	New England, Background of Literature (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	54
E-127	A Night to Remember (b/w)	Rank	11	Sr.	54
E-133	Novel of the 19th Century (colour)	Grover	23	Sr.	54

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
E-95	The Novel: What It Is (colour)	E.B.	34	Sr.	54
E-96	The Novel: Early Victorian England and Charles Dickens (colour)	E.B.	34	Sr.	54
E-97	The Novel: Great Expectations—Part I (colour)	E.B.	34	Sr.	54
E-98	The Novel: Great Expectations—Part II (colour)	E.B.	34	Sr.	54
E-128	Oliver Twist (b/w)	Rank	9	Sr.	55
E-43	One Rainy Day (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr.	55
E-99	Parts of Speech (colour)	Coronet	14	Jr.	55
E-116	Pauline Johnson (colour)	Pioneer	6	Int.	55
E-60	People of the Reindeer (b/w)	E.B.	18	Pr.	55
E-109	Plato's Apology—The Life and Teachings of Socrates (colour)	E.B.	30	Sr.	55
E-134	Poetry for Beginners (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	55
E-142	Power of Speech (colour)	Coronet	20	Pr. Jr.	55
E-89	Preparing Your Book Report (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	55
E-70	Prickly the Porcupine (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	55
E-76	Puss in Boots (b/w)	E.B.	14	Pr. Jr.	55
E-122	Robin, The (colour)	Gibson	6	Pr.	55
E-32	Rumpelstiltskin (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	55
E-33	Sailing a Toy Boat (colour)	E.B.	6	Pr.	55
E-13	Scotland, Background of Literature (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	55
E-135	Sea Fever (colour)	Cahill	6	Int. Sr.	55
E-77	Sea, the Background for Literature (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	55
E-71	Shaggy, The Coyote (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	55
E-34	Shakespeare, Wm: Background for His Works (colour)	Coronet	22	Int. Sr.	56
E-61	Shakespeare William (b/w)	E.B.	25	Int. Sr.	56
E-117	Shepherd, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	11	Jr. Int.	56
E-118	Shoemaker and the Elves (colour)	Coronet	14	Pr.	56
E-19	Sparky, the Colt (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	56
E-8	Spelling is Easy (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	56
E-20	Spotty the Fawn (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	56
E-86	Spotty the Fawn in Winter (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	56
E-87	Stage Craft: Scenery Frame Construction (colour)	Coronet	11	Sr.	56
E-45	Story Acting is Fun (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	56
E-100	Story of a Book (colour)	Churchill	10	Jr.	56
E-50	Stratford Adventure, The (colour)	N.F.B.	30	Int. Sr.	56
E-78	Summer is an Adventure (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	56
E-35	Surprise for Jean (colour)	E.B.	6	Pr.	56
E-62	Tale of a Groundhog's Shadow (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	56
E-63	Tale of the Fiords (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	56
E-51	Three Fox Fables (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	56
E-64	Three Little Pigs (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	56
E-101	Thumbelina (b/w)	Primrose	11	Pr. Jr.	57
E-129	Tuffy the Turtle (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	57
E-72	Two Little Raccoons (b/w)	McG-H	11	Pr.	57
E-46	Ugly Duckling (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	57
E-110	Walker in the Snow (colour)	Pioneer	7	Int. Sr.	57
E-10	We Discover the Dictionary (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	57
E-52	We Discover the Library (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	57
E-37	Why Punctuate? (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr. Int.	57
E-65	Winter is an Adventure (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	57
E-102	Woody Woodchuck's Adventure (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	57

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
E-73	Woolly the Lamb (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	57
E-88	Word Building in Our Language (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	57
E-24	Wordsworth Country (b/w)	Rank	14	Int. Sr.	57
E-111	Writing a Report (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	57
E-130	Yeats Country (colour)	I.F.B.	18	Int. Sr.	57
E-112	You and Your Library (colour)	A.V.E.D.	11	Jr. Int.	57
E-38	Zoo Animals of Our Storybooks (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	57

GUIDANCE

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
G-91	Allen is my Brother (colour)	Churchill	11	Pr. Jr.	57
G-80	Appointment with Youth (b/w)	Crawley	26	Int. Sr.	57
G-38	Are You Popular? (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	58
G-110	Automation: What it is and What it Does (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	58
G-103	Beginning Responsibility: Doing Things for Ourselves in School (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	58
G-67	Beginning to Date (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	58
G-85	Being on Time (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	58
G-49	Benefits of Looking Ahead (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	58
G-95	Careers in Agriculture (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	58
G-86	Careers in the Building Trades (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	58
G-96	Chartered Accountant in Canada (b/w)	Crawley	16	Int. Sr.	58
G-51	Cheating (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr. Int.	58
G-39	Counselling, Its Tools and Techniques (b/w)	Voc. Guid. Inc.	22	Int. Sr.	58
G-52	Country Magistrate (b/w)	N.F.B.	22	Int. Sr.	58
G-53	Courtesy for Beginners (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	58
G-81	Courtesy, Words of (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Pr. Jr.	58
G-54	Date Etiquette (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	58
G-55	Decisions, Making Your Own (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	58
G-47	Developing Responsibility (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	58
G-69	Do Better on Your Examinations (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	58
G-40	Everyday Courtesy (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	59
G-41	Family Life (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	59
G-70	Farmer, The (colour)	E.B.	15	Int.	59
G-102	Finding Information (colour)	Churchill	11	Int.	59
G-42	Finding the Right Job (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	59
G-71	Good Loser, The (b/w)	McG-H.	15	Int. Sr.	59
G-92	Helping Johnny Remember (colour)	Portafilms	11	Pr. Jr.	59
G-93	High School Prom (colour)	Coronet	16	Int. Sr.	59
G-72	Homework (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	59
G-58	Honest Truth, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	6	Int. Sr.	59
G-48	How to Keep a Job (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	59
G-119	How to Study (colour)	Coronet	11	Sr.	59
G-87	How to Take a Test (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	59
G-104	Improving Your Study Habits (colour)	McG-H.	14	Int. Sr.	59
G-116	Job Interview-Three Young Men (colour)	I.F.B.	16	Int. Sr.	59
G-117	Job Interview-Three Young Women (colour)	I.F.B.	16	Int. Sr.	59
G-88	Kindness to Others (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	59

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
G-74	Learning to Study (b/w)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	59
G-43	Life Insurance Occupations (b/w)	L.U.	11	Int. Sr.	60
G-59	Majority Vote, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	6	Int. Sr.	60
G-75	Making Friends (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	60
G-44	Making the Most of School (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	60
G-97	Manners in Public (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr.	60
G-76	Mind Your Manners (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	60
G-111	The Miner (colour)	N.F.B.	19	Int.	60
G-105	Nation Builders (colour)	Ont. Dept. of Mines	25	Sr.	60
G-112	No Reason to Stay (b/w)	N.F.B.	28	Int. Sr.	60
G-82	Occupation, Choosing Your (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	60
G-60	One Man's Opinion (b/w)	N.F.B.	6	Int. Sr.	60
G-89	Other People's Property (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr. Int.	60
G-90	Other People's Things (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	60
G-61	Personal Qualities for Job Success (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	60
G-62	Procrastinator, The (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	60
G-113	Rafe: Developing Giftedness in the Educationally Disadvantaged (colour)	Bailey	20	Sr.	60
G-63	Responsibility: Beginning — Taking Care of Things (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	60
G-120	Salesmanship: Career Opportunities (colour)	Journal	15	Sr.	60
G-64	School Activities and You (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	61
G-77	Selling as a Career (b/w)	Coronet	11	Sr.	61
G-45	Shy Guy (b/w)	Coronet	14	Int.	61
G-65	Shyness (b/w)	N.F.B.	22	Int. Sr.	61
G-107	Technicians in Our Changing World (colour)	Stanton	14	Int. Sr.	61
G-66	Vocations: How to Investigate (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	61
G-114	Wayne and Shuster Look at Technical Training in Canada (colour)	N.F.B.	25	Int. Sr.	61
G-99	What About Prejudice? (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	61
G-100	What About School Spirit? (b/w)	McG-H.	14	Int. Sr.	61
G-118	What is Automation (colour)	F.A.C.	14	Int. Sr.	61
G-106	When I'm Old Enough—Goodbye (b/w)	U.S. Dept. of Labour	29	Int. Sr.	61
G-109	You and the Aerospace Future (colour)	Crawley	23	Int. Sr.	61
G-46	You and Your Work (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	61
G-101	You Can Go A Long Way (b/w)	N.F.B.	21	Int. Sr.	61
G-84	Your Table Manners (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr. Int.	61
G-115	Yours, Mine and Ours (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	61

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
H-94	About the Human Body (colour)	Churchill	16	Int.	61
H-40	Alcohol and the Human Body (b/w)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	62
H-72	Alexander Learns Good Health (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	62
H-41	Appreciating Our Parents (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr.	62
H-42	Atomic Alert (b/w)	E.B.	22	Int. Sr.	62
H-61	Bacteria: Friend and Foe (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	62
H-108	Be Water Wise (colour)	Sun Life	14	Jr. Int.	62
H-43	Bicycle Safety (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr. Int.	62
H-109	Boating and Good Sense (colour)	Sun Life	14	Jr. Int.	62

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
H-116	Boy to Man (colour)	Churchill	16	Int. Sr.	62
H-35	Common Cold (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	62
H-120	Dangerous Playground (colour)	Const. Safety			
		Ind.	18	Jr.	62
H-5	Digestion of Foods (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	62
H-104	Discovery of Insulin (b/w)	N.F.B.	18	Int. Sr.	62
H-88	Dress for Health (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	62
H-121	Drugs and the Nervous System (colour)	Churchill	16	Sr.	62
H-80	Ears and Hearing, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	62
H-68	Ears, Nose and Throat (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr. Int.	62
H-69	Eat for Health (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	62
H-30	Elimination (b/w)	Rank	11	Int.	62
H-129	Exploring Your Growth (colour)	Churchill	11	Int.	63
H-8	Eyes and their Care (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	63
H-51	First Aid on the Spot (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	63
H-122	Germs and What They Do (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	63
H-117	Girl to Woman (colour)	Churchill	16	Int.	63
H-36	Glen Wakes Up (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Pr.	63
H-73	Good Grooming for Girls (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	63
H-123	Growing Up (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	63
H-44	Hair and Nails, Care of the (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	63
H-95	Health Heroes: The Battle Against Disease (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	63
H-96	Health in Our Community (colour)	E.B.	16	Jr. Int.	63
H-89	Healthy Feet (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	63
H-74	Healthy Lungs (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	63
H-97	Healthy Skin (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	63
H-12	Heart and Circulation, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	63
H-124	Heart, Lungs and Circulation (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	63
H-45	Heredity and Environment (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	63
H-125	Hooked	Churchill	20	Sr.	63
H-75	How Billy Keeps Clean (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	64
H-83	How Our Bodies Fight Disease (b/w)	E.B.	9	Int.	64
H-126	Human and Animal Beginnings (colour)	E.C.B.	15	Pr. Jr.	64
H-76	Immunization (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	64
H-98	In Case of Fire (colour)	E.B.	20	Jr. Int.	64
H-111	Is Smoking Worth It? (colour)	Am. Cancer Society	19	Int.	64
H-105	It's Best to Know (b/w)	Alc. Research	8	Int.	64
H-84	Keeping Clean and Neat (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	64
H-127	L.S.D.—Insight or Insanity (colour)		18	Sr.	64
H-64	Learning About Our Bodies (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	64
H-65	Let's Be at Home in the Water (colour)	Porta	11	Jr. Int.	64
H-112	Let's Discuss Smoking (b/w)	N.F.B.	17	Int. Sr.	64
H-37	Let's Play Fair (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	64
H-31	Let's Play Safe (colour)	Porta	11	Pr. Jr.	64
H-91	Let's Think and Be Safe (colour)	Porta	11	Pr. Jr.	64
H-85	Live and Learn (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	64
H-92	Living and Growing (b/w)	Churchill	11	Pr.	64
H-70	Look Alert: Stay Unhurt (b/w)	N.F.B.	16	Jr.	64
H-14	Mechanisms of Breathing (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	65
H-46	Muscle Strain, How to Avoid (b/w)	Bray	22	Int.	65
H-106	Muscles and Bones of the Body (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	65
H-99	Nervous System (colour)	Coronet	16	Int.	65
H-77	No Time to Spare (colour)	Life Ins.	11	Int.	65
H-86	Nose, Learning About Your (colour)	E.B.	8	Jr. Int.	65
H-66	One Little Indian (colour)	N.F.B.	16	Pr. Jr.	65
H-47	Other Fellow's Feelings, The (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Pr. Jr.	65
H-128	Our Senses, What They Do For Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	65

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
H-110	Our Wonderful Ears and Their Care (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	65
H-54	Outsider, The (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Sr.	65
H-32	Patty Learns to Stop, Look and Listen (colour)	Frith	16	Jr.	65
H-55	Personal Health for Boys (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	65
H-56	Personal Health for Girls (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	65
H-16	Playground Safety (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	65
H-33	Posture Habits (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	65
H-107	Rescue Breathing (b/w)	A.F.P.	18	Int.	65
H-57	Respiration, External (colour)	Rank	16	Int.	65
H-58	Rules and Laws (b/w)	E.B.	16	Jr. Int.	65
H-34	Safe Living at School (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	66
H-118	Safety After School (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	66
H-20	Safety in the Home (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	66
H-59	Safety in the Street (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	66
H-79	Safety in Winter (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	66
H-93	Safety on the School Bus (colour)	E.B.	11	All	66
H-67	Skin, Care of the (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Int.	66
H-113	Sleepy Heads (colour)	Stanton	10	Pr. Jr.	66
H-87	Spinal Column, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	66
H-101	Taking Care of Myself (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	66
H-23	Teeth, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	66
H-114	Teeth White—Teeth Bright (colour)	M.-L.	10	Int.	66
H-102	That They May Live (colour)	Pyramid	19	Int.	66
H-130	Tissues of the Human Body (colour)	Churchill	16	Int. Sr.	66
H-71	Tobacco and the Human Body (b/w)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	66
H-103	Tommy's Healthy Teeth (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	66
H-28	Water—Friend or Enemy? (colour)	Disney	11	Int.	66
H-49	Why Won't Tommy Eat? (colour)	N.F.B.	22	Int.	66
H-115	Your Body and Its Parts (colour)	E.B.	12	Jr.	66
H-119	Your Clothing Can Burn (colour)	Higgins	22	Jr. Int.	67

HOME ECONOMICS

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
HE-42	A is for Architecture (colour)	N.F.B.	30	Sr.	67
HE-57	Angotee (colour)	N.F.B.	31	Sr.	67
HE-59	Balinese Family, A (b/w)	N.Y.U.	20	Sr.	67
HE-60	Bar Mitzvah (b/w)	N.F.B.	14	Sr.	67
HE-61	Bathing Babies in Three Cultures (b/w)	N.Y.U.	9	Sr.	67
HE-43	Beginnings of Conscience (b/w)	McG-H.	16	Sr.	67
HE-44	Being Different (b/w)	N.F.B.	10	Sr.	67
HE-67	Buying Your New House (b/w)	C.M.H.C.	15	Sr.	67
HE-45	Canadian Profile (b/w)	N.F.B.	52	Sr.	67
HE-46	Changing City (colour)	N.F.B.	28	Sr.	67
HE-47	Charming Couple, This (b/w)	McG-H.	20	Sr.	67
HE-62	Childhood Rivalry in Bali and New Guinea (b/w)	N.Y.U.	10	Sr.	67
HE-48	Children of Change (b/w)	I.F.B.	30	Sr.	67
HE-68	Choosing a House Design (b/w)	C.M.H.C.	15	Sr.	67
HE-69	Choosing Your Neighbourhood and Lot (b/w)	C.M.H.C.	15	Sr.	67

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
HE-49	City and the Future, The (City Part 6) (b/w)	N.F.B.	28	Sr.	67
HE-63	Decision, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	28	Sr.	68
HE-39	Early Marriage (colour)	Oregon Uni.	26	Int. Sr.	68
HE-64	Fifty Miles from Poona (b/w)	N.F.B.	19	Sr.	68
HE-26	Flaxen Heritage (colour)	Gift	14	Int. Sr.	68
HE-28	Four Families (b/w)	N.F.B.	59	Int. Sr.	68
HE-29	Frustrating Fours and Fascinating Fives (colour)	N.F.B.	22	Sr.	68
HE-35	Global Struggle for Food (b/w)	N.F.B.	28	Sr.	68
HE-70	House of Tomorrow, The (b/w)	C.M.H.C.	15	Sr.	68
HE-36	How Is Clothing Made? (colour)	F.A.C.	16	Int.	68
HE-18	Jam and Jelly Session (colour)	Crawley	11	Int. Sr.	68
HE-40	Jamie—The Story of a Sibling (b/w)	N.F.B.	28	Int. Sr.	68
HE-65	Japan's New Family Pattern (colour)	Stirling	15	Sr.	68
HE-66	Karba's First Years (b/w)	N.Y.U.	20	Sr.	68
HE-37	Million Mouths to Feed (Foods for Infants) (colour)	Heinz	22	Int.	68
HE-31	New Baby, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	20	Int. Sr.	68
HE-41	No Time for Ugliness (colour)	Am.Inst.Arch	24	Int. Sr.	68
HE-51	Our Changing Family Life (b/w)	McG-H.	22	Sr.	68
HE-23	Pattern Types (b/w)	Home Craft	16	Int. Sr.	69
HE-32	Roots of Happiness (b/w)	Mental Health	25	Int. Sr.	69
HE-24	Selection of Pattern and Fabric (b/w)	Home craft	16	Int. Sr.	69
HE-52	The Teens (colour)	N.F.B.	25	Sr.	69
HE-33	Terrible Twos and Trusting Threes (colour)	N.F.B.	22	Sr.	69
HE-53	The Threshold (b/w)	N.F.B.	23	Sr.	69
HE-34	Wedding Day (b/w)	N.F.B.	29	Int. Sr.	69
HE-54	What's Your Opinion—Community Responsibilities	N.F.B.	10	Sr.	69
HE-55	Who is Sylvia (b/w)	N.F.B.	30	Sr.	69
HE-56	Whole World Over, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	29	Sr.	69
HE-25	Why Foods Spoil (colour)	E.B.	14	Int.	69
HE-38	Yellow Leaf, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	29	Sr.	69

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
IA-11	Boring and Drilling (colour)	M.-L.	13	Int.	69
IA-12	Chisels (colour)	M.-L.	13	Int.	69
IA-1	Drafting Tips (b/w)	Penn. St.	28	Int. Sr.	69
IA-3	Focus on Industrial Arts (colour)	Tor. Bd.	22	Int. Sr.	69
IA-13	Glues and Clamps (colour)	M.-L.	13	Int.	69
IA-14	Hammers and Nails (colour)	M.-L.	12	Int.	70
IA-15	Hand Saws (colour)	M.-L.	12	Int.	70
IA-16	Measuring and Layout Tools (colour)	M.-L.	13	Int.	70
IA-17	Planes (colour)	M.-L.	14	Int.	70
IA-8	Safe Shop (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	70
IA-18	Scrapers and Abrasives (colour)	M.-L.	13	Int.	70
IA-19	Screws and Screwdrivers (colour)	M.-L.	13	Int.	70
IA-20	Sharpening Chisels, Plane Irons and Gouges (colour)	M.-L.	12	Int.	70
IA-9	Why Study Industrial Arts (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	70
IA-21	Wood Finishes (colour)	M.-L.	14	Int.	70
IA-10	Wood Finishing (b/w)	McG-H.	16	Int. Sr.	70
IA-22	Wood Joints (colour)	M.-L.	13	Int.	70

LANGUAGE—GENERAL

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
L-1	The Nature of Language (b/w)	T.F.C.	32	Int. Sr.	70
L-2	The Sounds of Language (b/w)	T.F.C.	32	Int. Sr.	70
L-3	The Organization of Language (b/w)	T.F.C.	33	Int. Sr.	70
L-4	Words and Their Meanings (b/w)	T.F.C.	32	Int. Sr.	70
L-5	Modern Techniques in Language Teaching (b/w)	T.F.C.	32	Int. Sr.	70

LANGUAGE—FRENCH

LF-1	France Actuelle: Le Pays et Ses Habitants (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	70
LF-2	La Famille Martin (b/w)	I.F.B.	18	Int. Sr.	70
LF-3	Les Lyceens Chez Eux (b/w)	McG-H.	20	Int. Sr.	70
LF-5	Je Marchais (colour)	Didier	15	Int. Sr.	70
LF-4	Paris: La Ville et Ses Habitants (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	70
LF-6	Le Pique-Nique (colour)	I.F.B.	15	Sr.	70
LF-7	La Quatorze Juillet (colour)	I.F.B.	15	Sr.	70
LF-8	Au Restaurant (b/w)	I.F.B.	11	Sr.	71
LF-9	Les Trois Ours (colour)	F.A.C.	15	Jr.	71

LANGUAGE—GERMAN

LG-1	Bauernvolk in den Bergen (colour)	Churchill	11	Int. Sr.	71
LG-2	Hamburg, die Hansestadt (colour)	I.F.B.	10	Int. Sr.	71
LG-3	Heidelberg (colour)	I.F.B.	14	Int. Sr.	71

LANGUAGE—LATIN

LL-1	Claudius: Boy of Ancient Rome (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	71
LL-2	Latin? Why Study (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	71
LL-3	Vita in Roma Antiqua (colour)	E.B.	13	Int. Sr.	71

LANGUAGE—SPANISH

LS-1	Fray Felipe (colour)	F.A.C.	15	Int. Sr.	71
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MATHEMATICS

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
M-31	Algebra: Relations, Functions and Variation (colour)	Coronet	11	Sr.	71
M-25	Big Numbers—Little Numbers (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Int.	71
M-26	Concept of Function (b/w)	McG-H	16	Sr.	71
M-9	Division is Easy (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	71
M-19	Donald in Mathmagic Land (colour)	Disney	26	Int. Sr.	71
M-5	Geometry and You (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	72
M-32	Geometry: Curves and Circles (colour)	F.A.C.	10	Pr. Jr.	72
M-33	Geometry: Lines and Shapes	F.A.C.	10	Pr. Jr.	72
M-40	Graphs: Understanding and Using Them (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr. Int.	72
M-34	How Do You Count (colour)	I.F.B.	12	Int.	72
M-41	Introducing Shapes, Lines and Angles (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	72
M-27	Irrational Numbers (b/w)	McG-H	23	Sr.	72
M-15	Let's Measure: Inches, Feet, Yards (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr.	72
M-16	Let's Measure: Ounces, Pounds, Tons (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	72
M-17	Let's Measure: Pints, Quarts, Gallons, (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	72
M-42	Math and the Village—Part I Geometrics (colour)	Rank	7	Jr.	72
M-43	Math and the Village—Part II Numbers (colour)	Rank	7	Jr.	72
M-44	Math and the Village—Part III Measurement (colour)	Rank	7	Jr.	72
M-28	Mathematics for Tomorrow (colour)	N.E.A.	30		72
M-6	Meaning of Percentage (b/w)	McG-H	11	Int.	72
M-10	Meaning of Pi (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	73
M-7	Measurement (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	73
M-20	Measuring Areas (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	73
M-21	Metric System, The (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	73
M-37	Modern Mathematics: Number Sentences (colour)	Bailey	11	Pr.	73
M-11	Multiplication is Easy (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	73
M-29	Number Fields (b/w)	McG-H	17	Sr.	73
M-12	Number System, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	73
M-35	Positive and Negative Numbers (colour)	Coronet	16	Int.	73
M-36	Possibly So: Pythagoras (colour)	I.F.B.	14	Int.	73
M-22	Pythagorean Theorem: The Cosine Formula (b/w)	Coronet	6	Int. Sr.	73
M-23	Pythagorean Theorem: Proof by Area (b/w)	Coronet	6	Int. Sr.	73
M-30	Sentences and Solution Sets (b/w)	McG-H	21	Sr.	73
M-24	Story of Our Number System (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	73
M-13	Subtraction is Easy (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	73
M-38	Triangles: An Introduction (colour)	F.A.C.	9	Pr. Jr.	73
M-39	Triangles: Their Sides and Angles (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr. Jr.	73
M-8	We Discover Fractions (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	74
M-18	What are Fractions? (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	74
M-14	What Time Is It? (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr.	74

MUSIC

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
Mu-45	Beethoven and His Music (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	74
Mu-51	Brahms and His Music (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	74
Mu-2	Brass Choir, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	74
Mu-62	Cello, The—Part I	F.A.C.	24	Sr.	74
Mu-63	Cello, The—Part II	F.A.C.	23	Sr.	74
Mu-57	The Clarinet, Part I (colour)	F.A.C.	20	Sr.	74
Mu-58	The Clarinet, Part II (colour)	F.A.C.	17	Sr.	74
Mu-50	Conducting Good Music (b/w)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	74
Mu-64	Flute, The (colour)	F.A.C.	22	Sr.	74
Mu-52	Handel and His Music (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	74
Mu-65	Horn, The—Part I (colour)	F.A.C.	21	Sr.	74
Mu-66	Horn, The—Part II (colour)	F.A.C.	21	Sr.	74
Mu-59	Introduction to Music Reading (colour)	Sutherland	11	Pr.	74
Mu-48	Listening to Good Music (b/w)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	74
Mu-54	Man of Music (b/w) (Healey Willan)	N.F.B.	18	Int. Sr.	74
Mu-46	Mozart and His Music (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	74
Mu-19	Percussion Group, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	74
Mu-49	Playing Good Music (b/w)	E.B.	14	Pr.	74
Mu-47	Schubert and His Music (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	75
Mu-21	String Choir, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	75
Mu-22	Symphony Orchestra, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	75
Mu-67	Trombone, The (colour)	F.A.C.	22	Sr.	75
Mu-56	Trumpet, Horn and Trombone (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	75
Mu-60	The Violin (colour)	F.A.C.	26	Sr.	75
Mu-38	Vocal Music (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	75
Mu-61	What is Melody, Part I (b/w)	McG-H	28	Sr.	75
Mu-23	Woodwind Choir, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	75

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
PE-34	American Square Dance (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	75
PE-42	Archery for Girls (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	75
PE-71	Badminton, Fundamentals of (Indoor Play) (b/w)	A.A. Prod.	11	Int. Sr.	75
PE-88	Basketball for Boys: Fundamentals (b/w)	Bailey	11	Int.	75
PE-89	Basketball for Boys: Team Play (b/w)	Bailey	11	Int. Sr.	75
PE-43	Basketball for Girls: Fundamental Techniques (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	75
PE-44	Basketball for Girls: Game Play (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	75
PE-3	Basketball Fundamentals (b/w)	Coronet	16	Int.	75
PE-102	Children in Action (colour)	L.E.A.	22	Jr.	75
PE-98	Creative Dance in the Junior Schools (colour)	Lancs	20	Int.	76
PE-73	Dance Your Own Way (colour)	Cal.U.	10	Pr. Jr.	76
PE-90	Development of Movement: Themes in Gymnasium (b/w)	Swift	22	Int. Sr.	76

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
PE-45	Football, Assoc.—Methods of Coaching Soccer (b/w)	Rank	11	Int. Sr.	76
PE-103	Frostbite and Snow Blindness (colour)	M.-L.	11	Int. Sr.	76
PE-104	Fundamental Canoeing (colour)	M.-L.	11	Int.	76
PE-60	Hockey: Checking (b/w)	Crawley	8	Jr. Int.	76
PE-61	Hockey: Defensive Teamplay (b/w)	Crawley	11	Jr. Int.	76
PE-62	Hockey: Goal Tending (b/w)	Crawley	11	Jr. Int.	76
PE-63	Hockey: Offensive Teamplay (b/w)	Crawley	8	Jr. Int.	76
PE-64	Hockey: Passing (b/w)	Crawley	11	Jr. Int.	76
PE-65	Hockey: Shooting (b/w)	Crawley	11	Jr. Int.	76
PE-66	Hockey: Skating (b/w)	Crawley	8	Jr. Int.	76
PE-67	Hockey: Stick Handling (b/w)	Crawley	8	Jr. Int.	76
PE-111	Ice Safety (colour)	M.-L.	11	Jr. Int.	76
PE-99	Improve Your Hockey (b/w) (Woman's Field Hockey)	W.H.A.	15	Int. Sr.	76
PE-105	Know Your Basketball (b/w)	O.S.F.S.	27	Int. Sr.	76
PE-76	Lawn Tennis—Instruction at Wimbledon Part I (b/w)		20	Int. Sr.	76
PE-77	Lawn Tennis—Instruction at Wimbledon Part II (b/w)		20	Int. Sr.	76
PE-106	Learning the Breast Stroke (b/w)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	76
PE-107	Learning the Crawl Stroke (b/w)	I.F.B.	15	Int.	76
PE-91	Movement Speaks (b/w)	Yorkshire	18	Int. Sr.	76
PE-100	New Look at Rugger, A (b/w)	Daily Mail	27	Int. Sr.	76
PE-97	Physical Education in Junior Schools (colour)	United Motion Pictures	20	Pr. Jr. Int.	76
PE-49	Physical Education—Rural School (Outdoors) (colour)	Crawley	11	Jr. Int.	77
PE-75	Practice Makes Perfect (Volleyball) (b/w)	A.A. Prod.	22	Int. Sr.	77
PE-108	Proper Summer Bush Clothing (colour)	M.-L.	9	Jr.	77
PE-74	Ready ... Wrestle (b/w)	III.B.T.	20	Int. Sr.	77
PE-101	Rugby Union Football (b/w)	T. & C.Prod.	27	Int. Sr.	77
PE-39	Skating, Figure (b/w)	N.F.B.	11	Jr. Int.	77
PE-109	Skiing, Beginning Movements (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	77
PE-112	Snowshoeing (colour)	M.-L.	12	Jr. Int. Sr.	77
PE-59	Softball for Girls (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	77
PE-40	Speedball for Girls (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	77
PE-110	Starting to Swim (colour)	I.F.B.	18	Jr. Int. Sr.	77
PE-113	Survival Swimming (b/w)	Hawker	13	Int. Sr.	77
PE-24	Swimming—Advanced (b/w)	Off.Sp.	11	Int. Sr.	77
PE-25	Swimming—Beginners (b/w)	Off.Sp.	11	Jr.	77
PE-28	Tennis—Advanced (b/w)	Off.Sp.	11	Int. Sr.	77
PE-78	Tennis, Beginning (b/w)	Off.Sp.	15	Int.	77
PE-114	This is Track and Field (b/w)	O.S.F.S.	27	Int. Sr.	77
PE-56	Track and Field, Fundamentals of (b/w)	E.B.	26	Int. Sr.	77
PE-92	Trampoline Fundamentals (b/w)	Bailey	11	Int. Sr.	77
PE-68	Volleyball for Girls: Techniques (b/w)	McG-H	11	Jr. Int.	77
PE-86	Volleyball Drills (colour)	All Amer.	18	Int. Sr.	77
PE-87	Volleyball Skills (colour)	All Amer.	18	Int. Sr.	78
PE-32	Weight Events (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	78
PE-93	Weight Training (colour)	Ed. Horiz	11	Int. Sr.	78
PE-94	Wrestling: Escapes and Reversals (b/w)	Colburn	11	Int. Sr.	78
PE-95	Wrestling: Breakdowns Into Pinning Combinations (b/w)	Colburn	11	Int. Sr.	78

SCIENCE—AGRICULTURE

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SA-17	Apples (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	78
SA-22	Corn Farmer, The (colour)	E.B.	14	Int.	78
SA-3	Dairy Farm (colour)	Coronet	16	Jr. Int.	78
SA-4	Day at the Fair (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	78
SA-5	Farm Animals (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	78
SA-25	Making the Desert Green (Irrigation Farming) (colour)	E.B.	16	Jr.	78
SA-18	More Power to the Farmer (colour)	Hydro	22	Int.	78
SA-12	Pig Tales (colour)	Frith	11	Pr. Jr.	78
SA-13	Poultry on the Farm (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	78
SA-7	Pride, The Saddle Horse (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	78
SA-24	Revolution on the Land (b/w)	N.F.B.	30	Int. Sr.	78
SA-16	Trees, Return of the (colour)	Gibson	22	Int.	78
SA-19	World at Your Feet (colour)	N.F.B.	22	Int. Sr.	78

SCIENCE—BIOLOGY

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SB-32	Above the Timberline (Ecology) (colour)	N.F.B.	16	Sr.	78
SB-47	Adaptive Radiation—The Mollusks (colour)	E.B.	20	Int. Sr.	79
SB-97	Amphibian Embryo: Frog and Salamander (colour)	E.B.	16	Sr.	79
SB-48	Angiosperms—The Flowering Plants (colour)	E.B.	18	Int. Sr.	79
SB-93	Animals Breathe in Many Ways (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Sr.	79
SB-26	Animals with Backbones (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	79
SB-102	Animals without Backbones (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	79
SB-103	Antarctic Biology (colour)	Coronet	22	Int. Sr.	79
SB-39	Around a Big Lake (colour)	I.F.B.	17	Int. Sr.	79
SB-38	Arthropods: Insects and Their Relatives (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	79
SB-77	Bacteria (colour)	E.B.	19	Int. Sr.	79
SB-78	Beginnings of Vertebrate Life (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	79
SB-40	Biology in Today's World (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	79
SB-14	Biology, Introduction to (b/w)	E.B.	14	Int.	79
SB-49	Blood (colour)	E.B.	18	Int. Sr.	79
SB-50	Cave Community (colour)	E.B.	13	Int. Sr.	79
SB-51	Chick Embryo: From Primitive Streak to Hatching (colour)	E.B.	15	Int. Sr.	79
SB-52	Community (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	79
SB-43	Conservation and Balance in Nature (colour)	I.F.B.	18	Sr.	79
SB-15	Crayfish (b/w)	U.E.V.A.	11	Int. Sr.	80
SB-21	Crustaceans (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	80
SB-53	Desert (colour)	E.B.	22	Int. Sr.	80
SB-104	The Desert Community (colour)	E.B.	12	Int. Sr.	80
SB-79	Distribution of Plants and Animals (colour)	E.B.	16	Sr.	80

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SB-54	DNA: Molecule of Heredity (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	80
SB-16	Earthworm, The (b/w)	Rank	11	Int. Sr.	80
SB-55	Echinoderms—Sea Stars and Their Relatives (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	80
SB-80	Evolution of Vascular Plants—The Fern (b/w)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	80
SB-56	First Many-Celled Animals—Sponges (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	80
SB-81	Fish Embryo: From Fertilization to Hatching (colour)	E.B.	12	Int. Sr.	80
SB-82	Flatworms (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	80
SB-57	Fundamentals of the Nervous System (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	80
SB-58	Fungi (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	80
SB-99	Gene Action (colour)	E.B.	16	Sr.	80
SB-12	Gift of Green, The (colour)	S.R.F.	16	Int. Sr.	80
SB-105	Grasshopper: Anatomy and Dissection (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	80
SB-59	Grasslands (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	80
SB-83	Growth of Plants (colour)	E.B.	21	Int. Sr.	80
SB-60	Gymnosperms (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	81
SB-41	Hibernation and Other Forms of Dormancy (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	81
SB-27	How Green Plants Make and Use Food (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	81
SB-94	How Pine Trees Reproduce (colour)	E.B.	11	Sr.	81
SB-33	Hydra (b/w)	Rank	19	Sr.	81
SB-45	Invertebrates (colour)	Coronet	14	Sr.	81
SB-62	Joint Legged Animals—Arthropods (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	81
SB-84	Laws of Heredity (colour)	E.B.	15	Int. Sr.	81
SB-13	Life in a Pond (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	81
SB-46	Life in the Deciduous Forest (colour)	I.F.B.	19	Sr.	81
SB-42	Life in the Desert (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	81
SB-3	Life of a One-Celled Animal (b/w)	Rank	11	Sr.	81
SB-106	Life Story of a Grasshopper (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	81
SB-107	The Marsh Community (colour)	E.B.	12	Int. Sr.	81
SB-85	Meiosis: Sex Cell Formation (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	81
SB-95	Metamorphosis: Life Story of the Wasp (colour)	E.B.	14	Int.	81
SB-29	Microscopic Life (b/w)	E.B.	14	Int.	82
SB-63	Mitosis (colour)	E.B.	24	Int. Sr.	82
SB-44	Movement of Plants (colour)	Coronet	11	Sr.	82
SB-98	Natural Selection (colour)	E.B.	16	Sr.	82
SB-4	Nervous System (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	82
SB-86	Origins of Land Plants—Liverworts and Mosses (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	82
SB-17	Paramecium (b/w)	Rank	11	Int. Sr.	82
SB-87	Parasitism—Parasitic Flatworms (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	82
SB-88	Photosynthesis (colour)	E.B.	21	Int. Sr.	82
SB-100	Physical Environment (colour)	E.B.	11	Sr.	82
SB-89	Plankton and the Open Sea (colour)	E.B.	19	Int. Sr.	82
SB-108	Plant-Animal Communities: Interrelationships (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	82
SB-18	Plant Survival (b/w)	U.E.V.A.	11	Int. Sr.	82
SB-35	Plants That Grow from Leaves, Stems, and Roots (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	82
SB-8	Pond Life, Interdependence of (b/w)	Rank	11	Int. Sr.	82

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SB-101	Population Ecology (colour)	E.B.	22	Sr.	82
SB-36	Project Muskie (colour)	Gibson	14	Int. Sr.	82
SB-109	The Protist Kingdom (colour)	F.A.C.	14	Sr.	82
SB-23	Protozoa (colour)	E.B.	11	Sr.	83
SB-30	Reproduction of Plants (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	83
SB-90	Sea, The (colour)	E.B.	26	Int. Sr.	83
SB-64	Seed Germination (colour)	E.B.	15	Int. Sr.	83
SB-65	Segmentation—The Annelid Worms (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	83
SB-10	Self Defence by Plants (b/w)	Rank	11	Int. Sr.	83
SB-31	Simple Plants, Algae and Fungi (colour)	Coronet	14	Sr.	83
SB-66	Simple Plants—the Algae (colour)	E.B.	18	Int. Sr.	83
SB-67	Single-Celled Animals—Protozoa (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	83
SB-68	Social Insects: The Honeybee (colour)	E.B.	24	Int. Sr.	83
SB-19	Spiders and Their Allies (Arachnids) (b/w)	Rank	11	Int. Sr.	83
SB-24	Spruce Bog (colour)	N.F.B.	23	Sr.	83
SB-69	Stinging Celled Animals—Coelenterates (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	83
SB-70	Succession—From Sand Dune to Forest (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	83
SB-71	Temperate Deciduous Forest (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	83
SB-72	Tropical Rain Forest (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	83
SB-20	Trout, Life Cycle of (b/w)	U.E.V.A.	11	Int. Sr.	83
SB-96	Trout Stream (colour)	N.F.B.	10	Int. Sr.	83
SB-91	What is a Fish? (colour)	E.B.	22	Int. Sr.	84
SB-92	What is a Mammal? (colour)	E.B.	14	Sr.	84
SB-73	What is an Amphibian? (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	84
SB-74	What is a Bird? (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	84
SB-75	What is a Reptile? (colour)	E.B.	18	Int. Sr.	84
SB-76	What is Ecology? (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	84
SB-37	Worms (Annelida) (b/w)	E.B.	13	Int. Sr.	84

SCIENCE—CHEMISTRY

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SC-23	Bromine—Element from the Sea (colour)	CHEM	22	Sr.	84
SC-1	Catalysis (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	84
SC-20	Chemical Changes (colour)	McG-H	12	Sr.	84
SC-24	Chemical Families (colour)	CHEM	22	Sr.	84
SC-2	Chemistry and a Changing World (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	84
SC-13	Chemistry, Preface to (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	84
SC-17	Colloidal State, The (colour)	Coronet	16	Sr.	84
SC-14	Colloids (b/w)	E.B.	11	Sr.	84
SC-27	Crystals and Their Structures (b/w)	CHEM	22	Sr.	84
SC-28	Electrical Interactions in Chemistry (colour)	CHEM	21	Sr.	85
SC-3	Electrochemistry (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	85
SC-16	Flowing Solids (Catalysis) (colour)	Imp.Oil	22	Int. Sr.	85

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SC-25	Gases and How They Combine (colour)	CHEM	22	Sr.	85
SC-26	Gas Pressure and Molecular Collisions (b/w)	CHEM	21	Sr.	85
SC-9	Halogens (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	85
SC-18	Ionization, Principles of (colour)	Coronet	13	Sr.	85
SC-29	Molecular Motions (colour)	CHEM	13	Sr.	85
SC-4	Molecular Theory of Matter (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	85
SC-21	Nitrogen and Living Things (colour)	U.E.V.A.	14	Sr.	85
SC-5	Oxidation and Reduction (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	85
SC-10	Oxygen (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	85
SC-30	Shapes and Polarities of Molecules (colour)	CHEM	18	Sr.	85
SC-22	Story of Heat (colour)	U.E.V.A.	15	Sr.	85
SC-12	Synthetic Fibres (Nylon and Rayon) (b/w)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	85
SC-15	Using the Laboratory (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	85
SC-8	Water, Properties of (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	85
SC-19	World of Molecules, The (colour)	Churchill	11	Jr. Int.	86

SCIENCE—GENERAL

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SG-55	Air Around Us (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	86
SG-134	Air and What It Does (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	86
SG-85	Airplanes: How They Fly (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	86
SG-33	Atmosphere and Its Circulation (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	86
SG-67	Atmospheric Pressure (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	86
SG-150	Beach, The—A River of Sand (colour)	E.B.	20	Int.	86
SG-86	Beyond Our Solar System (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	86
SG-87	Big World, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	86
SG-116	Birth and Death of Mountains (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Int. Sr.	86
SG-56	Blow, Wind Blow (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	86
SG-117	Building a Jet Plane (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Jr.	86
SG-118	Caverns and Geysers (colour)	F.A.C.	16	Int. Sr.	86
SG-57	Clean Waters (colour)	G.E.	22	Int.	86
SG-48	Clouds Above (colour)	Bailey	11	Int.	86
SG-119	Compass, The (b/w)	McG-H	11	Jr.	86
SG-165	Conserving Our Mineral Resources To-day (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	86
SG-34	Day and Night (b/w)	U.E.V.A.	11	Int.	86
SG-176	Discovering the Forest (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	86
SG-120	Earth in Change, The (colour)	E.B.	16	Jr. Int.	86
SG-3	Earth in Motion (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	87
SG-88	Earth Satellites (colour)	E.B.	17	Int. Sr.	87
SG-158	Eclipses of the Sun and Moon (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	87
SG-166	Electricity and How It Is Made (colour)	E.B.	16	Jr.	87
SG-89	Electricity: How to Make A Circuit (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	87
SG-121	Electromagnets (colour)	McG-H	11	Pr. Jr.	87
SG-114	Energetically Yours (colour)	Imp.Oil	15	Int. Sr.	87
SG-159	Energy and Matter (colour)	N.F.B.	9	Jr.	87
SG-65	Energy from the Sun (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	87

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SG-167	Erosion—Levelling the Land	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	87
SG-168	Evidence for the Ice Age (colour)	E.B.	19	Int. Sr.	87
SG-90	Explaining Matter: Atoms and Molecules (colour)	E.B.	13	Int. Sr.	87
SG-91	Explaining Matter: Molecules in Motion (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	87
SG-92	Exploring the Edge of Space (colour)	E.T.S.	19	Sr.	87
SG-72	Exploring the Night Sky (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	87
SG-58	Face of the Earth (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	87
SG-9	Fire: What Makes It Burn (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	87
SG-122	Fire Science (b/w)	Churchill	15	Jr. Int.	88
SG-123	First Men Into Space (colour)	E.B.	15	Int.	88
SG-177	Food From the Sun (colour)	E.B.	10	Pr.	88
SG-41	Forest Produces, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	88
SG-124	Friction and Its Effects (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	88
SG-93	Gasoline Age, The (colour)	E.B.	14	Jr.	88
SG-11	Geological Work of Ice (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	88
SG-151	Glaciation (colour)	N.F.B.	12	Int. Sr.	88
SG-94	Great Essential, The (colour)	A.S.N.	18	Int.	88
SG-12	Growth of Flowers (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	88
SG-80	Growth of Seeds (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	88
SG-135	Heat and How We Use It (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	88
SG-66	Heat, Learning About (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	88
SG-60	Helicopter (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	88
SG-68	How Many Stars (colour)	M.I.S.	11	Int.	88
SG-145	How Power Drives Machines (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	88
SG-152	How Sound Helps Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	88
SG-160	How Wheels Help Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	88
SG-95	How We Explore Space (colour)	F.A.C.	18	Sr.	88
SG-136	How We Know the Earth's Shape (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Jr.	89
SG-73	How Weather Helps Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	89
SG-61	How Weather is Forecast (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	89
SG-161	Illumination, Story of (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	89
SG-162	Land Forms and Human Use (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	89
SG-74	Lands and Waters of Our Earth (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	89
SG-14	Latitude and Longitude (b/w)	Rank	11	Int.	89
SG-75	Learning About Electric Current (b/w)	E.B.	7	Int.	89
SG-96	Learning About Leaves (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	89
SG-125	Learning About Light (b/w)	E.B.	8	Jr. Int.	89
SG-126	Learning About Sound (b/w)	E.B.	8	Jr. Int.	89
SG-137	Let's Learn to Predict the Weather (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	89
SG-146	Let's Look at Levers (colour)	Journal	10	Jr.	89
SG-97	Life in a Cubic Foot of Air (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	89
SG-163	Life Zones of Central Rockies (colour)	I.F.B.	21	Int.	89
SG-98	Living and Non-Living Things (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	89
SG-62	Look to the Land (colour)	E.B.	21	Int.	89
SG-169	Machines Help Us (colour)	Bailey	12	Jr.	89
SG-99	Mahnomen: Harvest of the North (colour)	F.R.C.	16	Int.	89
SG-138	Making Things Move (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	90
SG-139	Making Work Easier (colour)	E.B.	10	Pr. Jr.	90
SG-76	Michael Discovers the Magnet (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	90
SG-35	Mile Beneath the Wheat, A (colour)	Imp.Oil	16	Int. Sr.	90
SG-81	Minerals and Rocks (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	90
SG-100	Moon and How It Affects Us, The (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	90

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SG-63	Nature's Plan (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	90
SG-147	Ocean Currents (colour)	McG-H	17	Sr.	90
SG-102	Ocean of Air (colour)	U.E.V.A.	14	Jr. Int.	90
SG-77	Ocean Tides (Bay of Fundy) (colour)	E.B.	14	Int.	90
SG-103	Osmosis (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	90
SG-69	Our Weather (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	90
SG-127	Our World of Science (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	90
SG-70	Pipes in the House (b/w)	Churchill	11	Int.	90
SG-36	Power, How We Get Our (b/w)	McG-H	11	Int. Sr.	90
SG-104	Pure Water (colour)	Can.Oil	25	Int. Sr.	90
SG-20	Rain, What Makes (b/w)	McG-H	11	Int.	90
SG-170	Rainshower (colour)	Churchill	15	Jr.	90
SG-43	Rape of the Earth (b/w)	Rank	22	Int. Sr.	90
SG-105	Rockets: How They Work (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	91
SG-82	Rocks (b/w)	Gateway	11	Jr.	91
SG-171	Rocks and Minerals (colour)	F.A.C.	10	Jr. Int.	91
SG-115	Rocks for Beginners (colour)	J.H.P.	22	Jr.	91
SG-153	Rocks That Form on the Earth's Surface (colour)	E.B.	16	Jr. Int.	91
SG-172	Rocks That Originate Underground (colour)	E.B.	23	Int. Sr.	91
SG-106	Satellites: Stepping Stones to Space (colour)	F.A.C.	16	Sr.	91
SG-154	Science for Beginners (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	91
SG-64	Scientific Method, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	91
SG-140	Shadows on Our Turning Earth (colour)	F.A.C.	10	Pr. Jr.	91
SG-173	Soil: What It Is and What It Does (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	91
SG-141	Sound and How It Travels (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	91
SG-142	Space Flight Around the Earth, A(colour)	Churchill	11	Jr.	91
SG-155	Space Science: An Introduction (colour)	Coronet	14	Jr. Int.	91
SG-148	Space Science: The Planets (colour)	Coronet	16	Sr.	91
SG-178	Stars and Star Systems (b/w)	E.B.	16	Int.	91
SG-128	Story of Magnetism (colour)	U.E.V.A.	14	Jr. Int.	91
SG-51	Sun's Family, The (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int.	91
SG-52	Temperature, Measuring of (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	91
SG-53	Things Expand When Heated (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int.	92
SG-45	This Is the Moon (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr. Int.	92
SG-47	Thunder and Lightning (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int.	92
SG-164	Tides of Fundy—Nova Scotia Presents (colour)	N.F.B.	20	Int. Sr.	92
SG-108	Treasures of the Earth (colour)	Churchill	11	Int.	92
SG-83	Trip to the Moon, A (colour)	E.B.	16	Jr. Int.	92
SG-54	Understanding Our Earth: Glaciers (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	92
SG-78	Understanding Our Earth: How Its Surface Changes (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	92
SG-84	Understanding Our Earth: Rocks and Minerals (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	92
SG-26	Volcanoes in Action (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	92
SG-129	Volume and Its Measurement (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	92
SG-27	Water Cycle, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	92
SG-30	Water, Ground (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	92
SG-174	Waves on Water (colour)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	92
SG-110	Way Stations in Space (colour)	U.E.V.A.	14	Int.	92
SG-111	Ways to Find Out (colour)	Churchill	11	Jr.	92
SG-112	We Use Power (b/w)	Churchill	11	Int.	92

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SG-32	What is Science? (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	92
SG-156	What Makes Clouds (colour)	E.B.	19	Int.	92
SG-131	What Makes Day and Night? (b/w)	McG-H.	8	Pr. Jr.	93
SG-157	What Makes the Wind Blow (colour)	E.B.	17	Int.	93
SG-132	Which Way is North? (colour)	E.B.	14	Int.	93
SG-149	Why Communications Satellites? (colour)	F.A.C.	12	Int. Sr.	93
SG-175	Why Do We Still Have Mountains? (colour)	E.B.	20	Int. Sr.	93
SG-143	Why Explore Space? (colour)	Churchill	16	Int.	93
SG-113	Why Seasons Change (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	93
SG-144	Wind and What It Does (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	93
SG-133	You and Machines (colour)	U.E.V.A.	14	Jr. Int.	93

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SN-171	Adaptations of Plants and Animals (colour)	Coronet	16	Int. Sr.	93
SN-156	Amphibians (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	93
SN-234	Among Fish (colour)	N.F.B.	11	Jr. Int.	93
SN-269	Animal Babies Grow Up (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	93
SN-185	Animal Friends (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr.	93
SN-172	Animal Homes (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	93
SN-1	Animal Neighbours, Our (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	93
SN-224	Animal Tracks and Signs (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	94
SN-251	Animals and How They Communicate (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	94
SN-144	Animals and Their Foods (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	94
SN-145	Animals and Their Homes (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	94
SN-146	Animals at Work in Nature (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	94
SN-157	Animals, Baby (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Pr.	94
SN-95	Animals Growing Up (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	94
SN-56	Animals, How Nature Protects (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	94
SN-173	Animals in Autumn (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	94
SN-133	Animals in Spring (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	94
SN-99	Animals in Winter (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	94
SN-148	Animals Live in Winter, How (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	94
SN-206	Animals of Pre-Historic America (colour)	McG-H.	15	Pr. Jr.	94
SN-106	Animals of the Woods, Common (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	94
SN-207	Animals Protect Themselves (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	94
SN-208	Animals See In Many Ways (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr. Jr.	94
SN-187	Animals Useful to Man (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	94
SN-147	Animals, Ways They Eat (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	94
SN-149	Animals, Ways They Move (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	94
SN-158	Ants (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	95
SN-244	Ants: Backyard Science (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Jr. Int.	95
SN-174	Audubon and Birds of America (colour)	Coronet	17	Jr. Int.	95
SN-8	Beach and Sea Animals (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	95
SN-125	Beaver Makes a Comeback (colour)	N.F.B.	20	Int.	95
SN-175	Behaviour in Animals and Plants (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	95
SN-159	Big Animals of Africa (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	95
SN-209	Big Green Caterpillar, The (colour)	Stanton	11	Pr. Jr.	95
SN-151	Big Land Animals of North America (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	95

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SN-107	Bird Houses, Building (colour)	I.F.B.	9	Jr. Int.	95
SN-245	Birds and Migration (colour)	I.F.B.	18	Jr. Int.	95
SN-210	Birds and Their Characteristics (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	95
SN-100	Birds are Interesting (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	95
SN-134	Birds, Five Colourful (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	95
SN-188	Birds: How We Identify Them (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	95
SN-13	Birds in Winter (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	95
SN-108	Birds in Winter, Attracting (colour)	I.F.B.	8	Jr. Int.	96
SN-14	Birds of Prey (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-126	Birds of the Dooryard (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	96
SN-11	Birds of the Marshes (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-12	Birds of the North Woods (b/w)	Skibo	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-109	Birds of the Prairie Marshes (colour)	N.F.B.	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-110	Birds that Eat Insects (colour)	I.F.B.	8	Jr. Int.	96
SN-111	Birds that Eat Seeds (colour)	I.F.B.	8	Jr. Int.	96
SN-15	Black Bear Twins (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	96
SN-152	Blind as a Bat (colour)	M.I.S.	6	Int.	96
SN-16	Bobolink and Bluejay (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-17	Bread (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	96
SN-176	Bumblebee, The (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-19	Bunny Rabbit (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	96
SN-20	Butterflies (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-84	Butterfly Botanists (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-50	Butterfly, Monarch (colour)	Churchill	11	Jr. Int.	96
SN-21	Camouflage in Nature by Form and Colour Matching (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	96
SN-22	Camouflage in Nature by Pattern Making (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	96
SN-252	Cat Family (colour)	I.F.B.	10	Pr.	96
SN-161	Chameleon, The (colour)	B-H.	11	Int.	96
SN-135	Conservation, Meaning of (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	97
SN-189	Coral Kingdom (colour)	Cwth.	8	Int.	97
SN-127	Cultivate Your Garden Birds (b/w)	U. Minn.	11	Jr. Int.	97
SN-23	Dandelion (b/w)	Rank	11	Int.	97
SN-270	Deer and Antelope (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	97
SN-246	Deer Family of North America (colour)	I.F.B.	18	Int.	97
SN-85	Ducks, Seven Little (b/w)	Bailey	11	Int.	97
SN-25	Elephants (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	97
SN-211	Fall Brings Changes (colour)	Churchill	11	Pr. Jr.	97
SN-177	Farm Babies and Their Mothers (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr.	97
SN-27	Fern, The (b/w)	Rank	20	Sr.	97
SN-212	Fish and Their Characteristics (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	97
SN-254	Fish in a Changing Environment (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	97
SN-153	Fish Out of Water (colour)	M.I.S.	11	Int.	97
SN-247	Flowering Plants and Their Parts (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	97
SN-29	Flowers at Work (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	97
SN-255	Flying Mouse Traps—Owls (colour)	Tor. Bd.	13	Pr. Jr.	97
SN-30	Forest and Conservation (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	97
SN-136	Forest, Life in the (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	97
SN-162	Forest Tent Caterpillar (colour)	N.F.B.	16	Int.	98
SN-31	Frog, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	98
SN-33	Goats (Billy and Nanny) (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	98
SN-154	Goldfinch Family (colour)	E.B.	8	Int.	98
SN-137	Grasshopper: A Typical Insect (b/w)	Coronet	6	Int.	98
SN-35	Gray Squirrel, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	98
SN-257	Green Plants and Sunlight (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	98
SN-39	Honey Bee, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	98
SN-40	Housefly (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	98
SN-165	How Insects Help Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	98

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SN-128	How Plants Help Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	98
SN-213	How Sunshine Helps Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	98
SN-166	How Trees Help Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	98
SN-228	How We Know About the Ice Age (colour)	F.A.C.	16	Int.	98
SN-190	Insect Foods (colour)	P.D.	22	Int.	98
SN-258	Insect Metamorphosis (colour)	F.A.C.	14	Jr. Int.	98
SN-44	Insect World, Killers of the (b/w)	Picto	11	Int.	98
SN-96	Insect Zoo (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	98
SN-115	Insects (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	98
SN-167	Insects are Interesting (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	98
SN-63	Insects, Pond (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	99
SN-235	Insects That Help Us (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Jr.	99
SN-214	Introducing Insects (colour)	N.F.B.	17	Jr. Int.	99
SN-43	Jamaican Harvest (Bananas) (b/w)	Rank	11	Jr. Int.	99
SN-129	Kangaroos (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	99
SN-45	Kittens, Three Little (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	99
SN-178	Ladybird Story, The (colour)	P.D.	11	Jr. Int.	99
SN-191	Learning About Bears (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	99
SN-179	Learning About Flowers (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	99
SN-192	Learning About Seeds (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	99
SN-46	Leaves (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	99
SN-116	Life Along the Waterways (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	99
SN-259	Life in a Vacant Lot (colour)	E.B.	10	Jr.	99
SN-261	Life Story of a Snake (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	99
SN-248	Life Story of a Water Flea (colour)	E.B.	10	Int.	99
SN-236	Life Story of the Humming Bird (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	99
SN-237	Life Story of the Moth: Silkworm (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	99
SN-260	Life Story of the Oyster (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	99
SN-262	Life Story of the Toad (colour)	E.B.	10	Int.	100
SN-193	Little Animals (colour)	P.D.	11	Pr.	100
SN-215	Living Mammals, The (colour)	I.F.B.	17	Int.	100
SN-238	Living Things in a Drop of Water (colour)	E.B.	12	Jr.	100
SN-271	Looking at Mammals (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	100
SN-263	Looking at Reptiles (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	100
SN-118	Mammals are Interesting (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	100
SN-87	Mammals of the Countryside (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	100
SN-88	Mammals of the Rocky Mountains (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	100
SN-119	Marine Life (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	100
SN-229	Marvels of the Hive (colour)	Carey	20	Int.	100
SN-194	Migration of Birds (Canada Goose) (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	100
SN-49	Milk (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	100
SN-51	Mosquito, Life Cycle of (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int.	100
SN-52	Mosquito, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	100
SN-168	Moth, Cecropia (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	100
SN-216	Mother Cat and Her Baby Skunks (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	100
SN-131	Mother Hen's Family (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	100
SN-169	Mother Rabbit's Family (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	101
SN-101	Nature's Engineer (b/w)	I.F.B.	11	Jr. Int.	101
SN-57	Orange Grower (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	101
SN-58	Paper (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	101
SN-59	Paper Making (b/w)	Coronet	22	Int.	101
SN-60	Pets, Care of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	101
SN-195	Pioneer Burro (colour)	P.D.	16	Jr. Int.	101
SN-61	Plant Growth (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	101
SN-139	Plant Growth, Wonders of (b/w)	Churchill	11	Jr. Int.	101
SN-138	Plant, Life of a (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	101
SN-264	Plant Through the Seasons, A (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	101
SN-180	Plants Make Food (colour)	Churchill	11	Jr. Int.	101
SN-66	Plants, Roots of (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	101
SN-272	Plants That Have No Flowers or Seeds (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	101

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SN-62	Plant Traps (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	101
SN-120	Point Pelee—Nature's Sanctuary (colour)	N.F.B.	11	Int.	101
SN-217	Pond, The (colour)	I.F.B.	20	Jr. Int.	101
SN-265	Pond Chorus—Frogs and Toads (colour)	Tor. Bd.	18	Pr. Jr.	101
SN-239	Pond Life Aquarium (colour)	Carey	11	Jr.	101
SN-140	Red Hen, The (Real Life) (colour)	Barr	11	Pr.	102
SN-141	Reptiles (colour)	E.B.	16	Jr. Int.	102
SN-196	Reptiles and Their Characteristics (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	102
SN-105	Roadrunner Battles Rattlesnake (b/w)	Barr	11	Jr.	102
SN-64	Robin Redbreast (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	102
SN-102	Seashore Life (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	102
SN-68	Seed Dispersal (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	102
SN-170	Seeds Grow Into Plants (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	102
SN-72	Shep, The Farm Dog (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	102
SN-197	Singing Frogs and Toads (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int. Sr.	102
SN-121	Skunk, Adventures of Willie (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Pr.	102
SN-266	Small Animals Protect Themselves (colour)	Bailey	11	Jr. Int.	102
SN-225	Snails—Backyard Science (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr.	102
SN-122	Snakes Can Be Interesting (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Jr.	102
SN-74	Spiders (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	102
SN-218	Spring Brings Changes (colour)	Churchill	11	Pr. Jr.	102
SN-123	Spring, Glory of (colour)	Ott	11	Jr. Int.	102
SN-142	Spring is an Adventure (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	102
SN-273	Spring is for Flowers (colour)	Carey	11	Pr.	102
SN-267	Story of Discovery, —Why Plants Bend Towards Light (colour)	E.B.	13	Int.	102
SN-230	Story of the Red-Winged Blackbird (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	102
SN-226	Stream, The (colour)	I.F.B.	15	Int. Sr.	102
SN-231	Summer Bird Hike (colour)	Carey	10	Jr.	103
SN-198	Sun and How It Affects Us, The (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	103
SN-240	Tad the Frog (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	103
SN-47	Teddy Bears, Live (Koala) (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	103
SN-92	Timagami Ranger (colour)	Gibson	22	Int.	103
SN-181	Toads (colour)	P.D.	11	Jr. Int.	103
SN-241	Tree is a Living Thing, A (colour)	N.F.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	103
SN-97	Trees, Seasonal Changes in (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	103
SN-73	Turtle, Snapping (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	103
SN-227	Turtle, The—Care of a Pet (colour)	F.A.C.	8	Pr.	103
SN-199	Vacant Lot (colour)	I.F.B.	20	Sr.	103
SN-219	Water and What It Does (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	103
SN-220	We Explore the Field and Meadow (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	103
SN-200	We Explore the Stream (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	103
SN-250	What Can You Find? (colour)	Thorne	12	Pr. Jr.	103
SN-221	What Do We See In The Sky? (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	103
SN-201	What Plants Need for Growth (colour)	E.B.	10	Jr.	103
SN-222	What's Alive? (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr.	103
SN-242	Whitethroat (colour)	Gibson	10	Jr. Int.	103
SN-268	Why Plants Grow Where They Do (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	104
SN-81	Wild Fowl in Slow Motion (b/w)	Sterling	11	Jr. Int.	104
SN-182	Wild Life in the Rockies (colour)	N.F.B.	16	Int.	104
SN-202	Wind at Work, The (colour)	P.D.	11	Jr.	104
SN-232	Winter Bird Hike (colour)	Carey	12	Jr.	104
SN-243	Winter Comes to the Forest (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	104
SN-183	Wonders in a Country Stream (colour)	Churchill	11	Jr. Int.	104
SN-124	Wonders in Your Own Backyard (colour)	Churchill	11	Jr. Int.	104
SN-203	Wonders of Water (colour)	M.I.S.	18	Jr.	104
SN-223	Woodcock, The (colour)	I.F.B.	6	Pr. Jr.	104
SN-204	Worms to Wings (colour)	M.I.S.	18	Jr. Int.	104
SN-143	Zoo Babies (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	104

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SN-205	Zoo Baby Animals (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	104
SN-184	Zoo Families (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr.	104
SN-94	Zoo, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	104
SN-98	Zoo, Washing Time at the (b/w)	Rank	11	Pr.	104

SCIENCE—PHYSICS

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Dvision	Page
SP-24	A is for Atom (colour)	Gen. Elec.	22	Int. Sr.	104
SP-28	Archimedes' Principle (b/w)	E.B.	6	Sr.	104
SP-29	Atom and Biological Science (b/w)	E.B.	11	Sr.	104
SP-36	Atomic Energy (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	104
SP-42	Atomic Energy—Inside the Atom (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	105
SP-23	Cell, The Primary (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	105
SP-74	Coulomb Force Constant (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	34	Sr.	105
SP-61	Coulomb's Law (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	30	Sr.	105
SP-71	Elastic Collisions and Stored Energy (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	27	Sr.	105
SP-75	Electric Lines of Force (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	7	Sr.	105
SP-20	Electrical Circuits, Elements of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	105
SP-31	Electricity, What Is (b/w)	E.B.	16	Sr.	105
SP-76	Electromagnetic Waves (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	33	Sr.	105
SP-39	Electromagnets: How They Work (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	105
SP-43	Electrons at Work (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	105
SP-38	Electrostatics (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	105
SP-77	Elementary Charges and the Transfer of Kinetic Energy (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	34	Sr.	105
SP-78	Energy and Work (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	28	Sr.	105
SP-44	Energy and Work (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	105
SP-21	Energy, Nature of (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	105
SP-40	Engines and How They Work (colour)	Coronet	11	Sr.	105
SP-45	Evidence For Molecules and Atoms (colour)	E.B.	19	Int. Sr.	105
SP-22	Flight, Theory of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	106
SP-46	Forces (colour)	E.B.	13	Int. Sr.	106
SP-62	Forces (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	23	Sr.	106
SP-63	Frames of Reference (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	28	Sr.	106
SP-72	Franck-Hertz Experiment (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	30	Sr.	106
SP-57	Friction All Around (colour)	McG-H.	11	Jr.	106
SP-32	Galileo's Laws (b/w)	E.B.	6	Sr.	106
SP-34	Gas Laws and Their Application (b/w)	E.B.	16	Int. Sr.	106
SP-41	Gravity: How It Affects Us (colour)	E.B.	14	Jr. Int.	106
SP-7	Heat: Its Nature and Transfer (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	106
SP-18	Heat, Transfer of (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	106
SP-58	How Simple Machines Make Work Easier (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	106
SP-47	How To Bend Light (colour)	E.B.	12	Int. Sr.	106
SP-48	How To Measure Time (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	106
SP-49	How To Produce Electric Current With Magnets (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	106
SP-64	Interference of Photons (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	13	Sr.	106
SP-65	Introduction to Optics (colour)	P.S.S.C.	23	Sr.	106
SP-26	Laws of Motion (colour)	E.B.	14	Sr.	107
SP-50	Light and Colour (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	107
SP-10	Light Waves and Their Uses (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	107
SP-51	Magnetic, Electric and Gravitational Fields (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	107

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SP-33	Magnetism (b/w)	E.B.	16	Sr.	107
SP-19	Matter and Energy (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	107
SP-73	Matter Waves (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	28	Sr.	107
SP-66	Millikan Experiment (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	30	Sr.	107
SP-79	Photons (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	19	Sr.	107
SP-37	Preface to Physics (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	107
SP-80	Pressure of Light (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	23	Sr.	107
SP-12	Radio Messages, Receiving (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	107
SP-13	Radio Messages, Sending (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	107
SP-59	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	107
SP-67	Rutherford Atom, The (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	40	Sr.	107
SP-81	Scientist, The (colour)	Sc. Films	18	Sr.	107
SP-14	Series and Parallel Circuits (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	107
SP-15	Sound Recording and Reproduction (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	107
SP-16	Sound Waves and Their Sources (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	107
SP-68	Speed of Light (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	21	Sr.	108
SP-69	Straight Line Kinematics (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	34	Sr.	108
SP-27	Television: How It Works (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	108
SP-60	Thermometers and How They Work (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	108
SP-70	Universal Gravitation (b/w)	P.S.S.C.	31	Sr.	108
SP-17	Vacuum Tubes (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	108
SP-52	Vibrations (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	108
SP-53	Waves and Energy (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	108
SP-54	What Is Electric Current (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	108
SP-55	What Is Space (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	108
SP-56	What Is Uniform Motion (colour)	E.B.	14	Int. Sr.	108
SP-82	World of Semi-Conductors (colour)	I.F.B.	38	Sr.	108

SOCIAL STUDIES

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
AFRICA					
SS-221	Nomad People, Life of (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	108
ASIA					
SS-302	Arabian Children (colour)	E.B.	16	Pr.	108
SS-354	Boy of India (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	108
SS-37	China, Children of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	108
SS-619	Japanese Boy: Story of Taro (colour)	E.B.	20	Pr. Jr.	108
SS-484	Michio, Schoolboy of Japan (colour)	Churchill	14	Pr.	108
EUROPE					
SS-388	Boy of the Netherlands (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	109
SS-39	Holland, Children of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	109
SS-315	Laplanders (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	109
SS-210	Norwegian Children (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	109
SS-41	Switzerland, Children of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	109
SS-609	Switzerland: Life in a Mountain Village (colour)	E.B.	14	Pr.	109

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

SS-260	English Children (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	109
SS-237	Irish Children (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	109
SS-422	Scotland, Children of (colour)	E.B.	15	Pr. Jr.	109

CANADA

SS-26	Canada, Industrial Provinces of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	109
SS-38	Eskimo Children (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr.	109
SS-370	Indians of the Plains: Life in the Past (colour)	Academy	11	Pr. Jr.	109
SS-739	Place to Stand, A (colour)	Ont. Gov't.	18	All.	109

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

SS-731	Indian Family of the California Desert (colour)	E.B.	15	Jr.	109
SS-81	Navajo Indians (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	109

MEXICO

SS-172	Hacienda: Life in Old Mexico (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Jr.	109
SS-156	Mexican Children (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	109
SS-668	Mexican Village Life (colour)	Coronet	13	Jr.	109

CLOTHING

SS-357	Clothes We Wear (b/w)	Churchill	11	Jr. Int.	110
SS-50	Cotton (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	110
SS-147	Wool (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	110

COMMUNITY SERVICES

SS-443	Behind the Scenes at the Supermarket (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr.	110
SS-456	Community Keeps House, A (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr.	110
SS-161	Doctor, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	110
SS-617	Everyone Helps in a Community (colour)	Churchill	14	Pr. Jr.	110
SS-464	Fathers Go Away to Work (colour)	P.D.	11	Pr.	110
SS-59	Fireman, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	110
SS-473	Helpers in Our Community (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	110
SS-369	Helpers Who Come to Our House (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	110
SS-620	Jet Pilot (colour)	N.F.B.	18	Jr. Int.	110
SS-649	Mailman, The (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	110
SS-96	Policeman, The (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	110
SS-385	What Our Town Does for Us (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	110
SS-721	Why Communities Trade Goods (colour)	Churchill	10	Jr. Int.	110
SS-581	Wires to Our House (colour)	I.F.B.	14	Jr.	110

FOOD

SS-60	Food Store, The (colour)	E.B.	14	Jr. Int.	110
SS-597	Foods From Grain (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	111
SS-63	Grapefruit (b/w)	Rank	11	Int.	111
SS-472	Green Gold (Bananas) (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	111
SS-404	Life in Cold Lands (Eskimo Village) (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	111
SS-498	Rice in Today's World (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	111
SS-608	Story of Meat in Canada (colour)	Can. Pack.	25	Int.	111
SS-610	This is Coffee (colour)	Gift	14	Int.	111

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SS-141	Wheat Farmer, The (b/w)	E.B.	16	Int.	111
SS-413	Where Does Our Food Come From (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	111
SS-514	Where Does Our Meat Come From (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	111

GEOGRAPHY

SS-530	Abitibi (colour)	Abitibi	28	Int. Sr.	111
SS-198	Africa, South (Riches of the Veldt) (b/w)	U.E.V.A.	22	Int. Sr.	111
SS-584	African Continent: Tropical Region (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	111
SS-526	Alaska: 49th State (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	111
SS-6	Algonquin Waters (b/w)	N.F.B.	11	Int.	111
SS-386	Amazon, People and Resources of Northern Brazil (colour)	E.B.	22	Int. Sr.	111
SS-387	America's Inland Waterways (b/w)	Coronet	14	Int.	111
SS-10	Andes, The—Chile Barrier (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	111
SS-722	Appalachian Highlands, The (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	112
SS-152	Arctic Borderlands in Winter (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	112
SS-12	Argentina: People of the Pampa (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	112
SS-641	Asia, A Continental Overview (colour)	Coronet	16	Int.	112
SS-441	Atlantic Region, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	22	Int.	112
SS-206	Australia (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	112
SS-251	Australia, Geography of (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	112
SS-699	Australia Now (colour)	A.F.B.	27	Int.	112
SS-23	Brazil: People of the Highlands (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	112
SS-534	Brazil, Geography of South America (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	112
SS-355	British Guiana (colour)	U.B.I.S.	30	Int. Sr.	112
SS-208	British Isles: Land and People (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	112
SS-417	Burma, People of the River (colour)	E.B.	14	Jr. Int.	112
SS-418	Canada, Atlantic Provinces (colour)	E.B.	18	Int.	112
SS-644	Canada, Landform Regions (colour)	N.F.B.	16	Int.	112
SS-28	Canada, Pacific (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	113
SS-682	Canals: Towpaths West (colour)	Indiana Univ.	17	Int.	113
SS-587	Cattle Ranch (colour)	N.F.B.	20	Jr. Int.	113
SS-725	Central Lowlands, The (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	113
SS-209	Champlains of Today (colour)	Gibson	28	Int.	113
SS-700	Change in the Western Mountains (B.C.) (colour)	N.F.B.	12	Jr. Int.	113
SS-681	Changes in the Maritimes (colour)	N.F.B.	13	Int. Sr.	113
SS-678	Changing Wheat Belt, The (colour)	N.F.B.	13	Int. Sr.	113
SS-536	Chile (colour)	McG-H.	20	Jr. Int.	113
SS-356	China: The Land and The People (colour)	Coronet	16	Int.	113
SS-538	Climates of North America (colour)	N.F.B.	20	Int.	113
SS-47	Colombia and Venezuela (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	113
SS-615	Columbia River, The (colour)	N.F.B.	10	Int.	113
SS-48	Congo, People of the (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	113
SS-590	Continent of Africa: Lands Below the Sahara (colour)	E.B.	22	Int.	113
SS-539	Countries of the Andes (colour)		11		113
SS-650	Danube: Valley and its People	Coronet	14	Jr. Int.	113
SS-591	Decision to Drill (colour)	Imp. Oil.	27	Int. Sr.	114
SS-459	Down North (colour)	N.F.B.	30	Int. Sr.	114
SS-592	East Africa: Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda (colour)	E.B.	21	Int. Sr.	114
SS-645	Edge of the Barrens (colour)	N.F.B.	14	Int.	114
SS-616	Eire (colour)		11	Int.	114
SS-56	England, Canals of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	114
SS-211	Erie's Shore (colour)	Gibson	22	Int.	114
SS-704	Everchanging Lowlands, The (Quebec-Ontario) (colour)	N.F.B.	10	Int. Sr.	114

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SS-541	Face of the High Arctic (colour)	N.F.B.	13	Int. Sr.	114
SS-262	Far Western States (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	114
SS-465	Fishermen (b/w)	N.F.B.	22	Int.	114
SS-163	Fishing Grounds of the World (b/w)	Rank	11	Int.	114
SS-707	France: The Rhone Valley (colour)	N.F.B.	16	Int.	114
SS-466	Fraser's River (colour)	N.F.B.	15	Int.	114
SS-166	Friendly Invaders (colour)	Gibson	22	Int.	114
SS-728	Germany—A Regional Geography (colour)	I.F.B.	27	Int. Sr.	114
SS-366	Geography of North Central States (b/w)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	114
SS-468	Geography of South America: Five Northern Countries (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	114
SS-469	Geography of United States: An Introduction (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	115
SS-651	Great Britain (colour)	LeMont	22	Int.	115
SS-428	Great Lakes: How They Were Formed (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	115
SS-396	Great Plains (colour)	N.F.B.	24	Jr. Int.	115
SS-729	Great Plains, The (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	115
SS-171	Greece: On Mediterranean Shores (b/w)	U.E.V.A.	22	Int. Sr.	115
SS-332	Greece, People of (colour)	E.B.	14	Int.	115
SS-545	Guatemala (colour)	E.B.	17	Int.	115
SS-397	Harvest in the Valley (Potatoes) (colour)	N.F.B.	14	Int.	115
SS-333	Hawaii: U.S.A. (b/w)	Bailey	22	Int.	115
SS-368	Heart of England (colour)	B.I.S.	16	Int. Sr.	115
SS-267	Herring Hunt (b/w)	N.F.B.	11	Int.	115
SS-474	High Arctic, Life on the Land (colour)	N.F.B.	22	Int. Sr.	115
SS-475	India: The Land and the People (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	115
SS-524	Industrial Canada (b/w)	N.F.B.	18	Int.	115
SS-732	Intermountain Highlands, The (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	115
SS-711	Ireland (colour)	I.F.B.	20	Jr.	116
SS-216	Ireland, A Visit to (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	116
SS-271	Ireland, Northern (b/w)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	116
SS-217	Iron and Steel Supply of the World (b/w)	Rank	11	Int. Sr.	116
SS-337	Iron from the North (b/w)	N.F.B.	22	Int.	116
SS-733	Isthmus of Panama (colour)	I.F.B.	20	Jr. Int.	116
SS-238	Italian Peninsula, The (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	116
SS-272	Italy: Peninsula of Contrasts (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	116
SS-274	Japan, The Land and the People (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	116
SS-734	Japan; Pacific Neighbour (colour)	Bailey	16	Jr. Int.	116
SS-275	Java, Tropical Mountain Island (b/w)	U.E.V.A.	22	Int. Sr.	116
SS-672	Lake for the Prairies, A (colour)	N.F.B.	29	Int.	116
SS-218	Land of Blue Water (colour)	Gibson	22	Int.	116
SS-477	Life in the Alps (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	116
SS-552	Life in Grasslands: Argentine Pampas (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	116
SS-553	Life in the High Andes (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	116
SS-550	Life in an Oasis (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	116
SS-480	Location Niagara (colour)	Lococo	25	Jr. Int.	116
SS-177	Malay Peninsula, The (colour)	Coronet	11	Int. Sr.	117
SS-178	Manitoulin Holiday (colour)	Gibson	11	Int.	117
SS-278	Mediterranean Africa (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	117
SS-78	Mexico: Land and People (colour)	E.B.	20	Jr. Int.	117
SS-340	Middle East, The (colour)	E.B.	16	Int.	117
SS-279	Middle States (colour)	E.B.	11	Int.	117
SS-558	Mississippi River, The (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	117
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SS-523	United States Expansion: Settling the West (colour)	Coronet	14	Int.	133
SS-227	Unquiet Land (b/w)	Rank	30	Int. Sr.	133
SS-673	Upper Canada Village (colour)	Moreland-Latchford	24	Jr. Int.	133
SS-245	Venice (colour)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	134
SS-509	Vikings and Their Explorations (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	134
SS-580	Village in the Dust (colour)	Imp. Oil	20	Int. Sr.	134
SS-528	War of 1812-14 (colour)	Pioneer	15	Int.	134
SS-636	West Africa: Nigeria (colour)	E.B.	22	Int.	134
SS-511	Westward Growth of Our Nation (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	134
SS-637	Westward Movement, Part I (Settlers of the Old Northwest Territory) (colour)	E.B.	15	Int.	134
SS-638	Westward Movement, Part III (Settling of the Great Plains) (colour)	E.B.	17	Int.	134
SS-515	William Penn and the Quakers (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	134
SS-439	Wolfe and Montcalm (b/w)	N.F.B.	30	Int. Sr.	134
SS-516	Woodland Indians of Early America (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	134

INDUSTRY

SS-176	Bricks for Houses, Making (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	134
SS-392	Cheese and Cheese Making (colour)	I.F.B.	11	Int.	134
SS-706	Forest, The (b/w)	N.F.B.	18	Jr. Int.	134
SS-471	Gold and Gold Mining (b/w)	Bailey	15	Int.	134

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SS-632	Great Tomato Harvest, The (colour)	Heinz	23	Int.	134
SS-518	Harvest of Energy (colour)	Meridian	18	Jr. Int.	134
SS-371	Lobsters are a Community Affair (b/w)	N.F.B.	22	Int.	135
SS-128	Lumbering, Tropical (b/w)	Rank	11	Int.	135
SS-529	Magic Mineral (Asbestos) (b/w)	N.F.B.	20	Int.	135
SS-624	Making Butter in Olden Times (colour)	Pioneer	8	Pr.	135
SS-487	Natural Gas Goes East (colour)	T.C.P.	30	Int.	135
SS-737	New England Fishermen (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	135
SS-323	Salt from the Earth (b/w)	N.F.B.	11	Int.	135
SS-741	Sheep rancher, The (colour)	E.B.	16	Jr.	135
SS-298	Steel for the Nation (colour)	Stelco	30	Jr. Int.	135
SS-326	Sugar, Story of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int.	135
SS-201	Tobacco Supply of the World (b/w)	G.B.	11	Int.	135
SS-328	Underground East (colour)	Imp. Oil	22	Int. Sr.	135
SS-512	Whales and Whalersmen (colour)	Rank	20	Int.	135

MAP READING

SS-303	By Map and Compass (colour)	I.F.B.	30	Int.	135
SS-423	Climate and the World We Live In (colour)	Coronet	14	Int. Sr.	135
SS-365	Geography in Your Community (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	135
SS-169	Global Concepts in Maps (colour)	Coronet	11	Int.	135
SS-667	Introducing Globes (colour)	Bailey	10	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-712	Let's Make a Map (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-277	Maps and Their Meaning (colour)	Academy	14	Int.	136
SS-179	Maps are Fun (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	136
SS-625	Maps for a Changing World (b/w)	E.B.	11	Int. Sr.	136
SS-698	Map Skills: Using Different Maps Together (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr.	136
SS-380	Reading Maps (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr. Int.	136
SS-140	What Is a Map (b/w)	McG-H.	11	Int. Sr.	136

PRIMARY AND JUNIOR

SS-613	Airport Helpers (colour)	Sask. Govt.	11	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-153	Autumn on the Farm (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	136
SS-391	Carnival Comes to Town (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	136
SS-727	Circus (colour)	F.A.C.	8	Pr.	136
SS-159	Circus Animals (colour)	Academy	11	Pr.	136
SS-702	A City and Its People (colour)	F.A.C.	11	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-535	Children in Autumn (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr.	136
SS-419	Children in Spring (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-420	Children in Summer (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-421	Children in Winter (colour)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-257	Community, Our (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-705	Farm Family in Winter (colour)	E.B.	16	Pr. Jr.	136
SS-263	Farmyard Babies (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr.	137
SS-265	Golden Rule, The (b/w)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	137
SS-549	Let's Build a House (colour)	Churchill	11	Pr.	137
SS-670	Lumberyard, The (colour)	Bailey	11	Pr.	137
SS-486	Moving Day: Timmy's New Neighbours (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr.	137
SS-714	Neighborhoods are Different (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	137
SS-671	On the Farm (colour)	Scarboro	23	Pr. Jr.	137
SS-291	Seasons of the Year (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	137
SS-519	Service Station (colour)	P.D.	11	Pr.	137
SS-294	Skipper Learns a Lesson (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	137
SS-116	Spring on the Farm (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	137
SS-119	Summer on the Farm (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	137

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Division	Page
SS-327	Ti-Jean Goes Lumbering (colour)	N.F.B.	16	Pr. Jr.	137
SS-505	Ti-Jean in the Land of Iron (colour)	N.F.B.	24	Jr.	137
SS-742	Tuktu and His Eskimo Dogs (colour)	N.F.B.	14	Pr.	137
SS-412	Waterworks, A Visit to the (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	137
SS-204	Winter on the Farm (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	137

SHELTER

SS-384	Shelter (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	137
SS-612	World Full of Homes, A (colour)	McG-H.	12	Pr.	137

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

SS-1	Aeroplane Trip, An (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	138
SS-531	Airport in the Jet Age (colour)	Churchill	11	Jr.	138
SS-352	Big Highway, The (b/w)	Coronet	11	Jr.	138
SS-22	Boats and Ships (colour)	E.B.	11	Jr.	138
SS-25	Bus Driver (b/w)	E.B.	11	Pr. Jr.	138
SS-448	Busy Harbour, The (colour)	Coronet	11	Pr. Jr.	138
SS-361	Communication, Development of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	138
SS-454	Communication: Story of Its Development (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	138
SS-455	Communication: In the Modern World (colour)	Coronet	11	Jr. Int.	138
SS-164	Freighter in Port (b/w)	Academy	22	Jr.	138
SS-165	Freighter at Sea (b/w)	Academy	22	Jr.	138
SS-708	Getting the News (colour)	E.B.	15	Jr.	138
SS-713	Long Haul Men (colour)	N.F.B.	17	Int.	138
SS-736	Navigation: Tool of Discovery (b/w)	Stanton	18	Jr.	138
SS-285	Printing Through the Ages (b/w)	E.B.	22	Int.	138
SS-606	Seaport (colour)	E.B.	16	Pr. Jr.	138
SS-633	Story of the Letter Post (colour)	I.F.B.	18	Pr. Jr.	138
SS-720	Subway, The Transportation in Your Community (colour)	Tor. Bd.	13	Pr. Jr.	138
SS-124	Train, The Freight (b/w)	Barr	11	Jr.	138
SS-125	Train, The Passenger (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	139
SS-126	Transportation, Development of (b/w)	E.B.	11	Jr.	139
SS-669	Tugboats and Harbours (colour)	Churchill	11	Pr. Jr.	139
SS-246	Writing, History of (b/w)	E.B.	26	Int. Sr.	139

THE WARS

SS-740	Second World War—D Day (b/w)	E.B.	26	Int. Sr.	139
SS-631	Second World War—Prelude to Conflict (b/w)	E.B.	30	Sr.	139
SS-520	World War I: The Background (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	139
SS-517	World War I: The War Years (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	139
SS-521	World War I: Building the Peace (b/w)	Coronet	11	Int.	139
SS-414	World War I (b/w)	E.B.	30	Int. Sr.	139
SS-415	World War II (b/w)	E.B.	30	Int. Sr.	139

TEACHER TRAINING

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Page
T-38	Adolescents, Meeting the Emotional Needs of (b/w)	McG-H.	22	139
T-39	Age of Turmoil (b/w)	McG-H.	22	139
T-80	And No Bells Ring (b/w)	N.A.S.S.P.	57	139
T-81	And Something More (School Library) (colour)	Knapp	28	139
T-75	And the Walls Came Tumbling Down (b/w)	O.T.F.	29	139
T-48	Angry Boy (b/w)	MHFB	30	140
T-19	Answering the Child's Why (b/w)	E.B.	22	140
T-49	Audio-Visual Materials in Teaching (b/w)	Coronet	22	140
T-60	Audio-Visual Supervisor, The (colour)	I.F.B.	19	140
T-3	Baby's Day at Forty-Eight Weeks (b/w)	E.B.	11	140
T-1	Baby's Day at Twelve Weeks (b/w)	E.B.	11	140
T-2	Balloons (b/w)	Goodyear	22	140
T-31	Better Reading (b/w)	E.B.	22	140
T-4	Broader Concept of Method: Developing Pupil Interest (b/w)	McG-H.	22	140
T-5	Broader Concept of Method: Planning and Working Together (b/w)	McG-H.	22	140
T-58	Bulletin Boards, An Effective Teaching Device (colour)	Bailey	11	140
T-82	Canadian Youth in Action (colour)	Lorch	8	140
T-65	Chalk and Chalkboards (colour)	Bailey	15	140
T-50	Chalkboard Utilization (b/w)	McG-H.	16	140
T-76	Charts for Creative Learning (colour)	Bailey	10	140
T-100	Checking Up (b/w)	B.B.C.	30	140
T-20	Child Care and Development (b/w)	McG-H.	22	140
T-21	Children's Emotions (b/w)	McG-H.	22	140
T-73	Children Learn Through Filmstrips (colour)	N.F.B.	17	141
T-101	Common Sense and New Mathematics (b/w)	B.B.C.	30	141
T-40	Curriculum Based on Child Development (b/w)	McG-H.	11	141
T-66	Diagnosis and Planning Adjustments in Counselling (b/w)	McG-H.	22	141
T-41	Each Child is Different (b/w)	McG-H.	16	141
T-6	Early Social Behaviour (b/w)	McG-H.	11	141
T-7	Education for the Deaf (b/w)	B.I.S.	60	141
T-61	Facts About Film (colour)	I.F.B.	11	141
T-62	Facts About Projection (colour)	I.F.B.	11	141
T-79	Family, The (b/w)	U.W.	22	141
T-51	Fears of Children (b/w)	I.F.B.	30	141
T-55	Feltboard in Teaching (b/w)	Wayne U.	11	141
T-77	Flannelboards and How to Use Them (colour)	Bailey	15	141
T-63	Flannelgraph (colour)	I.F.B.	30	141
T-102	Freedom to Think (b/w)	B.B.C.	30	141
T-53	From Sociable Sixes to Noisy Nines (b/w)	N.F.B.	25	141
T-56	From Ten to Twelve (colour)	N.F.B.	30	141
T-42	Good Speech for Gary (b/w)	McG-H.	22	141
T-59	Gregory Learns to Read (colour)	Wayne U.	30	142
T-52	Habit Patterns (b/w)	McG-H.	22	142
T-83	Happy Adventure (colour)	B.I.S.	26	142
T-69	Hickory Stick (b/w)	M.H.F.B.	28	142
T-17	How to Make Handmade Lantern Slides (colour)	Ind. U.	22	142
T-84	I Do and I Understand (b/w)	Nuffield	12	142
T-22	Importance of Goals (b/w)	McG-H.	22	142
T-23	Individual Differences (b/w)	McG-H.	22	142
T-67	Insuring Our Investment in Youth (b/w)	General	16	142
T-103	Into Tomorrow (b/w)	Rank	28	142

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Page
T-24	Introduction to Student Teaching (b/w)	Ind. U.	22	142
T-104	Learning Through the Arts (colour)	Churchill	22	142
T-32	Learning Through Co-operative Planning (b/w)	H.N.	22	142
T-8	Learning to Understand Children: A Diagnostic Approach (b/w)	McG-H.	22	142
T-9	Learning to Understand Children: A Remedial Program (b/w)	McG-H.	22	142
T-12	Maintaining Classroom Discipline (b/w)	McG-H.	16	142
T-47	Making Films That Teach (colour)	E.B.	16	142
T-70	Mathematics at Your Fingertips (colour)	N.F.B.	28	142
The following 10 mathematics films were produced for the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics:				
T-89	Beginning Number Concepts (colour)	N.C.T.M.	30	143
T-90	Development of Our Decimal Numeration System (colour)	N.C.T.M.	27	143
T-91	Addition and Its Properties (colour)	N.C.T.M.	29	143
T-92	Multiplication and Its Properties (colour)	N.C.T.M.	30	143
T-93	Subtraction (colour)	N.C.T.M.	29	143
T-94	Division (colour)	N.C.T.M.	29	143
T-95	Addition and Subtraction Algorithms (colour)	N.C.T.M.	21	143
T-96	Multiplication Algorithms and the Distributive Property (colour)	N.C.T.M.	24	143
T-97	Division Algorithms (colour)	N.C.T.M.	29	143
T-98	Whole Number System, The—Key Ideas (colour)	N.C.T.M.	27	143
T-85	Math's Alive (colour)	Nuffield	26	143
T-105	Maths is a Monster (b/w)	B.B.C.	30	143
T-44	Meeting In Session (b/w)	Col. U.	22	143
T-33	Mental Health (b/w)	E.B.	11	143
T-25	Motivating the Class (b/w)	McG-H.	22	143
T-86	Music and Movement (colour)	Rank	20	143
T-78	New Dimensions in Teaching Films (colour)	Coronet	27	143
T-34	New Tools for Learning (b/w)	E.B.	22	144
T-87	Our Class Works Together (colour)	Coronet	11	144
T-43	Our Invisible Committees (b/w)	Impco	30	144
T-35	Practising Democracy in the Classroom (b/w)	E.B.	22	144
T-26	Principles of Development (b/w)	McG-H.	22	144
T-27	Problems of Pupil Adjustment—The Drop Out (b/w)	McG-H.	22	144
T-28	Problems of Pupil Adjustment— The Stay In (b/w)	McG-H.	22	144
T-64	Profiles of Elementary Physical Education (colour)	Coronet	32	144
T-36	Report in Primary Colours (colour)	Virg. U.	30	144
T-45	School Board in Action (colour)	N.S.B.A.	22	144
T-106	Search for Learning (b/w)	N.F.B.	13	144
T-46	Skippy and the Three R's (colour)	N.E.A.	30	144
T-29	Social Development (b/w)	McG-H.	22	144
T-74	Standardized Test—An Educational Tool (b/w)	I.F.B.	22	144
T-71	Teaching Machines and Program Learning (b/w)	U.S.O.E.	29	144
T-88	Teen Teaching at the Elementary Level (colour)	Bailey	14	144
T-54	They Grow Up So Fast (colour)	Am. H.S.	30	145
T-99	Things a Teacher Sees (colour)	I.F.B.	20	145
T-57	Three R's Plus, The (b/w)	McG-H.	30	145
T-68	Using Analytical Tools (b/w)	McG-H.	22	145
T-16	Using the Classroom Film (b/w)	E.B.	22	145

Call no.	Title	Producer	Mins.	Page
T-72	Vital Decision, A (colour)	Scarboro	22	145
T-107	We Learn to Read (b / w)		23	145
T-37	We Plan Together (b / w)	H. Mann	22	145
T-108	We Still Need Arithmetic (b / w)	B.B.C.	30	145
T-30	Why Can't Jimmy Read? (b / w)	Syr. U.	16	145

Description of films



ART

A-28 Animules (colour) 11 mins.
Methods for the construction of several basic forms are illustrated, and possible variations are suggested. The importance of originality is stressed. This film is designed to encourage children's creative ability through making imaginary animals from wet paper, paste, and tempera colours. 1955

A-1 Arts and Crafts of Mexico (colour) 11 mins.
This film shows the industries of the Mexicans, the work being done by hand, in the home and by the whole family. The making of serapes is shown from the raising and shearing of sheep to the spinning and weaving of the thread. The gathering, splitting, and weaving of bamboo into baskets are presented in detail. The film also shows the making of glassware by blowing and the making of pottery. All these occupations are presented as arts and crafts of skilled workers. 1961

A-39 Arts and Crafts in Norway (colour) 14 mins.
The richness and diversity of Norwegian arts and crafts is illustrated in this film. Traditional ways are followed in making dyes for wool from lichens and other plants. The beauty of the scenery out-of-doors inspires many Norwegian craftsmen. Steps in designing and making a coffee pot are illustrated. 1955

A-29 Art and Motion (colour) 16 mins.
This film explains motion as an integral element of the visual arts. It portrays motion as found in objects of nature and as organized in space and time by a dancer and a skater. It geographically reviews contemporary trends in modern art, emphasizing ways in which artists today utilize motion in painting, in mobiles, and in camera techniques. 1952

A-84 Art and You (colour) 11 mins.
Introduces the student to the world of art, its nature, styles and modes of expression. For elementary through high school art appreciation and creative art classes. 1958

A-109 Art Discovered in Nature (colour) 11 mins.
Nature and its significance as an endless source of information for imaginative art experiences is stressed in this motion picture. Children are shown in the out-of-doors, as they skip,

jump, and run over hills and through fields. They look, discover, and feel their surroundings with nature and things of nature as an inspiration. 1966

A-38 Art from Scrap (colour) 11 mins.
Sixth and seventh grade pupils are seen making a variety of interesting things—wire animals, a fairytale castle, masks, a picture with a three-dimensional look, posters, model stage sets and dioramas. No expensive supplies are required; the students themselves collect the odds and ends used. The film will motivate activity and suggest the idea of creating imaginative things out of an endless variety of materials. 1955

A-62 Art in the Western World (colour) 30 mins.
The National Gallery of Art in Washington reveals its treasures before the camera. Starting with the 13th century, this film tells the highlights in the development of western art. The most important schools of art are represented. 1958

A-101 Artist in Nature (colour) 11 mins.
By directing attention to the way a creative artist sees and interprets his environment, this film seeks to stimulate original thinking and creativity on the part of the student, to help him become aware of the opportunities all around him for enjoying art, and to inspire him to search for experiences which will aid him in understanding and using art in everyday living. 1950

A-110 Artistry of Bruce Goff (colour) 14 mins.
Architecture begins with feeling, growing from function as the painting grows from inspiration. This film is a study of art and architecture and their close relationship as expressed in the unique work of this American artist-architect. 1966

A-85 Caravaggio and Baroque (colour) 14 mins.
As innovator and non-conformist, Caravaggio stands out against the background of the Baroque and man's fascination with space. He added to the social ferment of Reformation by bringing about a rebellion in the arts against the mannered idealism of the past. This study of his works shows that nature alone—the direct experience of the senses—was dramatization directly to nobleman and peasant alike, and had a vast effect on the development of artistic expression. 1961

- A-111 Ceramic Art: The Coil Method** (colour) 21 mins.
This unique film examines the technique thoroughly and in depth, giving examples and methods for individual variations and adaptations of the basic method. It develops a basis for designing a piece of pottery or sculpture and gives an insight into an artist's thinking, as the artistcraftsman explains and demonstrates every phase of the work which, in turn, leads to a personal feeling of intimacy between the artist and the student. 1966
- A-30 Ceramics, Simple** 11 mins.
Demonstrates the steps in the making of a fruit bowl by the hammock-mould method, using simple tools and ordinary potter's clay. 1955
- A-86 Collage—Exploring Texture** (colour) 13 mins.
The making of collages—pictures made by applying materials to a flat surface—by children five to eight is depicted. A class is shown at work, guided by a skilled teacher. The children's selection of materials, interest in textures, and imaginative arrangements are shown; and means of motivating creative activity are indicated. The film is intended for primary and middle grades, for teachers and for teacher training. 1961
- A-53 Colour** (colour) 6 mins.
In this film, children will explore new wonders of colour in nature, in pigments, in yarn, clay, wood, and other art materials. Avoiding formal colour harmonies, the film stimulates interest in experimentation, encourages children to "put colours together in your own way". 1954
- A-105 Colour and Pigment in Art** (colour) 14 mins.
The film demonstrates by use of a glass prism that white light is actually a combination of several colours. It shows how the three primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours, and, in turn, intermediate colours. A colour solid shows the three dimensions of colour—hue, value and intensity. 1966
- A-40 Crayon Resist** (colour) 6 mins.
This film shows designs created by various uses of wax crayons and rubber cement. Two college students demonstrate the medium. A number of grade school children then use the materials and the results of their work are displayed. 1954
- A-63 Cubism** 7 mins.
Animated diagrams and paintings are used to clarify this kind of painting. The cubist tendencies are explained; multiple viewpoints, illusion of transparency, flat or decorative space, movement by repetition of design and interpretation of forms. 1957
- A-95 David Milne** (colour) 13 mins.
This film shows many of Milne's paintings, letting you examine the style that was uniquely his own. The commentary, quotations from Milne's letters, tells in the painter's words what was important to him and how he tried to put it down in paint. 1964
- A-87 Design into Space** (colour) 11 mins.
An unusual and exciting approach to three-dimensional design is introduced in "Design Into Space". Many sequences show clearly the materials and techniques which may be used to create types of space sculpture. Examples of the work of Gabo and Richard Lippold are included. 1961
- A-16 Design to Music** (colour) 6 mins.
A teaching film showing how to co-ordinate movement of the hand to the rhythm of music to create interesting abstract patterns. The use of chalk and pastels is demonstrated. 1949
- A-88 Design with Paper** (colour) 11 mins.
Planned for use with intermediate and senior grades, this film explores the many structural and design possibilities in the use of paper. The last part of the film illustrates numerous practical applications of paper design. 1961
- A-89 Discovering Colour** (colour) 15 mins.
An exciting film for art classes. The art of mixing colour is shown in a beautiful visual presentation that is at once stimulating and educational. For elementary art classes. 1964
- A-103 Discovering Composition in Art** (colour) 16 mins.
In art, composition is orderly arrangement. This film illustrates several guides for developing composition in a drawing or painting: 1) the artist selects the objects he wishes to show; 2) creates a centre of interest by making one of the objects stand out; 3) balances the objects in a composition; 4) uses lines to create movement and rhythm in the composition; and 5) arranges and uses both positive and negative space. An understanding of these guides to composition will aid students in the creation and appreciation of art. 1964
- A-112 Discovering Dark and Light** (colour) 18 mins.
Variation in dark and light is called value. Value can be a natural part of the object, the way light strikes the object, by varying the value in colours, by the addition of black, white, dark or light colours, or by forming the surface of objects to catch light and cast shadows. 1966
- A-113 Discovering Harmony in Art** (colour) 16 mins.
Harmony means a pleasing agreement in the things we hear, see and do. In art, man creates harmony by the number, repetition and families of objects, colours and shapes. 1966
- A-90 Discovering Perspective** (colour) 14 mins.
We live in a world of depth, of distance. Some things are close to us, some far away. We can create the appearance of distance on a flat surface by using perspective. Overlapping, vertical position, graying colours, varying detail, varying size, and converging lines are techniques used to create perspective. Any one or more of these methods helps to create appearance of depth, or distance on a flat surface. 1962
- A-91 Discovering Texture** (colour) 17 mins.
All through life, we learn about textures by touching and looking. Some textures are man-made; some are natural. Discovering textures can be a daily adventure. Our world is full of many textures for us to enjoy . . . some we feel, some we see, and some we create. 1961
- A-96 Dürer and the Renaissance** (colour) 14 mins.
Albrecht Dürer, the famous German painter, holds a pivotal point in connecting the artistic development in Italy with that in Northern Europe. In his own work and life, his passage from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance can be observed. If any great movement can be said to be the work of one individual, the Northern Renaissance was the work of Albrecht Dürer. 1962
- A-71 Enamelling Art** (colour) 16 mins.
A picture of the enamelling craft designed to stimulate involvement with design and technique for those who have limited experience. Students are shown at work enamelling on copper. 1958
- A-104 Eskimo Artist—Kenojuak** (colour) 20 mins.
The artist, who is also a wife and mother, must make her draw-

ings when she is free of the duties of trail or camp. It shows how she draws designs of strange beauty, inspired by the wavering shadows of the Arctic night. At the Art Centre in Cape Dorset her drawings are transferred to stone cuts by other artists for printing. This film is an exceptionally fine presentation relating Eskimo stone printing to the Eskimo way of life and thinking. Particularly useful in senior grades. 1964

A-23 Fiddle De Dee (colour) 6 mins.
A fantasy of dancing music and colour. To "Listen to the Mocking Bird" on the violin, brilliant patterns ripple, flow, flicker, and blend. The artist, painting on film, translates sound into sight, as the colours follow and interpret every varying nuance of the tune. 1948

A-17 Fingers: Painting (colour) 6 mins.
A colour film designed primarily for teaching the art of finger-painting. It demonstrates various methods of handling the paint, and stresses good technique. It deals with elementary work with one colour and advanced work with many colours. 1949

A-54 Form (colour) 6 mins.
This film demonstrates how the character of an object is revealed through its form. Young viewers will enjoy the "What Is It?" game with forms that have a name. Exploring the different shapes to be found among everyday objects will create an awareness of the importance of form in the structure of art. 1954

A-79 Glory of Goya 17 mins.
Goya's work reflects the opulence of the Spanish court in his paintings of Charles IV and the Royal family, and the horrors of the Napoleonic invasion in his "Disasters of War" series. A bull fight is recreated by means of rapid editing of a series of his Tauromaquia etchings. 1954

A-97 Gothic Art (colour) 18 mins.
A search for spiritual beauty in an ugly world — that is the art of Northern Europe from the late 12th to the 15th century as seen in the great cathedrals and their decoration. Emphasis is placed on determining the origins of Gothic Art as manifested in St. Denis and Chartres. Structural developments are interwoven with iconographic, stylistic, religious and cultural ones to provide an overview of the many aspects of emerging art forms in the period. 1962

A-80 Grant Wood 15 mins.
Paintings by Grant Wood are reproduced with themes of farm life in the Midwest, as well as his "Parson Weems Fable" of George Washington, and the cherry tree and "Paul Revere's Ride". 1954

A-72 Guernica—Pablo Picasso 15 mins.
Picasso painted Guernica as a protest expression of his abhorrence of war and brutality and it is this expression that dominates this film. 1953

A-98 How to make a Stencil Print (colour) 11 mins.
This film introduces simple ways to cut and print original stencils and the steps in making a stencil are reviewed. Then a variety of prints is made, using tempera paint on different textures of paper. The process of printing on cloth with permanent textile paints is shown in detail, including a demonstration of three-colour registration. 1961

A-73 Insects and Painting (colour) 5 mins.
Bugs and insects provide a variety of structures, patterns, and colours. Youngsters find insects serve as exciting subject matter for painting activities. Numerous examples of their work are shown. 1957

A-48 Jolifou Inn (colour) 11 mins.
Cornelius Krieghoff, celebrated Dutch artist and adventurer, recorded much of the story of French-Canadian life in the mid-19th century. The changing seasons, the untamed beauty of the Quebec countryside, and the French settlers provided subject matter for many of the paintings. 1955

A-49 Kumak, the Sleepy Hunter (colour) 11 mins.
Puppets are used to bring to life this old Eskimo legend. The clothing and gear as well as the igloos are portrayed as they were before the white man's material and equipment were used in the northland.

A-74 Lascaux—Cradle of Man's Art (colour) 22 mins.
The Lascaux cave paintings were discovered in France in 1940. This film is a photographed record of the primitive art found on the walls of these caves. 1950

A-18 Leather Work 22 mins.
In the opening sequence each step in the making of a leather pouch handbag is demonstrated by a girl student. The second sequence shows the making of a leather wallet by a boy. The use of patterns, cutting, marking, punching, stitching, and the use of the required tools are very clearly pictured. 1946

A-81 Legend of St. Ursula 11 mins.
A re-telling of the legend of the beautiful princess from Brittany who married an English prince on the condition that he accompany her to Rome to be converted to her religion. The film is based on the seven paintings done about 1490 by the Venetian painter, Vittore Carpaccio. 1954

A-64 Legend of the Raven (colour) 14 mins.
The Legend of the Raven tells an authentic legend of the Arctic. Employing genuine Eskimo stone carvings which are manipulated as actors on a miniature Arctic set, the film tells the simple Eskimo tale of how the raven, once able to talk with humans as well as with birds and animals, through greediness lost the power of speech. 1960

A-55 Leonardo da Vinci (colour) 25 mins.
Camera crews filmed sequences in world-famous churches and museums in Italy and France. The many accomplishments of this great figure of the Renaissance are revealed. The music is one of the finest scores ever included in any film. 1963

A-106 Let's Draw with Crayons (colour) 11 mins.
How to use and care for crayons, and some of the many interesting effects one can achieve through different crayon techniques, make this film a rich art lesson. It stresses creative drawing, poster-making, and numerous other crayon crafts, such as imprinting a crayon design on cloth. 1966

A-56 Light and Dark (colour) 6 mins.
Striking camera studies in light, shadow, and gradations of colour illustrate the meaning of values in art. Children are encouraged to find out by experimentation with light and dark objects, what value is, what it does, and how it makes them feel. 1954

A-57 Line (colour) 6 mins.
Variations in the qualities of lines may be found in nature — in lines on rocks, on a tiger, and in the trail made by a snail. Combining imaginative photography with animation, this film clarifies line movement and suggests to children the creative possibilities of materials such as thread, rope, and wire as well as paint, chalk and crayon. 1954

A-92 Line and Art (colour) 11 mins.
Concepts of line as visual images are developed, beginning

with the phenomenon of line in nature and man-made forms. Through excellent selections ranging from the primitive and the "old masters" to the contemporary, the film emphasizes the artist's response to various media, indicates how form and volume can be evolved from line, and illustrates illusions of space and tension, as well as the infinite possibilities for innovation and interpretation through line. 1960

A-102 Lines in Relief:

Woodcut and Block Printing (colour) 11 mins.
The highlights in the history of woodcutting and block printing are reviewed, from the Middle Ages to the present. Clear descriptions of basic cutting and printing techniques are presented. The student is given an opportunity to observe the creation of a fine woodcut, the selection of tools and materials, and the techniques used. 1964

A-31 Lismer (colour) 20 mins.
This film reviews the artist's work, and emphasizes his contribution to art education and to contemporary Canadian painting. We see how children, through his teaching, learn the independence of self-expression. While reproductions of his paintings appear on the screen, the commentary calls attention to features of his work which reveal the development of his personality as an artist. 1955

A-24 Loom Weaving (colour) 6 mins.
Children are shown working at cradle or box looms which they have made. Finished articles are also displayed. This film is designed to motivate weaving. Suitable for Grades Six to Ten. 1951

A-19 Loon's Necklace, The (colour) 11 mins.
A unique method is used to relate the Indian legend of how the loon got the striped band around its neck. Carved and painted masks made by the Indians of British Columbia for their ceremonies are used as the characters. Actors in costume, wearing the masks, do much of the acting in pantomime. Enacted with dignity, this film has both beauty and legendary interest. Art students would find it of value for inspiration in the craft of mask-making. 1949

A-107 Making a Mobile (colour) 11 mins.
Abstract moving design is an exciting game. This film shows what can be done with these materials: wire, thread, sheet aluminum, a discarded towel rack, a sponge, colored toothpicks and a ping pong ball. Stimulates student imagination and creative abilities. 1965

A-5 Making of a Mural (colour) 11 mins.
Thomas Hart Benton's mastery of paints and the brilliance of colour photography are combined to produce this educational motion picture. 1947

A-25 Mask, Making a (colour) 6 mins.
The film shows children ranging in age from nine to fourteen receiving guidance in making masks. A different way of making a mask is carried out by each child. Use is made of scrap material. 1951

A-108 Michelangelo and His Art (colour) 16 mins.
This film traces the life and career of Michelangelo, sculptor, painter, architect, and poet, whose knowledge of the human body and skill in portraying human emotion through the body make him one of the great artists of all time, as well as a leading figure of the Italian Renaissance. Among the original works photographed and analyzed are the "David," the "Pieta," the "Moses," the figures of the Medici Chapel and the "Deposition." 1963

A-20 Model House Making (colour) 6 mins.
The building of a model community is presented and planned. It includes streets, houses, shops, playgrounds, schools and churches. Many odds and ends of materials are used in this work. 1949

A-41 Monotype Printing (colour) 6 mins.
In the film you see demonstrations on glass with household cement. After this dries, paint is spread over the surface with a brush. Paper is smoothed over the design and the finished print is removed. 1954

A-21 Mother Goose (colour) 11 mins.
Mother Goose steps out of the nursery rhyme book and with her magic wand brings some of her favourite characters to life, including Little Miss Muffet and Humpty Dumpty, portrayed by animated figurines. 1947

A-65 Mural (Imperial Oil Building) (colour) 30 mins.
This film documents the production of the large twin murals in the foyer of Imperial Oil's office building in Toronto. Step by step, the film recounts the task of creating the giant murals — the off-site planning, sketching, painting and finally the transfer of the work to the walls of the lobby. While basically educational, the film serves to introduce and explain the techniques and objectives of the artist, and to create interest in a work which laymen may otherwise find difficult to understand. 1960

A-58 Nature of Colour (colour) 11 mins.
This film takes up and demonstrates Newton's explanation of the rainbow, the principles of colour reflection and absorption, the mixing of colours by addition and by subtraction and the application of colour principles to painting, printing and photography. 1956

A-66 Non-Objective Art (colour) 11 mins.
This film establishes what this style is and how it differs from other types of painting, points out non-objective things in nature, explains the basic elements of line, shape and colour. It shows the uses of non-objective art in industrial design, unique interests of the creative painter and outstanding examples of noted painters. 1957

A-59 Oriental Brushwork (colour) 16 mins.
Featuring masterpieces from the Freer Gallery of Art and demonstrations of brushwork by Tyrus Wong and Chiura Obata, this film reveals the distinctive characteristics of Oriental painting: dexterity and expressiveness in the use of space and line, and the power to create a mood or communicate an idea through symbolism. It illustrates how Chinese and Japanese artists use brushes, inks, and colours on silk scrolls and fibre paper. 1956

A-99 Painting a Province (colour) 23 mins.
New Brunswick's rugged coasts, peaceful farms and growing towns inspired past generations of artists. Many of today's generation of painters are seen as they explain their own particular concepts and ideas. From their paintings and those of artists of the past you see how closely linked to their own soil and history is the artistic expression of each generation. 1960

A-35 Painting Trees with Eliot O'Hara (colour) 16 mins.
On a sketching trip, Eliot O'Hara shows us different trees in many parts of America and Hawaii. He points out the symbols in trees; for example, the maple suggests the letter U, the

sycamore branch, a sickle. As he sketches, he explains the special techniques required to paint different trees and to express their individualities. This film should be an effective aid in learning the use of water colour in landscape painting.

1954

A-67 Painting with Calligraphy (colour) 12 mins.
The history of calligraphy—or picture writing—in art is traced from prehistoric times to the present day. Varied uses of calligraphy are shown in demonstrations by Eliot O'Hara, George Post, and Paul Travis, and in examples from the works of Burchfield, Dufy, Klee, Marin and Van Gogh.

1958

A-22 Paper Sculpture (colour) 6 mins.
From a collection of all types of paper and salvage materials together with glue and paint, objects are created. These include people, animals, masks, etc.

1949

A-42 Papier Maché Animals, How to Make (colour) 16 mins.
Animals made from newspaper and string are displayed, and the demonstration includes uses for such animals as toys, decorations, etc. Emphasis is placed upon creative expression through experimentation and use of available materials.

1954

A-75 Perspective Drawing 11 mins.
A basic film for art instruction, introducing theory and principles of perspective through clear and forceful animation. A cube is used as a basic form. Then the film proceeds to demonstrate one point, two point, and three point perspective techniques.

1951

A-26 Picture-Making, Beginning of (colour) 6 mins.
A teacher acts as a guide and counsellor with young children making pictures. The pupils are helped to say what they want to say in the way they want to say it. This film is useful to teachers of Kindergarten and the Primary Division.

1951

A-27 Picture-Making at the Gang Age (colour) 6 mins.
This film depicts the picture-making activities of pre-adolescents. How children paint at this level is shown. Difficulties which the child encounters in his picture-making and with which he requires guidance have been well handled. The film touches upon the classification of children as visual or non-visual in art output. Suitable for teachers of Junior Division.

1951

A-43 Picture-Making by Teenagers (colour) 11 mins.
This film illustrates the equipment required for picture-making by adolescents. Themes for expression and variety of output are shown. Some attention is also given to pedagogical problems and teaching procedures associated with an art programme for this age group.

1956

A-7 Plastic Art 11 mins.
A sculptor sets out to produce a bronze casting to interpret the theme "progress through man's confidence in his fellow man". The drawing of the sketch, the making of the model, the casting of the model in plaster, and finally the finishing touches are all shown and commented upon.

1939

A-50 Poster Making: Design (colour) 11 mins.
Poster layout, lettering, tracing, cutting, transfer, stencilling, and painting are manually demonstrated. The importance of correct techniques in the use of the various brushes is cited. Colour contrast, layout, lettering, measurement, and spacing are stressed. For use in senior grades.

1953

A-51 Potato Prints, How to Make (colour) 16 mins.
This film demonstrates how to cut, paint and stamp potato prints on paper. Variations of texture, form, and colour with

different types of paper and varied uses for finished prints are shown. The care of tools is explained.

1955

A-32 Potter's Wheel, The 11 mins.
The proper method of "throwing" on the potter's wheel is shown. Two basic shapes, a small pitcher and handle, and a larger model pitcher are illustrated.

1951

A-9 Primitive Painters of Charlevoix (Quebec) (colour) 22 mins.
Four artists of Charlevoix County, Quebec, appear in this study of French Canadian primitive painting. Cecile Bouchard, Alfred Deschenes, Marianne Simard and Robert Cauchon are shown at work in the surroundings from which they draw their inspiration. The commentary calls attention to their different techniques and choice of subject matter.

1956

A-76 Print with a Brayer (colour) 8 mins.
An art film that explores many possibilities of making creative prints with a gelatin brayer. Useful in classes on all grade levels, this simple, basic technique can be varied to make both decorative and practical prints, including book jackets, place mats, wrapping paper, greeting cards, and fabrics.

1959

A-44 Puppet, How to Make a (colour) 16 mins.
The construction of a puppet, including head and hands, from plasticine, papier maché and paint is demonstrated. How puppets are controlled is also shown.

1953

A-10 Puppetry 11 mins.
This film will supply excellent motivation for puppetry in schools. Books dealing with puppetry will be required to supplement the film since few details of construction are given.

1947

A-52 Rembrandt (colour) 27 mins.
This analysis of the life and works of Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn combines knowledge, insight, and cinema technique. Not only the people and events of Rembrandt's life, but his feelings about them and about himself are clearly revealed in his sketches, self-portraits, and paintings. They provide both a graphic biography and a record of his world and time.

1959

A-36 Rembrandt: Poet of Light 16 mins.
A biographical and documentary film on the life of the great Dutch painter whose work is known for his masterful use of the alterations of light and dark. It is composed entirely of his drawings and etchings, as well as a large number of his best known paintings. These are used to illustrate the loved personalities and main phases of his life.

1953

A-45 Rhythm in Paint (colour) 11 mins.
In this film we are shown how rhythmic patterns are created, starting with a line, a curve, or an angle. In the artist's treatment of the chosen motif, constantly recurring and changing in emphasis, we can see rhythm and recognize its creative function.

1954

A-100 Rise of Greek Art (colour) 18 mins.
An appreciation of the close relationship between Greek cultural history and the evolution of visual expression is developed through a study of the major monuments of the period. The film presents a coherent picture of the development of Hellenic art from the geometric eighth century B.C. to the Classical Age of Pericles in the fifth century. In broad scope, the rise of Greek art is followed through its various periods, cutting across art forms from architecture, to sculpture, to pottery with its painted decoration.

1962

A-33 Sculpture from Life 11 mins.
An expert craftsman demonstrates the approved technique for using raw clay in the construction of a life-size head. Close-

up photography shows the details of forming eye sockets, building of the nose, etc. 1957

A-37 Seasons, The (colour) 16 mins.
The story of nature during a twelve-month period along the shores of a Canadian lake is unfolded in beautiful colour sequences. Nature is revealed in all her changing moods — the quiet beauty of a placid lake; grotesque frozen shapes on the lakeshore during winter; and the tempestuous glory of a summer storm. 1957

A-34 Silk Screen Print, How to Make a 20 mins.
The step-by-step procedures of making a multi-colour silk screen print are illustrated. Sequences show the use of the original sketch, preparation of silk and paints, use of squeegee, pro-film tusche and liquid tusche print making. 1949

A-77 Silk Screen Printing 22 mins.
The essential steps in making a silk screen print are outlined. Basic equipment requirements, and the various steps in production receive emphasis. The preparation of the screen, cutting the stencil, stripping, adhering, lacquer-layout, and cleaning of equipment are illustrated. 1950

A-114 Stonecutter, The 7 mins.
Through the use of colour and animation we see an ancient Japanese tale of envy and greed — the story of Tasaku, the Stonecutter. Recommended for classes studying Art, Photography and Animation. 1966

A-60 Texture (colour) 6 mins.
The exploration of surfaces — hard, rough, soft, and smooth — provides a tangible approach to understanding textural qualities in art. Visual examples in the film will give youngsters a new appreciation of the textural effects which can be achieved with clay, metals, paper, linoleum, and other art materials. 1954

A-12 Third Dimension 22 mins.
Several well-known artists are shown at work in this survey of modern Canadian sculpture. We watch a figure being built up with successive additions of clay, and see a plaster mould being made from a clay model. Among the sculptors whose work is illustrated are Frances Loring, Jacobine Jones, Donald Stewart and Louis Parent. 1948

A-47 Torn Paper (colour) 6 mins.
First, using newspaper as practice material, and then working with sheets of different coloured paper, students are shown tearing out a variety of shapes, figures, and designs. These are then pasted on a paper background to form clever and unusual pictures. 1954

A-82 Toulouse Lautrec 17 mins.
Scenes of Paris of the 1885-1900 era are depicted in the sketches, paintings, and lithographed posters of Toulouse Lautrec. 1952

A-83 Varley (colour) 16 mins.
A portrait of Frederick Varley, Canadian painter of the Group of Seven. Following Varley as he returns to his studio in Toronto after a sketching trip in the country, the camera moves about the studio selecting examples of his work which typify his sensitive reaction to the world about him — reactions particularly evident in the work he did as a World War I artist and in his emotional response to the beauty and wonder of life. 1957

A-68 Velasquez (colour) 16 mins.
A critical analysis of the work of Velasquez as exemplified by paintings in the Prado Museum is presented. Works shown include "Surrender of Breda", "Crucifixion", a portrait of Philip IV, and a self-portrait. 1955

A-78 Weeds and Mosaics (colour) 5 mins.
Weeds serve as inspiration for creating pebble mosaics. Children on a field trip find rhythmical arrangements, strange shapes, and exciting forms within weeds. Striking, decorative mosaics are the products of this enjoyable experience. 1957

A-61 What is Art? (colour) 6 mins.
A vivid parade of all the elements featured in the "Art in Action Series" — colour, line, texture, form, light and dark — encourages children to discover the basic elements in the world around them, to find new relationships, to experiment with a variety of materials, and to understand what the elements mean in terms of art. 1954

A-93 What Shall We Paint (colour) 11 mins.
Ideas to paint are everywhere, as the children in this film discover. An excellent film to stimulate your classes to creative activity in the arts. 1959

A-69 Wire and Paper Animals (colour) 11 mins.
This film shows interesting and amusing ways of planning craft work with children of almost any age. The materials required for the craft are discussed, and the main stages of the construction of many types of models are analyzed in detail. The simplest forms can be used by quite young children, while the more elaborate models give scope for the older, more experienced classes. 1960

COMMERCIAL

C-10 Office Courtesy (colour) 12 mins.
Dramatizes techniques for office workers in meeting and working with persons outside the company, face to face and over the telephone. Emphasizes the importance of courtesy and thoughtfulness and reveals how the employee's attitude may, without his realizing it, have considerable effect on his company's success. 1952

C-11 Office Etiquette 14 mins.
Shows how courtesy can be applied to typical situations such as applying for a job, reporting for work the first day, and performing routine secretarial duties. Emphasizes consideration for fellow workers and employer, telephone courtesy, promptness, and desirability of a friendly but businesslike attitude while on the job. 1952

C-12 Office Teamwork (colour) 12 mins.
Illustrates the importance of co-operation among the members of a business organization. Dramatizes representative office situations in which teamwork is extremely important, and reveals the effects of various employee attitudes on company morale and business. 1952

C-4 Secretary Takes Dictation (colour) 11 mins.
Illustrates the procedures and practices in taking dictation in a business office. The film can be used in shorthand classes to motivate study and present professional information. Presents duties of a secretary in a modern office, as compared with those of a stenographer or clerk, with emphasis on the efficient organization of the work of the secretary. 1960

C-13 Secretary, The: A Normal Day (colour) 11 mins.
Following Joan through a normal day in a modern office, we learn that typical secretarial responsibilities are making appointments, greeting visitors, supervising files, taking dictation and transcribing. The film emphasizes qualities of self-direction, tact, willingness to learn, judgment and enthusiasm. 1956

C-5 Secretary Transcribes (colour) 11 mins.
Follows a secretary through the transcription of a typical day's notes and gives to secretarial students a picture of many of the details that are involved in transcribing in a business office. An understanding of the additional office habits beyond knowledge of shorthand and typing that differentiate a good secretary from a stenographer is one of the objectives of this film. The necessity for experience and the mastering of the skills and habits of thought that make a valuable secretary are emphasized. 1960

C-9 Typing Skills, Building (colour) 11 mins.
George wants to increase his typing speed, but as he pushes into higher speed areas he finds that his typing is no longer smooth, even and accurate. By practice he masters relaxation, precise operative control, attention to the copy, control of arms and hands, and confidence at top speed. The slow motion camera catches the details of his exercises. 1960

C-6 Typing Skills: Daily Job Techniques (colour) 13 mins.
A typist anticipates a variety of jobs and plans each individual job. She can eliminate needless movement and increase her output by organizing her desk, grouping similar jobs, and applying special techniques to such tasks as typing envelopes, stencils, and tabulated reports. 1960

ENGLISH

E-53 Adventures of a Baby Fox (colour) 14 mins.
A refreshing trip through the woods, following the antics of a baby fox. The camera searches out the tiny, busy insect life of a lake, a frightened bird and lovely flowers along the way. Accompanied by narration in verses and original music score. 1955

E-79 Adventures of a Chipmunk Family (colour) 11 mins.
The story of a chipmunk family and especially of young babies from early spring to the beginning of winter. The film shows the newborn chipmunk babies and their training period during the early summer. Through use of a special device, it is possible to observe the chipmunk digging his burrow, collecting his store of food, and settling down for the winter rest. 1963

E-39 Ancient Mariner, The 30 mins.
Produced by the University of California, this film is a sound recording of the spoken poem accompanied by Dore's engravings. This classic poem should become more real and imaginative to secondary school students through this interpretation. 1955

E-136 The Ant and the Grasshopper (colour) 11 mins.
This animated fable points out the familiar moral that we can't play all the time but must work and save for a time of need. While all the ants labor industriously to provide for the coming winter, the grasshopper rests in the summer sun. But when winter comes, the grasshopper finds it difficult to live and it is the ants' turn to sing and play. 1967

E-103 Aristotle's Ethics, Book 1 — Theory of Happiness (colour) 30 mins.
Mr. Adler considers the philosophical problems of "what makes a human life good . . . what makes it worth living and what we must do, not merely to live, but to LIVE WELL". 1960

E-104 Athens—The Golden Age (colour) 30 mins.
Charles Kahn gives an answer to the ever recurring question: Why is Fifth-Century Athens considered by many to have been the most civilized society that has yet existed? 1960

E-25 Autumn is an Adventure (colour) 11 mins.
The purpose of this film is to give a good general background for stories dealing with the autumn season. It would be effective in Grades two and three. Caroline and Timmie have a series of adventures, raking leaves, seeing squirrels, playing in the woods, watching birds getting ready to migrate, watching corn and pumpkins being harvested, etc. Some words are presented on the screen as is a song. Children are asked to join in singing this song. 1952

E-131 The Bear and the Hunter 11 mins.
An exciting story of a bear hunt which takes place in Lapland. The film follows Anund, the Hunter, and his dog on the trail of a great bear through forests, over valleys and streams and into the mountains. When the bear injures the dog, Anund retreats in panic, leaving the bear to survey proudly its domain. 1958

E-54 Birds of Our Story Books (colour) 11 mins.
The robin, cardinal, crow, owl, blue jay, sparrow, redheaded woodpecker, wren, and seagull — birds which children encounter most frequently in their story books and texts — are shown both as they appear in book illustrations and as they are in their natural settings. Characteristics of the birds — their colouring, calls, and easily observed habits — are carefully integrated with poems and stories at the primary level. 1955

E-66 Brown Bears Go Fishing (colour) 11 mins.
Unusual and interesting scenes of brown bears in Alaska show the bears as they eat, swim, fish, and care for their young. Overprints and repetition in the narration help children to develop the vocabulary they will use in reading and telling stories about the brown bears and black and polar bears. 1955

E-123 Canada Goose (colour) 7 mins.
One of the "Birds of Canada" Series, this documentary film shows, rather than tells, the story of the Canada Goose. We identify this fascinating bird by its characteristic markings, and learn of its migration habits, as well as its nesting and feeding habits. Slow motion photography shows the geese in flight and how they adjust to the air currents, especially in landing. The sounds of the birds are authentic and synchronized with the visuals to add to the realism of the film. 1966

E-80 Carpet Under Every Classroom 14 mins.
This film depicts a creative and resourceful library program as an integral part of a modern high school. It shows how good library service aids teachers, students, and administration in realizing educational objectives. 1957

E-21 Chucky Lou (colour) 11 mins.
Chucky Lou, a woodchuck, becomes the pet of the keeper of a public park. The film provides a picture of her habits, tricks, and her experiences with her master and with young visitors. 1948

E-81 Corral 11 mins.
The roping and riding of a high-spirited, half-broken horse is the subject for a film which makes visual poetry of this simple theme. Movement and music combine to tell a story without words, set in the foothills of Alberta, as we watch a cowboy perform a task which is part of a centuries-old tradition of the West. 1954

E-82 Cuckoo Clock that Wouldn't Cuckoo, The (colour) 11 mins.
This is a delightful story of a silent little cuckoo bird in the

royal cuckoo clock, and of how Hans Ticktocker, master clock-maker, broke the spell of her silence and helped her to cuckoo happily once again. Colourful in its animation and intriguing in its picturesque, Old World setting, the film is designed to arouse children's interest in reading and oral expression. 1958

E-113 David and Mr. Micawber 24 mins.
Events of "David Copperfield" are re-enacted in this film, showing the boy David befriended by the Micawbers. The characters are realistic, the background authentic, and narration and dialogue are used from the book. 1963

E-11 Do Words Ever Fool You? 11 mins.
In personal conversations, in newspaper headlines, in radio commercials, in politics, in every phase of modern living, word trickery has serious consequences. Not only does this film show students the nature of the danger, but it outlines specific precautions to prevent confusion in the meanings of words. 1948

E-83 Elephant Baby (colour) 11 mins.
In the vivid setting of the tropical rain forest of Mysore, India, this film tells the story of a baby elephant, from his first day in the forest, through the many weeks of training in a classroom made of bamboo poles, to the day he joins a working force of elephants in a teakwood lumber camp. The film gives a true and fascinating account of the daily activities of working elephants and the people who train them. 1958

E-132 Emperor's New Clothes, The (colour) 18 mins.
This film depicts the story of the same title without much variation. Real actors in colourful costumes are used to portray the characters. 1961

E-12 England, Background of Literature (colour) 11 mins.
This film takes students to England to show them that storied land as the inspiration for the nation's greatest writers — the London of Chaucer, Dickens and Browning — the countryside which was so meaningful to Shakespeare, Keats, Wordsworth and Kipling — and the sea, as Coleridge, Conrad and Masfield wrote of it. 1948

E-67 English Literature: The Romantic Period (colour) 14 mins.
Through the eyes of a young journalist of 1828, the audience participates in a period of literary, as well as political, revolution. Dramatized selections from Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Blake, Byron, Shelley, Keats, and Scott reveal the individuality and independence of spirit of England's Romantic writers. 1957

E-84 English Literature: The Seventeenth Century (colour) 13 mins.
Excerpts from the works of seventeenth-century writers are presented against the turbulent background of the Commonwealth and Restoration periods. Cavalier poets such as Jonson, Herrick, and Lovelace; Puritan writers such as Milton and Bunyan; and other literary figures of the century such as Donne, Marvell, Pepys, and Dryden are represented. 1958

E-26 Flipper the Seal (colour) 11 mins.
The film opens with scenes at the zoo. A boy looks for information about seals in his books. He finds out where seals live, and the film takes us to a Pacific Island to watch them. The words flipper, fur, swimming, waves, and dive are presented on the screen and the children are asked to repeat them. 1953

E-55 Fluffy the Ostrich (colour) 11 mins.
Fluffy, a very young ostrich, becomes separated from his

mother and father and, while searching for them, comes upon a turtle, zebras and a giraffe. The story of Fluffy teaches children much about the habits and characteristics of ostriches. 1956

E-27 Frank and His Dog (colour) 6 mins.
The film portrays the antics and pranks of Penny, young Frank Baxter's pet dog. When the Baxters are too busy with their Saturday chores to play with Penny, he gets into mischief and chases a neighbour's cat up a tree. The cat is rescued, and Penny is scolded; but later he is made to feel that the Baxters love him in spite of what he has done. 1952

E-14 Frisky, the Calf (colour) 11 mins.
Designed to stimulate interest and provide a background for reading and expression, this film takes the children to the farm where they see how Frisky, the lovable little calf, grows up. 1950

E-74 Frog Princess, The (colour) 6 mins.
The quaint Fairyland setting of this film in animation will excite children. The prince shoots an arrow into the air, and the one who returns it will be his bride. A frog, who is a princess under the spell of a wicked magician, finds the arrow, and the prince then encounters many dangers as he frees her from enchantment. 1957

E-47 Fun with Speech Sounds 11 mins.
This film shows how some difficult sounds should be spoken. Through audience participation children are encouraged to pronounce sounds which are used in poems and rhymes. 1954

E-105 Glooscap Country (colour) 14 mins.
The rich scenic panorama of Nova Scotia's Minas Basin gives substance to the story of Glooscap, an Indian god who was believed to live on what is now Cape Blomidon and from his mountain retreat to watch over his people in the valleys and forests below. This film relates how Cape Split came into being, how Five Islands rose from the sea, why the bullfrog lives in muddy water, and why the beaver drags his tail. 1961

E-40 Golden Axe, The 11 mins.
Adapted from Aesop's fable, this film points out the moral that honesty is the best policy. A woodsman loses his rusty axe. He refuses to accept a silver and a gold one until he is assured that he is welcome to them. When his greedy neighbour tries to fall into the same good luck, unhappiness results. 1952

E-56 Goldilocks and the Three Bears (colour) 11 mins.
Starring three real bears, this much-loved children's story is retold in a presentation which remains faithful to the incidents and characteristics of the original tale. 1953

E-106 Greek Lyric Poetry (colour) 30 mins.
David Grene considers another important aspect of Greek culture . . . lyric poetry. A dramatization of a lyric chorus, led by noted British actor, John Neville, is a highlight. 1960

E-90 Hamlet: The Age of Elizabeth (colour) 30 mins.
The background of Elizabethan England as well as a comparison of the Globe Theatre and the modern theatre. 1959

E-119 Hamlet and the Ghost 15 mins.
Produced and directed by Laurence Olivier, Act I, scenes iv and v of Shakespeare's Hamlet are included in this film. 1960

E-120 Hamlet: The Gravediggers' Scene 11 mins.
Laurence Olivier also produced and acted in this excerpt from Hamlet — Act V, scene i. An excellent supporting cast help emphasize the artistry of the production. 1960

E-91 Hamlet: What Happens in Hamlet

(colour) 30 mins.
The major characters, the major movements and their relationship with one another are discussed. 1959

E-92 Hamlet: The Poisoned Kingdom

(colour) 30 mins.
Poison plays an important part in the play "Hamlet" and in this film we are given a clear insight into just how important poison can be in any relationship. 1959

E-93 Hamlet: The Readiness is All (colour) 30 mins.
The character of Hamlet is analyzed. 1959

E-114 Hansel and Gretel (colour) 11 mins.

The Woodcutter, Hansel and Gretel, the Green Witch, and the forest creatures come to life in this well-known Grimms' folk tale. This picture contains some important concepts for primary children. Hansel and Gretel are courteous, helpful, and industrious children who take care of their father's house in the forest. In their efforts to help, they learn that it can be dangerous to talk with strangers or to accept food from them. 1955

E-1 Hare and the Tortoise 11 mins.

Aesop's story of the turtle and the rabbit who had a race is here retold with an all-star animal cast of real animals, including a wise old owl, a fox, a gossiping goose, a rooster, and a raccoon. These real animals re-enact the story. The animal actors seem to talk to one another, while the sound track gives them "voice". 1947

E-121 Henry V: The Globe Theatre (colour) 22 mins.

Laurence Olivier created this screen version of Henry V. The extracts included from the play are Prologue, Act I, scenes i and ii. 1960

E-57 Hoppy, The Bunny (colour) 11 mins.

One beautiful morning, Hoppy meets his friends, the raccoon and the owl, and for the first time hops out of the deep woods and sees life on a farm. He meets chickens, pigs and tame white rabbits; then, after being chased by a dog, Hoppy returns home safe and sound. 1953

E-139 How to Read a Book (colour) 11 mins.

Chuck learns how to select the best book for a particular purpose and how to use a book's reading aids, such as the preface, footnotes, chapter headings, and index. He learns to adjust his reading speed to his reading purpose, to look for the author's point of view, and to use his own judgment in analyzing and evaluating a particular book. 1964

E-58 It's Fun to Read Books 11 mins.

Intended to develop an attitude in younger children that will lead to habits essential to the enjoyment of reading, this film raises and answers such questions as: "Where do we get the books we want? How should we take care of books? How do we get fun from books?" 1951

E-28 Jean and Her Doll (colour) 6 mins.

Jean and her friend Betty have a busy afternoon playing with their dolls. Jean confides that her doll, Nancy, has not been well and perhaps is getting the measles. Jean's mischievous brother, Frank, overhears this remark, and, while the dolls are taking their naps, he paints red spots on Nancy's face. The girls are surprised, but they think of a clever way to teach Frank a good lesson. 1952

E-48 King Midas, Story of (colour) 11 mins.

This story is dramatized with the aid of puppets and is excellent for teaching the evil results of greediness. 1954

E-3 Know Your Library 11 mins.

This film serves as an introduction to the use of the library.

Some sequences cover the general organization of a library; the use of the card catalogue; arrangements of books on the shelves; and the use of the encyclopedia, the Reader's Guide, and the vertical file. 1959

E-75 Lake District, The (colour) 14 mins.

The land that inspired poet William Wordsworth is shown with its green hills and blue lakes. Visitors get a glimpse of the people who still preserve their quaint dwellings and traditional ways of life. 1958

E-41 Let's Pronounce Well 11 mins.

This film shows students how good pronunciation and enunciation can be achieved by such simple practices as being clear, being natural, and being accurate in word usage. The story concerns Tom who lacked good speech habits. The audience, aware of his failings and aware of the methods he uses to correct himself, will be able to apply what they see on the screen to their own pronunciation problems. 1952

E-107 Let's Write a Story (colour) 11 mins.

A direct incentive to creative writing for the very young child is provided. In the first of three sequences we watch the antics of a dog. The projector is turned off and the class describes the scene using imaginative words and phrases. A second provocative episode is the stimulus for writing vivid sentences, the third for writing a complete story. 1962

E-31 Listen Well, Learn Well 11 mins.

Listening "like a sponge"—"a grasshopper"—"a turtle"—are ways children in this film characterize their own listening habits as they play listening games. They learn how to pick out important sounds, how to keep listening to sounds, and how visualizing sounds helps to understand them. 1951

E-59 Little Black Lamb 11 mins.

This film tells a delightful story of Mary and her little lamb, a black one, and how it wins a place in Mary's heart. 1955

E-140 The Little Mariner (colour) 20 mins.

Music and visuals reveal the dreams and ambitions of a boy as he sails his small boat in the Long Beach harbour. Without dialogue, this film offers new avenues to creative expression for children of all ages. 1966

E-22 Little Red Hen, The (colour) 11 mins.

This is the traditional story dramatized by real animals—a hen, chicks, duck, cat, and pig. The complex parts of the story are fitted in by the use of animation and the sound track provides the dialogue. 1950

E-30 Little Red Riding Hood (colour) 11 mins.

The story is cleverly depicted by hand puppets. The film version develops in its essentials true to the familiar fairy tale, but with a modern setting. Charming puppets and a well-executed sound track carry the story through smoothly and convincingly. 1950

E-17 Longfellow 17 mins.

Charmingly portrays salient and representative events in the life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—events which make secure his unique place in the world of literature. The film describes his early love of poetry and his full life as teacher, scholar, and poet. Selections from his poems are interposed and incidents depicted which inspired him to write several of his best known works. 1954

E-124 Macbeth: Part I—The Politics of Power (colour) 28 mins.

A well-known Shakespearean actor and director, Douglas

Campbell, interprets the characters in the play. The witches, are they goddesses of fate, wicked old hags, or figments of Macbeth's imagination? How is it possible to portray Macbeth as a brutal murderer and yet have him remain a tragic hero throughout the play? Is Duncan a wise monarch or an arrogant, corrupt, senile man? What is the relationship among the leading characters of the play? 1964

E-125 Macbeth: Part II—The Themes of Macbeth (colour) 28 mins.

As director-actor Douglas Campbell explains it: "contradictions, seeming truths, concealed meanings and double meanings ... we are in a world in which appearances cannot be trusted." Director Campbell is aided by seasoned actors of the Shakespearean Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon and the Old Vic in London. The entire play is built on a paradox. "Nothing is but what is not." 1964

E-126 Macbeth: Part III—The Secret'st Man (colour) 33 mins.

Director Campbell suggests that the theme of the play would seem to be that with every human being, in war or in peace, there is a terrible lust for violence. "Everyman" in Macbeth's words, "is the secret'st man of blood". Can we hate Macbeth? Can we believe his life signifies nothing? Something sublime still seems to remain in him. We feel a sense of waste and tragic loss. Perhaps this capacity of good and evil within the same human heart sums up Shakespeare's message. 1964

E-36 Mark Twain and Tom Sawyer (colour) 11 mins.
This film gives interesting background concerning Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) and his home in Hannibal, Missouri, the setting for the stories of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. 1950

E-49 Midsummer Night's Dream:

Introduction to the Play (colour) 14 mins.
Key scenes from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" are staged. Familiar passages and significant actions are used to illustrate the setting and plot the play. Narrative exposition also clarifies the way in which the characters act, their relationship to one another, and the language they speak. 1954

E-115 Miller Grinds Wheat (colour) 11 mins.
We see briefly how wheat is harvested, then visit a mill which produces stone-ground flour and see the entire process of milling. The grain arrives by truck and is stored in a large tank; it is ground, sifted, put into sacks, and finally loaded for delivery to bakeries. A flow chart helps explain these steps. 1959

E-69 Monkey Who Would Be King, The 11 mins.
A simple fable of a monkey who accepts the crown of the animal kingdom and then has to suffer the consequences. Many animals are candidates for the retiring lion's crown. The monkey wins, but the fox resents it and plots vengeance. The monkey learns that the responsibility of the crown is heavy. 1957

E-141 The Moonbeam Princess (colour) 18 mins.
Animation depicts the charming story of a little princess, sent to earth on a moonbeam. Found in a bamboo grove, the baby is raised by a woodcutter and his wife until she grows to lovely young womanhood. Three princes vie for her hand by attempting extraordinary feats, but they all fail. Recalled to her original home on the moon, the princess leaves a gift of magical flowers for her loved ones on earth. 1967

E-94 Morning on the Lièvre (colour) 14 mins.
The scenic Lièvre River, as it flows through the Laurentian hills in Northern Quebec, provides the inspiration for Archibald

Lampman's poem. Two canoemen are seen travelling along the river through mist, sun and shadow to the accompaniment of the poem being read by poet George Whalley. 1961

E-108 Musicians in the Woods (colour) 15 mins.
Animated puppets enact the Grimm fairy tale about the forsaken animals who set out to make their way in the world. The adventure in which the donkey, dog, cat, and rooster outwit a band of thieves and gain a fortune is told here in colourful and amusing fashion. 1962

E-18 New England, Background of Literature (colour) 11 mins.

Here is New England as it is known through the writing of Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Thoreau, Holmes, and Alcott. The works of these authors will take on new meaning as students see the scenes and sense the traditions and culture out of which they are built. 1950

E-127 A Night to Remember 11 mins.
The sinking of the "Titanic" is depicted in this extract from the film. As the Captain gives the order to abandon ship, the confusion and panic, as well as the heroism of the passengers and crew are dramatized. The reconstruction of the episode is as authentic as was possible from the information provided by the few survivors. 1965

E-133 Novel of the 19th Century, The (colour) 23 mins.

This film provides perspective in the study of American novels as it supplies a background of meaning and interest for the reading of particular novels. It shows actual settings of some great novels, short re-enactments of scenes to suggest mood and treatments and much special material. 1967

E-95 The Novel: What It Is (colour) 34 mins.
Mr. Clifton Fadiman discusses the basic elements common to all novels: plot, character, setting, style, and form. Dramatic excerpts from many novels are presented by Mr. Fadiman to illustrate important concepts. Selections from "Moby Dick" and from the works of Charles Dickens are used to illustrate some of the special qualities which set good novels apart from those that are simply entertaining. Special emphasis is placed on the author's ability to create a world that is unique and complete, peopled with believable, living characters. 1962

E-96 The Novel: Early Victorian England and Charles Dickens (colour) 34 mins.

Mr. Fadiman examines in this film the civilization which Dickens reflected, attacked, and transcended—that of Victorian England. Numerous excerpts from Dickens' novels show, as only Dickens could, the startling contrasts of his age—its morality and hypocrisy, its respectability and criminality, its splendour and its squalor. 1962

E-97 The Novel: Great Expectations—Part I (colour) 34 mins.

Carefully selected dramatic scenes used in this film establish the setting, characters, and shape of the novel and introduce some of the major themes which make up the novel's deeper content. Mr. Fadiman traces the main narrative threads which make up Dickens' masterpiece: the young Pip's introduction to Miss Havisham and Estella, his later introduction to the great life of London, and the promise of his great expectations. 1962

E-98 The Novel: Great Expectations—Part II (colour) 34 mins.

In this film Mr. Fadiman probes more deeply into the meanings lying behind the story. He explains the development of parallel relationships between the major characters, Magwitch

and Pip, Miss Havisham and Estella. He also interprets the dominant themes which are inter-related with character development. The main thread of the narrative is traced through several dramatic scenes. It becomes clear that in Pip's stumbling progress to self-understanding are mirrored much of the stupidity, hypocrisy, and also the virtues of the Victorian age itself. 1962

E-128 Oliver Twist 9 mins.
An excerpt from the stage production with Alec Guinness as Fagan. The film shows Oliver's arrival in London and his activities up to the time he was stopped as a thief. 1961

E-43 One Rainy Day 11 mins.
Children in a class listen intently to a story about a rainy day. They learn how a storm begins with winds, clouds, thunder and lightning — and what the rain does for soil, plants, cities and people. Suddenly, the storm stops and a rainbow appears. The children feel that this is a wonderful way to end a rainy day. 1953

E-99 Parts of Speech (colour) 14 mins.
A fun-filled afternoon at the beach with Sue, Fred, and their friends provides an opportunity to use the parts of speech in building the pictures we see. The film introduces the eight parts of speech and explains that they may name things, modify other words, connect words, or tell about actions. 1962

E-116 Pauline Johnson (colour) 6 mins.
This film shows some of the scenes from the early life of a great Canadian poet. Her interpretation of Indian life is revealed in dramatic readings from her poems. "The Song My Paddle Sings" is depicted in excellent colour photography. 1964

E-60 People of the Reindeer 18 mins.
The Lapp country provides the setting for an adventurous boy. We see the importance of reindeer for food and clothing. The Lapps are shown in Sweden at their winter villages, and also in the cold mountains in the summer with their reindeer herds. 1956

E-109 Plato's Apology—The Life and Teachings of Socrates (colour) 30 mins.
Mortimer Adler, with the aid of dramatized excerpts from the Dialogues of Plato, expounds the philosophy of Socrates. 1960

E-134 Poetry for Beginners (colour) 11 mins.
Bill, a second grader, makes up poems about things he sees, thinks, and feels. Some of his poems have rhyme, others don't. His poems take us to see a parade, a harbour, a gas station and a zoo. Children visit such places and all can make up poems about them. 1967

E-142 Power of Speech (colour) 20 mins.
To be understood, one must communicate. Set in a teenage world, this film deals with a boy's inability to communicate his ideas and how he overcomes his problem. It shows how he develops poise and confidence as he goes through the trials of a job interview and finally as a student leader convincingly expressing his ideas. 1967

E-89 Preparing Your Book Report (colour) 11 mins.
With emphasis on the importance of preparation, this film illustrates the development and presentation of both written and oral book reports. By outlining his material and practising

his oral report beforehand, Jim gives a report on "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" which arouses the interest of his class. 1960

E-70 Prickly the Porcupine (colour) 11 mins.
Better than anything else in the world, Prickly liked to eat salt. His search for it, one bright morning, led him out of the woods and to a farm. Prickly's subsequent encounters with the farm children and their dog provide a basis for reading and storytelling and enable children to observe characteristics of this unusual animal. 1956

E-76 Puss in Boots 14 mins.
The well-known fairy tale is retold with animated puppets. Made by the German craftsmen, the Dietz Brothers, the puppets are truly artistic creations of romantic figures from the German folklore. 1958

E-122 The Robin (colour) 6 mins.
This film covers the portion of the robin's life cycle from nesting to the time the young birds become independent of their parents. Emphasis on the songs and sounds of the robin during this period are important since there is no narration. Teachers should find "The Robin" useful for motivation in story telling and language for the Primary grades. 1966

E-32 Rumpelstiltskin (colour) 11 mins.
The story of Rumpelstiltskin is told with puppets. This film provides a common experience, and excellent stimulation for English expression, dramatization and art. A moral at the end shows the evil that may befall one who loses his temper. 1949

E-33 Sailing a Toy Boat (colour) 6 mins.
Frank is thrilled over the bright new toy sailboat his father has given him. He learns how to set the rudder, so that his boat will come back to him when it sails far out on the pond. Jean's doll is the boat's passenger. When the waves wash her overboard, it is brave Penny who swims to Dolly's rescue and brings her safely back to Jean. 1952

E-13 Scotland, Background of Literature (colour) 11 mins.
Scottish literary shrines, scenes of the highlands, the lowlands, and the once embattled borderland, as well as views of the cities, provide the basis for a pictorial pilgrimage to the land of Burns, Scott, Carlyle and Stevenson. 1947

E-135 Sea Fever (colour) 6 mins.
This film describes one man's visual interpretation of one of the most famous of all sea poems, John Masefield's "Sea Fever." It is presented to the student not only to create an appreciation for a great poem but to stir the imagination, sharpen the viewer's awareness and motivate him to express his discoveries to others. 1966

E-77 Sea, The: Background for Literature (colour) 11 mins.
A young sailor's love of the sea provokes a study of literature revealing its many aspects. Visualized in the survey are dramatic excerpts from "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner", "Crossing the Bar", as well as re-enactments of key scenes from well-known literature. 1958

E-71 Shaggy, The Coyote (colour) 11 mins.
One wintry day, Shaggy, a year-old coyote, ventured near a farm to find a chicken. The farmer's watchdog chased Shaggy away, but he returned, even hungrier, and was almost caught

in a trap. Shaggy's exciting adventure will lend itself to retelling, and careful, close-up photography enables children to learn much about this interesting animal. 1956

E-34 Shakespeare, William

Background for His Works (colour) 22 mins.
In the England of today, this film shows the places of Shakespeare's times and the elements of English life that gave Shakespeare his language and shaped his character. Kenilworth Castle, Stratford, the River Avon, Anne Hathaway's Cottage, The George Inn, and the Tower of London, are shown as links of the past with the present. Brief episodes are presented from some of the most studied plays. 1951

E-61 Shakespeare, William

25 mins.
The course of William Shakespeare's life is traced from his boyhood in Stratford through his career in the London theatre as actor and dramatist. Excerpts are presented from *Romeo and Juliet*, *Henry V*, *As You Like It*, *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet* and *Macbeth* as they would have been performed on the stage of Shakespeare's own theatre, the Globe. 1955

E-117 Shepherd, The

11 mins.
Photographed on the grassy uplands of the British Columbia interior, this film captures in poetic mood the ageless theme of a shepherd caring for his flock. Each scene becomes a gently animated pastoral tableau as the camera explores the tranquil serenity of the shepherd's domain. Presented without spoken commentary, the only sounds heard are those of nature mingling with a soft musical background, and the barking of two sheep dogs as they race to do their master's bidding. 1959

E-118 Shoemaker and the Elves (colour)

14 mins.
The story of the elves who slip into his shop and make shoes for the shoemaker is retold with animated puppets. This charming film, based on a Grimm fairy tale, tells what happens when the shoemaker and his wife leave new clothes, food and sweets for the elves one night. 1962

E-19 Sparky, The Colt (colour)

11 mins.
This film provides an incentive to reading, discussion, and other activities. Children follow the adventures of Sparky, the wobbly little colt, as he grows strong, learns to canter across the fields, and becomes a beautiful horse. 1950

E-8 Spelling is Easy

11 mins.
This is a motivational film for the intermediate grades. It represents an experiment in the development of a practical visual aid to spelling. Five basic rules for learning to spell are presented—hear, see, repeat, write and check the word. 1961

E-20 Spotty, The Fawn (colour)

11 mins.
Authentic photography shows the adventures of Spotty, a graceful young fawn, who wanders away from his mother and explores his surroundings. He meets a chipmunk, bluejay, skunk, and calf before he finds his way back to his mother in the forest. Primary teachers will find this film especially useful in motivating English and art. 1950

E-86 Spotty, The Fawn, in Winter (colour)

11 mins.
Summer has turned to autumn in the North Woods and, little by little, Spotty is changing and growing. One morning late in the fall, he awakens to find the entire forest covered with snow, creating a strange new world for him. Later, when the heavy snows come, the kindness and friendship of a little girl who puts out food for him help Spotty survive his first winter. 1955

E-87 Stagecraft: Scenery Frame

Construction (colour) 11 mins.
The frame—the basic unit of scenery construction—is taken up in this film. We follow its actual construction from the selection of the proper type of lumber, through the final stages prior to painting. The component parts of the frame are shown as they are used in the step-by-step construction. 1959

E-45 Story Acting is Fun

11 mins.
Methods of acting out everyday experiences, poems, and stories are shown. Students see a boy demonstrate how he took a picture of a bird; a group acts out "The Village Blacksmith"; signing of the Declaration of Independence, and Tom Sawyer painting the fence. This film should prove effective in developing language and social skills. 1953

E-100 Story of a Book (colour)

10 mins.
This film follows a real life author, H. C. Holling, through the exciting and satisfying process of creating *Pagoo*, the story of a hermit crab. Highly visual sequences show the steps of this process: getting the idea, doing the research both in the library and by observation, writing and rewriting, illustrating, planning the dummy, and printing. 1962

E-50 Stratford Adventure, The (colour)

30 mins.
The film tells how a small Canadian city bearing the name of Stratford undertook to produce the Shakespearean Festival. It includes scenes from *All's Well that Ends Well* and *Richard III*. 1961

E-78 Summer is an Adventure (colour)

11 mins.
Summer is a time for being outdoors—for fun at the beach, catching fireflies, and picnicking. It's a time for seeing colourful flowers, plants, birds, and insects, for walking in the woods, and for enjoying long, warm, and bright days. 1957

E-35 Surprise for Jean (colour)

6 mins.
It is Jean's sixth birthday, and Mother has planned a big surprise. Jean and Frank are sent on an errand. While they are gone, Jean's little friends come to her house with birthday presents. Quickly they hide themselves, and when Jean and Frank return, the guests rush out and shout "Happy Birthday". The presents are opened, and the girls enjoy refreshments around a festive table. 1952

E-62 Tale of a Groundhog's Shadow (colour)

11 mins.
The age-old legend of the groundhog and his shadow is told to children through a delightful adventure of a raccoon searching for news of coming spring. The badger, beaver, porcupine, and skunk can't aid the raccoon, but the groundhog helps him discover the first signs of spring. 1955

E-63 Tale of the Fiords

11 mins.
Little Ragnhild yearns to find the legendary valley of dreams across the fiord. She slips away from her home, and on impulse kicks her milk bucket over the mountainside. With a new sense of freedom she explores the ravines. Later, however, she stumbles over her milk bucket and returns home to the many things she loves there. The original music score emphasizes the mood of the film. 1955

E-51 Three Fox Fables

11 mins.
Real animals dramatize the fables of the sour grapes, the foolishness of listening to flattery; and he who laughs last, laughs best. 1948

E-64 Three Little Pigs (colour)

11 mins.
The well-loved children's classic, "The Three Little Pigs" is imaginatively retold. The elements of the original story—all of which are retained—are enhanced by the use of real animals. 1956

E-101 Thumbelina 11 mins.
Delightful graphics present the fairy tale in a very pleasing manner. A tiny girl called "Thumbelina" was born from a beautiful flower. A large wet toad wanted to marry her to his son; rich old Mr. Mole also proposed. Thumbelina is eventually saved by a swallow and taken to Greece where she finds happiness. 1955

E-129 Tuffy the Turtle (colour) 11 mins.
The snake, the frog, and other animals of the pond teased Tuffy because his shell made him slow and clumsy. This story tells how the snail helped Tuffy realize that a hard shell could be very useful. In addition to providing a basis for story-telling and related language arts activities, this film presents many basic science concepts. 1965

E-72 Two Little Raccoons 11 mins.
The amusing adventures of Randy and Wilbur, two busy young raccoons, are shown in this story of all they see and do on a day away from home in the woods and at the nearby farm. 1951

E-46 Ugly Duckling (colour) 11 mins.
The famous Hans Christian Andersen story is retold in authentic, charming style. Filmed in Europe, the fable takes on added richness and beauty from its settings as we follow the misfortunes of the unwanted duckling who finally grows into a beautiful swan. 1953

E-110 Walker in the Snow (colour) 7 mins.
An old legend is depicted by C. W. Shanty in his poem "Walker in the Snow". Canadian winter scenes provide the setting. 1964

E-10 We Discover the Dictionary 11 mins.
Important points regarding dictionary usage are developed in an interesting and natural way by means of a simple story concerning three students who are assigned the task of writing a letter to a police sergeant thanking him for assisting the class in their safety week campaign. By the time the letter is finished, they learn a great deal about dictionaries, including the use of the guide words, finding the spelling of words, definitions, reading diacritical marks, and the many kinds of dictionaries. 1963

E-52 We Discover the Library 11 mins.
This film shows how children may make use of the facilities of a public library; the different types of libraries; and the services they render. 1956

E-37 Why Punctuate? 11 mins.
Designed to motivate and review the study of punctuation, this film stresses the importance of good punctuation in our everyday business and social life. It summarizes the basic rules for use of the most important punctuation marks. 1948

E-65 Winter Is an Adventure (colour) 11 mins.
Snow frosting all the out-of-doors, close views of winter animals, and the joy of a city boy exploring a farm all add to the enchantment of winter. We follow Scotty as he discovers the changes in nature, and we observe with him the adaptations of animals to the snow and cold of winter. 1954

E-102 Woody Woodchuck's Adventure (colour) 11 mins.
The film begins in late winter as Father Woodchuck comes out of his burrow to survey the weather. Father Woodchuck makes sure there are no enemies about before bringing his family from the den. Soon the hungry woodchucks are feasting on tender grass, leaves, and roots. Woody, one of the little chucks, wanders away and is captured by a boy named Michael and his dog, Blackie. Michael wants to keep the little chuck

for a pet, but Woody escapes and returns to his forest home. In early fall Woody digs the burrow that will be his winter home. 1961

E-73 Woolly, The Lamb (colour) 11 mins.
On a very special day, the first autumn lamb is born. In a fanciful story, the lonely little lamb leaves his valley to search for a playmate. He finds none among the cows, pigs, turkeys, and dog that live on the farm, but returning home to the valley, discovers just the playmate he has been looking for, a new baby lamb. 1956

E-88 Word Building in Our Language (colour) 11 mins.
Through interesting examples, graphically illustrated, the film demonstrates how many of our words are built by adding prefixes, suffixes, or both to a root, and by combining words or parts of them. It also points out that many of our words are derived from other languages—frequently Latin—and generally explores the principles of structural growth of words. 1959

E-24 Wordsworth Country 14 mins.
This film offers appealing background photography of scenes from the poet's life in the Lake district of northern England. 1952

E-111 Writing a Report (colour) 11 mins.
As Ted writes a report on his subject, "the news", pupils will follow him through the four steps: choosing a subject, gathering information, organizing the information, and writing the report. The film stresses the importance of knowing where to find sources of information, taking notes, outlining, organizing facts, and careful preparation for writing a good report. 1962

E-130 Yeats Country (colour) 18 mins.
This film gives sight to the poetry of William Butler Yeats and presents scenes and impressions of the places which inspired him. The Irish landscape has been filmed to fulfill visually the moods and impressions Yeats created. In so doing, the film creates a poetry of its own. The commentary relates the places shown and the things Yeats wrote to his own history and the social environment of his time. 1965

E-112 You and Your Library (colour) 11 mins.
Objectives of this film are to explain library facilities and their uses, as well as to encourage people to use them. High school students are observed as they work on research projects using card catalogue, reference section, and Dewey-Decimal System to locate various types of material available in the library. 1964

E-38 Zoo Animals of Our Storybooks (colour) 11 mins.
This is a fascinating film treatment which shows our zoo animals in action, at close and long range. Storybook animals, such as bears, elephants, lions, tigers and giraffes, become more meaningful and more vivid to children after this lively trip to the zoo. 1953

GUIDANCE

G-91 Allen is My Brother (colour) 11 mins.
Karen, aged seven, doesn't want to take care of her small brother, Allen, even after Mother asks her to help. When Karen ignores Allen, he gets into mischief and she realizes that she has not done her job. Gradually they begin to play together and she finds that helping can be fun. 1957

G-80 Appointment with Youth 26 mins.
In this film, a teacher recalls his life and experiences during

the time he has been in the profession. He analyzes the academic requirements of the good teacher, his place in the community, his personal satisfaction in successfully dealing with problem pupils, and his economic situation. He decides it is a good and fruitful way of life and recommends the profession to young people who may be graduating from high school or college. 1955

G-38 Are You Popular? 11 mins.
Carolyn and Wally, hero and heroine, are welcome in any group because they are friendly, considerate, and interested in other people. Here, re-enacting with their high school friends those all-important social successes and failures, they present a vital guide to boy and girl relationships and popularity. 1947

G-110 Automation: What it Is and What it Does (colour) 14 mins.
This film explores the meaning and levels of automation from an electric can opener to transfer machines in an assembly line to the more sophisticated feedback of a computer-controlled petroleum refinery. The student is encouraged to explore the implications of increasing automation for his future. 1966

G-103 Beginning Responsibility: Doing Things for Ourselves in School (colour) 11 mins.
From the time Steve dresses himself in the morning, through his activities at school, we discover how he learns to do things for himself—by watching others, by profiting from his mistakes, by asking for help, and by practice. By stressing the satisfactions of self-reliance and the fun of learning, this film should motivate pupils to follow Steve's example. 1963

G-67 Beginning to Date 11 mins.
Dramatizes an important period in the lives of young teenagers, with effective illustration of right and wrong approaches to dating. Offers special help to the timid student, whose shyness creates a barrier to dating—and demonstrates basic rules for conduct on a date. 1954

G-85 Being on Time 11 mins.
Jimmy, who misses out on things because he is not on time, observes firemen and train engineers and realizes how important it is to be prompt. He learns that he can help himself by getting ready in advance and by estimating how long it takes to get things done. 1957

G-49 Benefits of Looking Ahead 11 mins.
An understanding of the importance of thinking seriously about the future and doing something about it is developed by this film. By encouraging students to look ahead to the kind of life they will want, the film helps them to think constructively about immediate problems and work toward achieving that life. 1950

G-95 Careers in Agriculture (colour) 14 mins.
Richard, planning his future, explores with his high school agriculture teacher the many careers in agriculture. He learns of career opportunities in the areas of crop and livestock farming; agricultural research, industry, conservation, and services; and agricultural communication and education. 1948

G-86 Careers in the Building Trades 11 mins.
At a summer job on a construction site, Bob observes the carpenter, plumber, bricklayer, electrician, painter, plasterer, and glazier at work. He discovers that his interests and aptitudes fit him for a vocation in the building trades and, when he re-

turns to school, finds that each of his subjects will contribute to this future work. 1958

G-96 Chartered Accountant in Canada 16 mins.
The role of the chartered accountant in Canada's economy is shown in this film. Through the typical work of one individual, the training of staff in audit work, inventory, check on stocks and bonds, and preparation of reports for clients are clearly portrayed. This film is an excellent picture of the role played by the chartered accountants in modern living. 1964

G-51 Cheating 11 mins.
A typical student becomes so active in school activities that he comes to depend on a classmate for help. When caught cheating during a test, both are punished. The film is planned to stimulate a discussion of a problem common to all student groups. 1952

G-39 Counselling: Its Tools and Techniques 22 mins.
With an expertly prepared script, the film shows a well-trained guidance counsellor at work. It covers his most important tools—interviews, tests, questionnaires, visual aids, and the techniques he uses to obtain maximum benefit from them. 1948

G-52 Country Magistrate 22 mins.
This is the informative and dramatic story of a country magistrate in British Columbia. It gives a good insight into the duties of such an official, and the important part he plays in the life of the community. 1954

G-53 Courtesy for Beginners 11 mins.
The fundamentals of courtesy—such as being considerate to a guest, making correct introductions, saying "please", "thank you", and "excuse me"—are presented in a variety of role-playing activities. 1952

G-81 Courtesy, Words of 11 mins.
The why and the when of using the common words of courtesy are dramatized. An attitude of thinking of others is emphasized as being the root of all courtesy. 1954

G-54 Date Etiquette 11 mins.
The tactful handling of everyday situations in dating is demonstrated—asking for a date, acceptance, calling for the girl, etc. Encourages young people to use good date etiquette and in turn gain poise and a greater sense of self-confidence. 1952

G-55 Decisions, Making Your Own 11 mins.
Making decisions is a skill that everyone should learn as a prerequisite to more mature and successful living. This film presents a series of five questions that illustrate the alternatives that exist in every situation and shows how each contributes to the making of a self-reliant, mature individual. 1958

G-47 Developing Responsibility 11 mins.
This appealing story of a boy, and of the dog that he wants very badly, teaches lessons in responsibility that students will understand and remember. They will realize that although responsibilities often entail hard work, difficult decisions, and missing out on some fun, the rewards, both material and spiritual, more than compensate. Through planning and determination a fuller, happier life will be theirs. 1949

G-69 Do Better on Your Examinations 11 mins.
Four basic rules that students can follow to do better on their examinations are presented in this film. These rules are demonstrated, as are the various types of examinations. Students learn how to cultivate a positive attitude towards tests by understanding the purposes, objectives and values of examinations. 1951

- G-40 Everyday Courtesy** 11 mins.
This film enables students to see and hear courtesy in action. They will learn that supposed formalities really add up to the friendliness and thought for others which make each person's life more enjoyable. 1948
- G-41 Family Life** 11 mins.
This film presents the story of a family whose home life is unhappy because of selfishness, thoughtlessness, and lack of a system for living together. Father, mother, teen-aged son and daughter hold family councils and evolve a plan which results in a well-managed, happy home. 1957
- G-70 Farmer, The** (colour) 15 mins.
This film depicts a typical day's activities on a large farm at harvest time, as seen through the eyes of a young teen-age lad. 1954
- G-102 Finding Information** (colour) 11 mins.
The discovery of a baby bird provides motivation for a young boy to obtain information on caring for a pet. Books, a pet store, his teachers and parents are consulted. 1962
- G-42 Finding the Right Job** 11 mins.
This film demonstrates the steps that may be taken to find the right job in a field of work selected by the applicant. A thorough presentation of job-lead sources is given, and the story establishes a process of weighing offers in terms of future goals. Errors and correct procedure in applying for jobs are pointed out. 1949
- G-71 Good Loser, The** 15 mins.
A boy who is accustomed to winning finds himself in the role of the loser. In this unfamiliar situation, he has difficulty in accepting his defeat gracefully. This film should prove useful in stimulating a discussion of personal attitudes towards winning and losing. 1953
- G-92 Helping Johnny Remember** (colour) 11 mins.
Motivating courtesy and consideration for others is demonstrated by dramatizing the problems of a boy rejected by other children because he is selfish, uncooperative and domineering. The group accepts Johnny back when he shows a real desire to be considerate, and makes a determined effort to develop courteous habits by constant practice, aided by the group until he gets a good start. 1957
- G-93 High School Prom** (colour) 16 mins.
Four students illustrate the steps in making preparations for a high school prom. They show us proper etiquette while attending, and the accepted procedures following a formal social function. Asking for a date, making introductions, behaving creditably, dining out—these and other facets of the exciting event are covered. 1958
- G-72 Homework** 11 mins.
Two boys and a girl of high school age tell of their homework problems and how they solved them. This film shows three areas in which homework skills are necessary; finding a place and time to study, arranging projects according to materials needed for study, and developing the habit of studying "on your own". The significance of homework as a forerunner to success in college, business, and adult life is portrayed. 1958
- G-58 Honest Truth, The** 6 mins.
We listen in on the conversation of high school teen-agers following a school play in which a popular but untalented student has had the leading role. The editor of the school paper defends his right to print an objective critical review of her performance. Other students feel that she should be let down more gently. The audience is invited to take over discussion of the issue. 1953
- G-48 How to Keep a Job** 11 mins.
Job success is dependent on more than a wise selection of vocation, more than the right attitude to work itself, more than the selection of a particular position. Although these are important, job success means getting along with workers, conduct of work, attitude toward the company, and other factors which this film explains in story form. 1950
- G-119 How to Study** (colour) 11 mins.
By organizing work and time, by reading with a purpose, and by knowing how to locate reference material quickly, Jim is able to complete a special report as well as maintain his regular study schedule. This second edition will encourage your students to follow Jim's example in developing study skills which will enable them to do more work in less time with less effort. 1965
- G-87 How to Take a Test** 11 mins.
Explains how to prepare for and take tests in school, to encourage students to follow a recommended procedure that will insure that the test is a true measure of their knowledge and ability. 1956
- G-104 Improving Your Study Habits** (colour) 14 mins.
An over-all view of the various skills comprising effective study techniques is presented. The student is directed to the importance of careful listening and reading, accurate comprehension, and note-taking. The processes of getting information, preparing written reports and preparation for examinations are demonstrated. A diagnosis of a student's study habits reveals various ways of improving his work. 1964
- G-116 Job Interview—Three Young Men** (colour) 16 mins.
Actual job interviews were photographed with a hidden camera. The viewers are asked to judge from the employer's point of view, "Which of these real applicants would you hire, and why?" Designed to provoke discussion about short and long-range preparation for employment, as well as goals, values and attitudes. 1966
- G-117 Job Interview—Three Young Women** (colour) 16 mins.
Actual job interviews were photographed with a hidden camera. The viewers are asked to judge from the employer's point of view, "Which of these real applicants would you hire, and why?" Designed to provoke discussion about short and long-range preparation for employment, as well as goals, values and attitudes. 1966
- G-88 Kindness to Others** 11 mins.
What is kindness? How can we be kind to others? These are things Sam's class begins to learn on the very day he becomes ill and is absent from school. Everyone in the class remembers Sam's kindness—to his family, playmates, and animals. In discovering a special way to be kind to him, Sam's classmates find the pleasures that come from practising kindness. 1957
- G-74 Learning to Study** 14 mins.
This film deals in a dramatic style with one of the fundamental problems of education. Various steps in learning to study effectively are illustrated. 1954

- G-43 Life Insurance Occupations** 11 mins.
The fundamental types of occupations in life insurance are presented objectively. Various opportunities for advancement and promotion are illustrated. Proper emphasis is placed upon the skills and training necessary for success in the field. 1955
- G-59 Majority Vote, The** 6 mins.
A situation is presented in which a class of high school students voice their disapproval of the support given by their student council representative to a measure curtailing their extra-curricular activities. In defending her action, the representative gives adequate reasons for her support of the measure. The members of the audience are invited to express their opinions. 1953
- G-75 Making Friends (colour)** 11 mins.
This film is designed to stimulate thought concerning one of the most important aspects of life—making and keeping friends. The value of friendships in everyday experience, and various types of friends are illustrated. Three students are shown as they attempt to solve their problems. The film points out definite qualities of friendship and ways of making friends. 1954
- G-44 Making the Most of School** 11 mins.
This film opens students' eyes to the infinite riches which school offers them beyond their day-to-day assignments. Students will learn that merely "getting by" is not nearly as interesting as participating in class discussions, investigating opportunities for additional learning, and taking an active interest in sports and clubs. 1948
- G-97 Manners in Public** 11 mins.
Barbara learns about good manners in public—on the sidewalk, on the bus, in the theatre, in the store and in the elevator. 1959
- G-76 Mind Your Manners** 11 mins.
A high school boy and his sister discover the correct way to act when with friends, when meeting new friends, when at home, at school or on a date. Consideration toward parents, teachers, and other adults, as well as proper courtesy when driving an automobile, riding on a bus, or walking on the sidewalk, are presented. 1953
- G-111 The Miner (colour)** 19 mins.
Filmed at Falconbridge Nickel Mine, Sudbury, this presentation of a hardrock miner's life shows him at work, at home with his family and in the community. It stresses the advantages of living in a progressive, urban centre which provides opportunities for education while pointing out that automation will undoubtedly affect the demands for skilled labour in the mine. 1966
- G-105 Nation Builders (colour)** 25 mins.
A cross-section of the various types of professional occupations related to the exploration and operation of mineral, oil and gas industries is presented. The film illustrates the educational background, apprenticeship in field work, and finally the type of life available to qualified professional personnel. 1965
- G-112 No Reason to Stay** 28 mins.
A drop-out's own version of why he left school. This is a deliberately biased look at the present-day educational system, and is purported to represent the sort of rebellion felt by many students today. While the student finds much to criticize he offers no answer for the charges he makes. There is no presentation of the views of educators to balance the student's remarks. 1966
- G-82 Occupation, Choosing Your** 11 mins.
Self-appraisal, occupational possibilities, preparation requirements, and guidance facilities are presented. 1949
- G-60 One Man's Opinion** 6 mins.
This film shows how one person's judgment might reasonably run counter to the majority. This is illustrated in a high school classroom where a campaign to raise funds for a school project is under way. One student, although believing in the cause, withholds his support because he disapproves of the high pressure methods used. 1953
- G-89 Other People's Property** 11 mins.
A dramatic situation is designed to stimulate discussion of the problem of respect for property and the moral responsibility for protecting public property. 1951
- G-90 Other People's Things** 11 mins.
Broken playground swings lead a primary-grade classroom into activities that illustrate the way in which public and private property, as well as articles that are borrowed or found, should be cared for. Mary Jane's pictures reflect situations common to many children's experience and, through this attitude-building film, pupils become aware of the need for respecting the property of others. 1951
- G-61 Personal Qualities for Job Success** 11 mins.
Young people will see high school graduates applying for jobs and will learn the importance of initiative, personal appearance, work habits, willingness to take criticism, and ability to get along with others. 1952
- G-62 Procrastinator, The** 11 mins.
Teen-age procrastination is dramatized for purposes of stimulating group discussion. A popular girl acting as social chairman for her high school class almost ruins the class party through her thoughtlessness. 1952
- G-113 Rafe: Developing Giftedness in the Educationally Disadvantaged (colour)** 20 mins.
Rafe is a gifted educationally disadvantaged child portrayed in three environments; home, school and neighborhood. This film portrays one situation designed to bring about an incline in the child's learning by encompassing his original abilities and expanding interests. The specialized skills of the school psychologist and the teacher discover the child's intellectual giftedness along with his personal and social needs. The combined efforts with assistance from curriculum supervisors, school nurses and administrators release the capacities of Rafe by broadening his horizon in a special classroom environment which attempts to reach into his other environments and society in general. 1966
- G-63 Responsibility, Beginning—Taking Care of Things** 11 mins.
This film explains how and why children should care for things at home and at school. The importance of having definite places to keep things, of putting articles back where they belong, and of storing and handling things properly to prevent accidents and damage, is stressed. 1951
- G-120 Salesmanship: Career Opportunities (colour)** 15 mins.
Shows the broad range of vocational opportunities available in a sales career. From the gas station attendant through the industrial salesman. Qualifications, techniques, training, sales tools, and compensation methods are detailed and explained.

The part the salesman plays in supporting the vast marketing and industrial complex is also viewed. The student is shown that there is a worthwhile future in sales and sales management for those who possess adequate training and ability.

1966

G-64 School Activities and You

11 mins.

A high school girl is planning her school activity program. Through the advice of her older brother, she learns the importance of choosing activities for their values by considering what she can learn, what her interests are, how much time she can give, and how to arrange a well-balanced program.

1951

G-77 Selling as a Career

11 mins.

The general principles and techniques of salesmanship are presented in this film. The importance of the salesman in the business world is shown. The film leads to an understanding of some aspects of a selling career, and encourages students to consider this vocation.

1953

G-45 Shy Guy

14 mins.

This is a motivational film designed to treat the problem of shyness as it affects the adolescent. The subject, a high school boy, lonely and diffident in his new school, is started on the road to friendly association through practising some of the principles he observes among students who are well adjusted.

1947

G-65 Shyness

22 mins.

This film is a study of abnormal shyness in children; Jimmy, whose excessive timidity is really a symptom of profound emotional disturbance; Robert, aloof but happily independent; and Anna, shy but wistfully wanting association with others. A psychiatrist from the Child Guidance Clinic studies their conditions, and desired changes in attitude are effected through the co-operation of teacher, parents, and the psychiatrist.

1953

G-107 Technicians in Our Changing World

(colour)

14 mins.

This film helps explain the impact of recent advances in science and automation. General requirements and attitudes of a successful technician are emphasized.

1965

G-66 Vocations, How to Investigate

11 mins.

Guidance tests are interpreted as applied to various vocations. The film raises questions related to a specific job, and shows how to gain actual job experience.

1952

G-114 Wayne and Shuster Look at

Technical Training in Canada (colour)

25 mins.

This film gives parents and students a first-hand look at the tremendous educational facilities available to students who choose technical careers. It stresses the importance of skilled technicians within our society.

1966

G-99 What About Prejudice

11 mins.

This film examines the damage done by a group to a classmate because of prejudice (largely directed against parental origin), and shows the individual's emotional reactions when the "truth" is learned.

1959

G-100 What About School Spirit

14 mins.

Designed to suggest that school spirit, rather than the immature concept of the frenzied sports rally, is a form of citizenship requiring the assumption of responsibilities, both curricular and extra-curricular.

1959

G-118 What is Automation? (colour)

14 mins.

Today we have automatic machines that work in sequence — one taking over where the other leaves off. This is automation. This film takes us into an automated factory where a few skilled workers supervise the machines and check the quality of the product. As more and more production becomes automated, man will have more leisure time, but the demand for workers with the skills needed to supervise automated factories will greatly increase.

1966

G-106 When I'm Old Enough—Goodbye

29 mins.

This film deals with the drop-out problem. A student waits impatiently for his sixteenth birthday so that he can get a full-time job, pay cheque and car. His experiences, and attendant disillusionment, serve as a deterrent to other students when they see the limitations imposed in the labour market on people without adequate education.

1962

G-109 You and the Aerospace Future

(colour)

23 mins.

The film opens with an animation sequence depicting the accelerating pace of technological change from the Stone Age to the present. It challenges students to prepare themselves now for continuous change whatever their occupational goals may be. Produced by Air Canada, this film is drawn primarily from the world of aviation and space. There are four presentations by Air Canada personnel, based on their own convictions and experiences to show what it means to live with perpetual change and continuous training and retraining.

1966

G-46 You and Your Work

11 mins.

This is the story of a young man's failure in a good job and of his ultimate rehabilitation and success, achieved through personal adjustment and the right attitude to his work. This absorbing, real-life lesson will be a valuable addition to any vocational guidance program.

1949

G-101 You Can Go a Long Way!

21 mins.

This film explores the advantages of finishing high school and getting as much additional training and education as possible before looking for a job. It points out the increased competition for jobs, changes in methods, and technological advances which demand higher educational standards and shows how an extra year or two in school may mean a lifetime of better living and better security.

1962

G-84 Your Table Manners

11 mins.

A boy and girl plan a surprise for their father at the evening meal by remembering all their table manners. The film discusses basic table manners and inspires greater attention to these manners at every meal.

1965

G-115 Yours, Mine, and Ours (colour)

11 mins.

Concepts of correct behaviour in the classroom and playground, the meaning of ownership and areas of responsibility are explored. Seven episodes depicting behavioral patterns are presented, each one complete, so that the film can be stopped and the class given an opportunity to formulate solutions or alternatives to each situation.

1965

HEALTH AND SAFETY

H-94 About the Human Body (colour)

16 mins.

A boy's visit to a doctor's office for a physical examination

is the occasion for a discussion of the more important body systems. Using animation, the film explores the function and uses of bones, ligaments and muscles. It shows the working of the nervous, respiratory, digestive and circulatory systems. Useful in health instruction as well as science. 1960

H-40 Alcohol and the Human Body 14 mins.
Live photography and animation are used to show the specific effects of ethyl alcohol on the body. The film describes the characteristics of the liquor, traces its course through the body, and shows its effect upon the brain and actions of the imbibor. 1949

H-72 Alexander Learns Good Health (colour) 11 mins.
The night before the big ball game, Alexander eats too much and sleeps too little. Unable to play with his team the next day, he improves his habits—proper diet, rest, cleanliness, exercise—and later pitches a winning game. 1955

H-41 Appreciating Our Parents 11 mins.
In a simple story, this film tells how a boy discovered how much his parents do for him each day. He sees, too, how he can repay them by doing his share of the family work. Lessons of co-operation, ways to share tasks, and the importance of the family are presented. 1950

H-42 Atomic Alert 22 mins.
This film, made specially for schools, illustrates calmly the basic methods by which each child can best protect himself from injury and possible death. Opening with simplified explanations of radio-activity and nuclear fission, the film describes diagrammatically the effects of an atomic bomb explosion and demonstrates protective measures to be taken in the home, on the street, or at school. 1957

H-61 Bacteria: Friend and Foe (colour) 11 mins.
The film opens by describing some of the thousands of known bacteria and telling where they may be found. The importance, classification, and reproduction of bacteria are illustrated, as well as the contribution of outstanding scientists like Paul de Kruif in the development of bacteriology. 1954

H-108 Be Water Wise (colour) 14 mins.
Presented in terms readily understandable to everyone, the film deals with the A-B-C's of swimming and water rescue, points out the importance of keeping a cool head at all times and the necessity of learning first things first. It was filmed at a summer camp and includes practical demonstrations of safety through care, training and common sense. 1965

H-43 Bicycle Safety 11 mins.
Boy and girl cyclists illustrate the important points of safe riding: keeping the bicycle in safe condition, knowing and obeying the traffic laws, hand signals, and safety tips. 1950

H-109 Boating and Good Sense (colour) 14 mins.
Pointing out some of the common dangers in boating, the film covers boating training, and demonstrates safety in water skiing. It stresses the importance of having the proper size motor and proper equipment in the craft—such as life saving equipment, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, navigation lights, tool kit and flashlight. The emphasis is on care, common sense and courtesy. 1965

H-116 Boy to Man (colour) 16 mins.
An important and sensitive film for boys, dealing candidly with the secondary and primary sexual changes in the male. A scientific and authoritative treatment of a difficult subject, produced under medical and psychiatric supervision. This film MUST only be shown with the approval of the Principal. It should be previewed before showing, and used only by a

carefully chosen teacher. It should also be noted that the revised program of studies indicates that Grade 9 is the lowest grade recommended for its use. 1962

H-35 Common Cold 11 mins.
The film illustrates the facts known about the common cold, its care, and secondary infections that may grow out of it. It tells the story of a boy who contracts a cold and visits his doctor for treatment and advice. It reveals, by means of the doctor's illustrated explanation, why the common cold is serious and how it should be treated. 1949

E-120 Dangerous Playground (colour) 18 mins.
Two children, Johnny and Pam, filled with a spirit of adventure, spend a sunny Saturday morning playing on a construction site. After escaping from several potentially dangerous situations, the foreman reviews with them the hazard of playing on a construction site. He sends them home with the advice, "Remember your safety rules." 1966

H-5 Digestion of Foods 11 mins.
This film shows the function and operation of the digestive organs and demonstrates the chemical action of digestive juices on the food. Microphotography and animated drawings are used to make explanations clear. 1938

H-104 Discovery of Insulin 18 mins.
The film re-enacts the critical year in Dr. Banting's life during which he made the important discovery of insulin. It dramatizes the odds against which he and Charles Best worked, and the final victory which gave new hope of life and health to many people. 1961

H-88 Dress for Health (colour) 11 mins.
Polly and Peter are twins who look alike and dress alike. We see how their woollen clothing helps them keep warm in winter and how their cotton clothing helps them keep cool in summer. With them, primary grade children will learn how to select clothing according to the weather, and how the thermometer and daily weather reports help them know what clothing will be comfortable. 1957

H-121 Drugs and the Nervous System (colour) 16 mins.
The effects of drugs on organs and body systems are surveyed. The film explains the serious disruption of the nervous system caused by narcotics. Substances covered are airplane glue, stimulants, depressants and hallucinogens. 1966

H-80 Ears and Hearing, The 11 mins.
The physiology of the human ear is described by means of graphic animated drawings and remarkable close-up photography of the ear as it is functioning. The film portrays accurately how the parts of the ear operate, explains causes of impaired hearing, and demonstrates hearing aid use. 1950

H-68 Ears, Nose and Throat 11 mins.
This film deals with the functions of the nose, throat and ears: and how they work together. 1952

H-69 Eat for Health (colour) 11 mins.
This film introduces a new approach in teaching children to eat a well-balanced diet. Using the five fingers of the hand as a check-off device, the food groups are identified with the fingers. A child learns to eat a balanced diet. 1954

H-30 Elimination 11 mins.
This film describes the elimination of waste and surplus substances from the human body. It represents a study of the structure and functions of the four routes through which waste materials are eliminated. 1950

- H-129 Exploring Your Growth** (colour) 11 mins.
Using simple animation and fascinating photomicrography, the film explores the wonderful process that makes us grow. It explains how food is digested in the mouth, stomach and intestine; how the digested food is carried by the blood from the intestine to the cells of the body; how food allows cells to grow and divide, causing us to grow. 1956
- H-8 Eyes and Their Care** 11 mins.
Information about the structure and care of the eyes is presented in this film. The three main sequences are: (1) learning to use the eyes, (2) light and vision and (3) hygiene of the eyes. 1941
- H-51 First Aid on the Spot** 11 mins.
The film features six common types of injuries and the approved first-aid techniques. It demonstrates the methods of caring for wounds, burns, and shock; of splinting; of controlling bleeding; and of administering artificial respiration. 1954
- H-122 Germs and What They Do** (colour) 11 mins.
Through photomicrography young pupils are given a simple introduction to germs. They will see bacteria, protozoa and viruses. After showing some helpful microorganisms in our world, the film shows how good health habits provide a means of keeping germs out of our body and of helping our bodies fight germs. 1966
- H-117 Girl to Woman** (colour) 16 mins.
Deals with human growth and development during the change from girlhood to womanhood. Describes the male reproductive system as well as that of the female. A scientific and authoritative treatment of a sensitive subject, produced under medical and psychiatric supervision. This film MUST only be shown with the approval of the Principal. It should be previewed before showing, and used only by a carefully chosen teacher. It should also be noted that the revised program of studies indicates that Grade 9 is the lowest grade recommended for its use. 1965
- H-36 Glen Wakes Up** 11 mins.
A dramatic presentation of the importance of being a good citizen, designed to stimulate a desire to share responsibilities and privileges and to build desirable attitudes. This is the story of Glen, a young boy, who feels that everyone has turned against him; and of how Glen discovers that life holds more pleasure and more satisfaction when he shoulders his share of responsibilities. 1950
- H-73 Good Grooming for Girls** (colour) 11 mins.
Spending an evening with Rosemary, Anne sees that attractive appearance is achieved by a carefully followed routine—a well-planned and cared-for wardrobe; attention to hair, nails, teeth, personal daintiness, good posture; and proper diet and rest. 1956
- H-123 Growing Up** (colour) 11 mins.
Nicky and Peggy, with the help of other children, illustrate variations in the normal growth process. Animation and silhouette photography help to show that growing up is an uneven process which differs between boys and girls, varying with individuals and age. The role of the endocrine glands in controlling growth is explained along with health measures which aid the normal growing process. 1958
- H-44 Hair and Nails, Care of the** 11 mins.
On the screen a boy and girl illustrate habits of cleanliness and good grooming. 1951
- H-95 Health Heroes: The Battle Against Disease** (colour) 11 mins.
The contributions of five great men in the battle against disease are outlined within an historical framework. We see how Van Leeuwenhoek began the study of germs by improving the microscope; how Jenner developed the concept of vaccination; how Pasteur's and Koch's study of germs threw new light on the causes of disease; and how Lister helped demonstrate the relationship between sanitation and health. 1959
- H-96 Health in Our Community** (colour) 16 mins.
Dramatizes the work of the Department of Health—both the everyday activities required to safeguard the community and the crises that result from the outbreak of a dangerous disease. The film stresses the teamwork that exists at all times between public health personnel and private medical people in dealing with community health problems: unsanitary living conditions, industrial hazards, accidents, contagious disease, and the danger of contaminated foods. 1959
- H-89 Healthy Feet** (colour) 11 mins.
The structure of the foot is explained with the use of x-ray and animation, and the slow motion camera shows the function of each part in body motion. The importance of healthy feet and proper care to prevent skin diseases and other dangers is emphasized. 1958
- H-74 Healthy Lungs** (colour) 11 mins.
Knowledge of the structure and work of the lungs helps to protect them from infection and injury. Healthy Lungs shows the windpipe, larynx, bronchial tubes, small air tubes, and the tiny air sacs, and animation demonstrates how the exchange of waste products for oxygen takes place. 1951
- H-97 Healthy Skin** (colour) 11 mins.
The importance of clean and healthy skin is explained in relation to the structure and function of the skin. Animation aids are utilized in examining pores, sweat glands, oil glands, blood vessels, nerve endings, and other parts. 1958
- H-12 Heart and Circulation, The** 11 mins.
Animated drawings show the muscular and valvular action of the heart, and the nature of the circulatory system. Close-ups portray the effect of salt water and adrenalin on a turtle's heart; the rhythmic flow of blood from a severed artery; and the effect of severing the cervical nerve of a rabbit. Microscopic scenes depict capillary blood flow. Amplified sounds of heart beats are reproduced. 1939
- H-124 Heart, Lungs, and Circulation** (colour) 11 mins.
How the heart, lungs, veins, arteries and capillaries work together in the process of circulation is explained. Animation cinefluorography, and a unique combination of artwork and a live subject visualize key functions. Principles to help maintain healthy heart and lungs are suggested. 1959
- H-45 Heredity and Environment** 11 mins.
An understanding of the influences that shape our lives is fostered by presenting examples of heredity and environment at work. Audiences learn the full meaning of heredity which gives us certain basic capabilities, and environment which helps determine the extent and direction of our use of those capabilities; an over-view of cultural inheritances, genetics, environmental influences, and their inter-relationship is presented. 1951
- H-125 Hooked** 20 mins.
This is a powerful, sometimes shocking description of the ex-

perience of drug addiction told in the words of young (ages 18-25) former addicts. They talk with amazing candor and indisputable authenticity about what impelled them to become addicted, how it affected their relationship with others and their perception of themselves, and the aversion and disgust with which they regard the experience in retrospect. 1967

H-75 How Billy Keeps Clean 11 mins.
This film shows how to wash hands, face, neck, ears, and body, when to wash; and how keeping clean helps make a person better liked and healthier. How a child can play hard yet keep himself clean and healthy is demonstrated. 1951

H-83 How Our Bodies Fight Disease 9 mins.
Acting as our bodyguards against many illnesses are the skin, some of the mucous membranes, the lymphatic system and the blood stream. The ways in which they protect us are visualized by animation and explained in simple terms. 1954

H-126 Human and Animal Beginnings (colour) 15 mins.
Human and Animal Beginnings presents basic information about human reproduction and concepts of the family. It is definitely not a "Birds and Bees" film, but it does include remarkable science shots which will delight children—a baby monkey, baby mice, newborn guinea pigs and rabbits, ducklings (including time-lapse photography of a hatching egg), fish (including eggs in which live embryos are clearly seen). On the human side, there are babies in a hospital nursery. Pre-birth growth and development and birth itself are handled in animation. This film replaces an earlier film entitled HUMAN BEGINNINGS. 1966

H-76 Immunization 11 mins.
What immunization is and how immunity to infectious diseases is attained are explained in this film. Preparation and use of vaccine for smallpox, pneumonia and diphtheria are demonstrated. 1955

H-98 In Case of Fire (Fire Drills and Fire Safety) (colour) 20 mins.
This film vividly demonstrates that lessons learned from fire drills can save lives in fire emergencies at school, at home, and at a crowded theatre. 1959

H-111 Is Smoking Worth It? (colour) 19 mins.
A group of young people discuss reasons for smoking. They are unconcerned with present or future effects of smoking. With graphs, chemical tests on smoking machines and laboratory tests on mice, the relationship between smoking and lung cancer is established. 1962

H-105 It's Best to Know 8 mins.
Produced by the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. Suitable for use in Grades 11, 12 and 13. In requesting this film the principal must be assured that its use in the school will be entrusted to teachers of experience and judgment who will promote without embarrassment in the classroom a sincere discussion of the problems involved in consumption of alcoholic beverages. It is essential that the film be studied before presentation to a class and that a suitable introduction and typical questions as an aid in class evaluation of it be used, such as those provided with the film. 1963

H-84 Keeping Clean and Neat (colour) 11 mins.
When two eighth-grade students visit a lower grade classroom to choose helpers for their assembly program, the younger children begin to realize the value of making a good appearance. Through trick photography, two of the youngsters are whisked back to their home to retrace—and improve—their routine for keeping clean and neat. Taking the boy and girl

separately, the film illustrates a practical step-by-step routine for washing, dressing, grooming, and caring for their clothes. 1956

H-127 L.S.D. (Insight or Insanity) (colour) 18 mins.
This film presents some of the known dangers in the unsupervised, capricious use of L.S.D. Facts that are unknown about the actions and possible consequences as well as fantastic and erroneous claims of L.S.D. are documented in this presentation. 1967

H-64 Learning About Our Bodies (colour) 11 mins.
Designed to familiarize children with the basic structure of the human body and the position and function of the major organs, this film also teaches that the body must be kept in good condition if it is to work properly. 1954

H-65 Let's Be at Home in the Water (colour) 11 mins.
During his summer vacation, a nine-year-old boy visits friends who live on a lake. This film is intended to show elementary school children how they can have fun in the water if they learn to play safely and follow the rules. 1954

H-112 Let's Discuss Smoking 17 mins.
Designed for teenage audiences, this film should add point and persuasion to any discussion of tobacco addiction. No aspect of cigarette smoking is left unaired as a group of students question Dr. F. R. Wake, professor of psychology at Carleton University, Ottawa. It is an even-tempered investigation and despite the seriousness of the subject, not without humor. 1965

H-37 Let's Play Fair 11 mins.
This film deals with the problems of two brothers, Bill and Herb, concerning sharing their belongings and taking turns at household tasks. They find that fair play is really the way to have the most fun. 1949

H-31 Let's Play Safe (colour) 11 mins.
Combining live photography and animation this film shows school children on the playground. Six playground incidents are dramatized showing hazardous situations developing. Just as it appears that someone will be hurt the action is stopped, and animated characters show what might happen. Then the children are given an opportunity to repeat their performance, but to correct their attitudes and do it safely. 1957

H-91 Let's Think and Be Safe (colour) 11 mins.
Episodes are dramatized around common accident causes as: putting things in ears, sticking feet out into aisles, hurrying too fast, leaving things around, pushing and shoving in lines, handling sharp objects, teasing and showing off. Then the children discuss safety in a class panel meeting. 1961

H-85 Live and Learn 11 mins.
Illustrations are shown of some of the common accidents that happen to youngsters when they act first and think afterwards. Specifically mentioned are the dangers of jumping from a high place, playing with fire, playing in the street, standing in a canoe, running with scissors, and playing with guns. 1951

H-92 Living and Growing 11 mins.
The development of very young rabbits is observed as they eat, sleep and hop about in their sheltered home. We learn that children need the same things for living and growing that young rabbits do—shelter, good food, plenty of rest. Though we grow more slowly than rabbits, we are much larger now than when we were babies, and we can do many more things. 1957

H-70 Look Alert: Stay Unhurt 16 mins.
The three R's of traffic safety, especially applicable to children, are outlined in this film. It tells the story of young Ted

who leaps—before he looks—into the path of an oncoming car. The youngster is taken to police headquarters where the traffic officer explains, using small scale models and pictures, how accidents can happen and how they may be prevented by careful observance of safety rules. 1957

H-14 Mechanisms of Breathing 11 mins.
Animated drawings are used to illustrate the functioning of the pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, phrenic nerve and other organs of the breathing mechanism. Close-ups of the action of the lungs and trachea under varying air pressures are shown. The relation of breathing rate to the carbon dioxide content of air is portrayed. The Schaeffer method of artificial respiration is demonstrated. 1955

H-46 Muscle Strain, How to Avoid 22 mins.
Describing some of the ways in which muscles may be strained, and the complications that result, the film is directed to educating the viewer in human anatomy, so that these accidents may not occur. Through live action and animated diagrams, muscular nomenclature of the body and its relation to mechanical lever action of the bones is illustrated. A knowledge of the three basic lever actions is stressed. 1954

H-106 Muscles and Bones of the Body (colour) 11 mins.
This film emphasizes the importance of the muscles and bones to the internal and external functioning of the human body, showing how tendons, joints, muscles, and the bones of the skeleton work smoothly together as one unit. We learn the difference between voluntary and involuntary muscles and the importance of proper exercise and diet to a healthy body. 1960

H-99 Nervous System (colour) 16 mins.
This film study of the nervous system emphasizes the basic functions of this system, its main organs, the various neurons of which these organs are composed, and the principal areas of the brain. Microscopic views of nerve tissue, a specimen of a human brain, animation and anatomical charts will help students to visualize this complex system and gain a better understanding of its control of the body processes. 1963

H-77 No Time to Spare (colour) 11 mins.
The back-pressure, arm-lift method of artificial respiration is demonstrated. 1958

H-86 Nose, Learning About Your (colour) 8 mins.
Photography is used to explain how the nose serves as a hallway between the changeable outside world and the sensitive breathing organs. The nose is demonstrated as a sterilizer, cleanser, air conditioner and humidifier. This film suggests proper nasal health practices. 1956

H-66 One Little Indian (colour) 16 mins.
A puppet film teaches some traffic safety rules in an absorbing story about a little Indian boy who pays his first visit to a big city. From kindly city folk Magic Bow learns some basic safety precautions, and passes them on to his admiring public. 1954

H-47 Other Fellow's Feelings, The 11 mins.
A dramatization of the problem of teasing or ridicule in a typical school situation, ending in a challenge to your students to discuss the problem and discover their own answers. 1951

H-128 Our Senses: What They Do for Us (colour) 11 mins.
Ways in which the five senses of the human body work alone and together to make us aware of our surroundings, how they serve to protect our bodies, and how they increase our enjoyment of living is carefully developed through live photography

and animation. Proper care of these vital sense organs is emphasized and aids for defective sight and hearing are discussed. 1958

H-110 Our Wonderful Ears and Their Care (colour) 11 mins.
On the day of the hearing test at school, Dick becomes very much aware of his ears and of the sounds he hears. Later, with diagrams and an ear model, Dick's doctor explains the structure of the ear, how we hear sounds, and how we should take care of our ears. 1964

H-54 Outsider, The 11 mins.
This is the story of a young girl who feels that her school group rejects her. It shows her own responsibilities as well as those of the group in helping the individual to adjust to her environment. 1951

H-32 Patty Learns to Stop, Look, and Listen (colour) 16 mins.
Patty, a farm girl, visits the city. While playing on the road, she is hit by a car, given first aid, and taken to hospital in an ambulance. The Highway Patrol measure skid marks, estimate car speed, and fix the blame. Patty in hospital has her broken legs put in slings for six weeks, and is given expert care. She finally returns to her home and resolves never to play carelessly on the road again. 1947

H-55 Personal Health for Boys 11 mins.
During adolescence, boys require guidance on practical health habits; why and how to shower, to shave, to guard against athlete's foot, to care for one's complexion, and to eat a balanced diet are discussed. 1952

H-56 Personal Health for Girls 11 mins.
Peggy, an attractive, modern high school girl, shares with the audience her routine of daily health habits so necessary to social poise and self-confidence. 1952

H-16 Playground Safety 11 mins.
This is a motivational film, planned to improve playground behaviour. Three basic rules of the playground are stressed: (1) be sure the play space is safe; (2) keep out of the way of other players; (3) learn how to play skilfully. The film is useful at all grade levels in the elementary school. 1962

H-33 Posture Habits 11 mins.
This film story makes the child posture-conscious and motivates development of good posture habits during the formative years. The film treats standing, walking and sitting postures. The freshness and spontaneity of the story situation lend plausibility to the whole posture theme. 1963

H-107 Rescue Breathing 18 mins.
A clear dramatic presentation of the techniques used in applying mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration. Its application in various types of emergency situations is demonstrated. 1958

H-57 Respiration, External (colour) 16 mins.
This film depicts very clearly with the aid of close-ups and animation, the structure and function of the lungs, and the way the nose, ribs, and diaphragm aid in respiration. An excellent teaching aid for high school grades 1952

H-58 Rules and Laws 16 mins.
An elementary explanation of the purpose of rules and laws is demonstrated by a father to his three children. By trial and error with the running of an electric train, he points out the necessity for rules. From a playground game to street safety, we follow the demonstration. The closing sequences show the application of rules in our social set-up, and in our governing bodies. 1952

- H-34 Safe Living at School** 11 mins.
Ted and Ruth were elected to the Junior Safety Council. We go with them on a safety tour to see the safety features of their school and to learn what students can do at school to live safely. By emphasizing courtesy, good housekeeping, skilful and correct actions, this motivational film shows the proper concepts of safe living at school. 1948
- H-118 Safety After School** (colour) 11 mins.
Dogs, cars and bruises are among the safety hazards that Jimmy, Steve and Bobby encounter after school. As your pupils follow the boy's adventures, they will learn proper safety procedures to cope with a wide variety of situations. 1966
- H-20 Safety in the Home** 11 mins.
Safety hints and precautions against accidents in the home are presented. The film shows a typical home and the family. Every room is visited and safety measures suggested for making the home a safe home. 1951
- H-59 Safety in the Street** (colour) 11 mins.
By illustration of street safety precautions, important safety habits are encouraged. Street crossings, stop signs, traffic lights, etc., are discussed. 1966
- H-79 Safety in Winter** 11 mins.
The importance of being weatherwise—wearing galoshes to keep from falling, being more alert when crossing streets, dressing for the season—is stressed, as well as safe sledding, throwing snowballs in proper places and ice-skating cautiously. 1952
- H-93 Safety on the School Bus** (colour) 11 mins.
For all students who ride school buses, this film clearly explains and illustrates important safety practices—the proper procedures for getting on and off, and six common-sense rules for safe conduct while riding. 1964
- H-67 Skin, Care of the** 11 mins.
Demonstrates the good habits of skin hygiene which every child should form. Portrays three attractive children as they prepare for bed, showing the proper way to wash hands and face, and to bathe. Common skin ailments are illustrated. Animated drawings describe the structure of the skin and explain why soap is necessary for cleanliness. 1949
- H-113 Sleepy Heads** (colour) 10 mins.
By showing how all animals require sleep for good health this film emphasizes that children too must get ample rest. Primary children will enjoy seeing how and where both large and small creatures sleep. 1964
- H-87 Spinal Column, The** 11 mins.
Supplementing live action scenes with X-ray and stop-motion photography, animated drawings, and graphic close-ups, this film provides a detailed study of the structure and functions of the spinal column. The five spinal regions are identified, the curvatures of the spine are described and the importance of good posture is stressed. 1956
- H-101 Taking Care of Myself** (colour) 11 mins.
The film demonstrates the desired achievement level in physical and social activities of the well-adjusted five- to six-year-old child. Dickie's activities are designed to help develop in him proper attitudes and skills. 1957
- H-23 Teeth, The** 11 mins.
The film describes the care of teeth, based on a knowledge of what teeth are, how they are formed and the specific elements of food and cleanliness that are most important. Animated drawings show the complete development and growth cycle of teeth from the embryonic stage through adulthood. 1950
- H-114 Teeth White—Teeth Bright** (colour) 10 mins.
The importance of proper brushing, eating the right kinds of foods, and having regular dental checkups is emphasized. Bobby demonstrates proper dental care, and visits the dentist. 1965
- H-102 That They May Live** (colour) 19 mins.
This film teaches direct artificial respiration method of mouth-to-mouth breathing. Sequences reveal its use in a car collision case, plastic bag accident, industrial injury, an ice-box scene, and a laboratory incident. It illustrates dramatically how a clear airway passage is established, and how this method of artificial respiration is best performed. 1959
- H-130 Tissues of the Human Body** (colour) 16 mins.
Graphic animation illustrates the variety of cell specialization in man and details the organization of the more important kinds of tissue: protective and secretive epithelium, connective tissue in skin, in tendon and in bone, blood considered as a tissue, muscle tissue, and nerve tissue. The life processes of the one-celled organism are compared with those of the human body. 1963
- H-71 Tobacco and the Human Body** 16 mins.
An authentic report on the scientific results of modern research, evaluating the effects of the use of tobacco. The film analyzes the contents of tobacco smoke, demonstrates some of the physiological effects of smoking, and sums up the factors to be considered in deciding whether or not to smoke. 1954
- H-103 Tommy's Healthy Teeth** (colour) 11 mins.
Having just lost a first tooth, Tommy is eager to learn more about his teeth. He discovers that different teeth do different jobs—like cutting, tearing, and grinding. When he visits Dr. Brown he finds the dental office a very interesting place. He has a cavity filled, and learns that regular dental checkups are as important to having healthy teeth as brushing them properly and eating the right foods. 1959
- H-28 Water—Friend or Enemy?** (colour) 11 mins.
A Disney film, produced for the U.S. Office of Inter-American Affairs, on unsafe water supplies. Depicts the dangers and sources of contamination, and illustrates methods of safeguarding spring and well water. 1943
- H-49 Why Won't Tommy Eat?** (colour) 22 mins.
The theme of the film is the prevention and cure of lack of appetite which is so prevalent among children today. It illustrates for parents the principles involved in training in good eating habits from infancy. It pictures those methods of training which have been successful in helping children to develop and retain a good appetite which is essential to health, growth, and adequate social adjustment. For Home and School Club audiences. 1948
- H-115 Your Body and Its Parts** (colour) 12 mins.
This film provides an overview of human physiology illustrating that when parts of the body work together to do a particular job, they form what is called a system. Different systems are introduced; the muscle system, the respiratory system, the circulatory system, the skeleton and the nervous system. Animation shows how the body functions. Particularly useful for introduction or review purposes. 1964

H-119 Your Clothing Can Burn (colour) 22 mins.
The purpose of this film is to present the causes of clothing fires and suggest methods of prevention and extinction of them. Practical instructions are given to avoid fire hazards, and graphic experiments emphasize the inflammability of various fabrics. While it is important to know what to do if fire does occur, it is equally important to exercise caution in buying clothing, and checking fire hazards. 1964

HOME ECONOMICS

HE-42 A is for Architecture (colour) 30 mins.
A panorama of ancient cities, palaces and temples whose splendor awed the eyes of all mankind—recreated in colour by the skill of the animation artist. In documenting the changing concepts in architecture through the ages, the film moves from one tradition to another, from the massive temples of the Pharaohs to the soaring skyscrapers of today. In the irregular skyline of the modern city lingers the influence of the architecture of past centuries. 1959

HE-57 Angotee (colour) 31 mins.
In the eastern Arctic, this film follows the events of a man's growth from birth to maturity. Here we see how a child is born, how the Eskimo boy is handled and how he learns the arts of the hunter. All that a man encounters is shown, including his marriage. 1962

HE-59 Balinese Family, A 20 mins.
A study of a Balinese family showing the way in which father and mother treat the three youngest children—the lap baby, knee baby and the child nurse. Scenes show the father giving the baby his breast, the behaviour of the knee baby during the lap baby's absence and the difficulties the small child nurse has in caring for the young baby. 1952

HE-60 Bar Mitzvah 14 mins.
A careful portrayal of the ceremonies in which a Jewish youth confirms his faith. An honored estate, Bar Mitzvah—the coming of age—follows several years of study of Hebrew language, scriptures and customs. 1961

HE-61 Bathing Babies in Three Cultures 9 mins.
A comparative study of bathing techniques and interplay between mother and child in three different settings—in the Sepik River in New Guinea, in a modern American bathroom and in a mountain village of Bali. 1952

HE-43 Beginnings of Conscience 16 mins.
The social conscience which James Bryce, the adult, manifests is traced back to his socialization as a child. The conscience which he gradually develops in childhood through the experiencing of such social sanctions as force, exclusion and ridicule, later functions almost automatically in adulthood to make him a social being. 1957

HE-44 Being Different 10 mins.
Departing from the norm, from accepted patterns of dress or behavior, can bring down on the head of a teen-ager the un-

qualified disapproval of his gang. Is this attitude valid? The film cites the case of a thirteen-year-old boy who has developed an interest in collecting butterflies—a hobby that his friends laugh at. Should he pursue his genuine interest, or should he conform to the opinion of his friends? 1957

HE-67 Buying Your New House 15 mins.
A young married couple bring out the main points of buying a new house through a discussion with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation representative to whom they direct a series of pertinent questions. The answers are frequently illustrated by the use of photographs or animation and reflect the judgments of housing experts. 1960

HE-45 Canadian Profile 52 mins.
An informal film portrait of the people of Canada at a time when modern technology is reaching into every phase of national life. Beginning with the fishermen of Newfoundland and ending with the gigantic Kitimat project on the west coast, the film explores the insistent demands of a new machine age on people of diverse origins in whom the feeling for tradition is strong. 1956

HE-46 The Changing City (colour) 28 mins.
Town planners, civic organizations and the public at large will find in this film a clear interpretation of how, under the National Housing Act, the resources of the Federal Government are made available to help meet the housing needs of a growing Canada. The color film illustrates, with examples, some applications of the Act. 1960

HE-47 Charming Couple, This 20 mins.
Since divorces in the United States have increased at an alarming rate, this film presents some of the reasons which underlie the breakdown of a marriage. Fundamental differences between the young couple appear before the marriage. 1950

HE-62 Childhood Rivalry in Bali and New Guinea 10 mins.
Children of the same age in the two cultures respond to the mother attending to another baby, the ear-piercing of a younger sibling and the experimental presentation of a doll. 1952

HE-48 Children of Change 30 mins.
Depicts the special stresses and strains placed on children whose mothers work outside the home and the mothers who must adjust to two full-time jobs. This film creates an awareness of the scope of the problem and provides one workable solution—day care centres. 1960

HE-68 Choosing a House Design 15 mins.
A young married couple bring out the main points of choosing a house design through a discussion with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation representative to whom they direct a series of pertinent questions. The answers are frequently illustrated by the use of photographs or animation and reflect the judgments of housing experts. 1960

HE-69 Choosing Your Neighbourhood and Lot 15 mins.
A young married couple bring out the main points of choosing a house design through a discussion with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation representative to whom they direct a series of pertinent questions. The answers are frequently illustrated by the use of photographs or animation and reflect the judgments of housing experts. 1960

HE-49 The City and the Future (The City Part 5) 28 mins.
In more and more regions of the world the inevitable and ur-

gent choice must be made—low-grade urban sprawl or a new kind of regional city. This last film of the series examines prospects for the city and ways to restore its role as the focus of man's highest achievement. 1963

HE-63 Decision, The 28 mins.
Under the pressures of rising prices and competitive markets, more and more farmers are being forced to abandon their traditional view of farming. In *The Decision* we see how a father and son—the father holding to old ways, the son to new—resolve differences in such a way as to enable them to keep abreast of advancements in agriculture. 1957

HE-39 Early Marriage (colour) 26 mins.
The central theme of this film is "that marriage is much more than a private agreement between a man and a woman to live together. Society as a whole—the community—has an important stake in every marriage". Different types of marriage ceremonies are illustrated, both religious and civil. The School Counsellor is shown in her role of helping young people with problems inherent in early marriages. The film should motivate discussions on all aspects of marriage with emphasis on the responsibilities of individuals and society, and should encourage youth to think and plan before rushing into marriage. 1960

HE-64 Fifty Miles from Poona 19 mins.
From the village of Phursangi, fifty miles from Poona in India comes the story of a rural Hindu family. This film evokes sympathy and understanding for things people everywhere have in common—the love of a farmer for his land, the devotion of a mother to her children. 1958

HE-26 Flaxen Heritage (colour) 14 mins.
The story of Irish linen is depicted, from the planting of the flax seed to the processing of the finished fabric. The major operations—retting, scutching, combing, spinning, bleaching and weaving—have been transformed from age old methods through the use of modern machinery and technology. Many uses of linen are shown as they contribute to everyday living. 1952

HE-28 Four Families 59 mins.
An on-the-spot comparison of family life in India, France, Japan and Canada, in which the internationally known author-anthropologist, Dr. Margaret Mead, discusses with the film's writer-director how the upbringing of children contributes to a distinctive national character. Centre of attention in each case is a year-old baby in the family of a farmer of average means. Dr. Mead summarizes the more typical national characteristics at the conclusion of the film. 1960

HE-29 Frustrating Fours and Fascinating Fives (colour) 22 mins.
A study of the behaviour of four- and five-year-old children at home and at nursery school. Young Roddy presents typical examples of the actions of a child at these ages, as the film follows his development and that of his classmates. At four the vacillation between infantile helplessness and vigorous self-assertion is seen, and at five the development of independence and the beginning of co-operation. 1952

HE-35 Global Struggle for Food 28 mins.
Shortages in the world's food supply are threatening to become a disaster in view of the swelling populations. To stave off this crisis many new methods are being employed to increase crop production—water control, land re-distribution, and agricultural advances of all kinds. 1960

HE-70 House of Tomorrow, The 15 mins.
A young married couple listen to Mr. Sam Gitterman, adviser

on house construction, speculate on the nature of the house of tomorrow. 1960

HE-36 How is Clothing Made?
(The Story of Mass Production) (colour) 16 mins.
To show where and how clothing is made, the film follows the making of a shirt from the designer's sketches to its sale in a store. Patterns are made from sketches and a sample shirt is hand sewn by a sample maker before the factory mass-production begins. Each operator in the factory has a particular job to do and a specialized machine with which to do it. 1965

HE-18 Jelly and Jam Session (colour) 11 mins.
This film deals with the reasons why jams and jellies set and contains many helpful suggestions on making jam from fresh, frozen, or dried fruits as well as prepared juices. A demonstration is given of jam-making by the quick "short-boil" method, made possible by adding concentrated fruit pectin. 1956

HE-40 Jamie—The Story of a Sibling 28 mins.
A film designed to prompt discussion of rivalry between children in the same family. The film shows how the emotional development of children is affected by parental attitudes and by competition for parental attention. Jamie in this film is a ten-year-old, an age when it hurts if you fail to win a parent's approval. A provocative revealing study indicates some of a child's thoughts and why he behaves as he does. 1956

HE-65 Japan's New Family Patterns (colour) 15 mins.
The family life and daily activities of a typical middle-class family in Kyoto reflect the social changes that the people of Japan have adopted since 1945. The children develop respect for tradition but are more inclined to lean to modern methods. This constant demand for adjustment on everyone's part enables the student to develop insight into the lives of the Japanese people. 1965

HE-66 Karba's First Years 20 mins.
A series of scenes in the life of a Balinese child, beginning with a seven month birthday ceremonial showing Karba's relationship to his family and other children, as he is suckled, taught to walk and dance, teased, and titillated. It shows the process by which a child's responsiveness is muted as parents stimulate and themselves fail to respond. 1952

HE-37 A Million Mouths to Feed (colour) 22 mins.
This film shows how carrots, potatoes and other vegetables are harvested and processed. Compares the convenience and variety of foods available for today's children against the methods of a century ago. It also shows the contribution made by scientists and agriculturalists in the production of baby foods. 1964

HE-31 New Baby, The 20 mins.
This film illustrates a sound routine of baby care. It deals with bathing, feeding, sleeping, clothing and general comfort of the infant, and also discusses attitudes conducive to the acceptance of the new arrival in a home where there are other children. 1963

HE-41 No Time for Ugliness (colour) 24 mins.
The purpose of this film is to stimulate citizens to take action to beautify their communities and improve all aspects of urban design. It explores the ugliness of the urban and suburban scenes, indicates reasons why this has happened and suggests possibilities for change and opportunities for improvement. 1965

HE-51 Our Changing Family Life 22 mins.
A farm family in 1880 is shown as a closely integrated unit—economically, culturally, emotionally. Members of the three

generations living under one roof contribute to the family life according to a well-established pattern. Since 1880, industrial expansion, the growth of cities and the political and economic emancipation of women have radically changed the traditional pattern of family life. We see the companionship of marriage has become even more important in today's impersonal urban society. 1951

HE-23 Pattern Types 16 mins.
The different kinds of figure types and the relationship between them are illustrated. The film explains variations in the average figure, using models, pattern shells, and other ingenious teaching devices, and points out differences between the girl, teen, junior, misses, half sizes and full figures of today's women. 1956

HE-32 Roots of Happiness 25 mins.
Shows the value of sound family life in the healthy development of children, with particular emphasis on the constructive role of the father. This film is suitable for use with general audiences for teaching and discussion purposes. 1953

HE-24 Selection of Pattern and Fabric 16 mins.
How to select the proper size pattern, the notions, and fabric that will best fit the pattern is shown with explanations of how synthetics, lightweight cottons, sheer silks or rayons, and heavy-duty cottons should be used in relation to the kind and style of dress desired. 1956

HE-52 Teens, The (colour) 25 mins.
A film appraisal of the typical behavior of three teen-agers in the everyday life of an urban family. Two boys and a girl demonstrate in their attitudes and actions the basic similarities of teen-agers of the ages thirteen and fifteen and, at the same time, the individual differences deriving from their developing personalities. The age of adolescence, we see, is a time of adjustment during which the buoyancy of youth is molded into the more mature forms of adulthood. 1957

HE-33 Terrible Twos and Trusting Threes (colour) 22 mins.
A study of child behaviour at two and three years, showing what to expect from youngsters of these ages and suggesting how parents can deal constructively with the problems they present. The film shows a group of active children in play-ground, nursery school and home, first as two-year-olds and then as threes. In play, we see, they learn control of their bodies, the qualities of different materials and how to give and take with other people. At home, an average mother is seen handling such problems as destructiveness, tantrums, rivalry with younger children, and unreasonable fears. 1951

HE-53 Threshold, The 23 mins.
A sensitive portrayal of the adjustments—sometimes easy, sometimes difficult—faced by every immigrant family upon first contact with the Canadian educational system. Designed to help new Canadians to a fuller understanding of unfamiliar Canadian ways. It also suggests the role that voluntary organizations such as Home and School Associations can play in helping them through a period of adjustment. 1959

HE-34 Wedding Day 29 mins.
The differences and similarities of three wedding ceremonies are compared. Wedding scenes from Nigeria, Brazil and Ontario are shown, including preparations, nuptial rites and the marriage feast. Emphasis on national traditions, civil and religious customs, as well as the gala aspect of the event, give a balanced portrayal. 1952

HE-54 What's Your Opinion—Community Responsibilities 10 mins.
In good citizenship where does a person's duty to the com-

munity end? A man is approached by two of his neighbors to head a worthwhile community project. He declines because he needs his time for his own purposes. One of his neighbors feels he is shirking responsibility; the other thinks perhaps he is right. The audience is invited to discuss the matter. 1952

HE-55 Who is Sylvia? 30 mins.
This film probes into the "impasse of understanding" that often arises between teenagers and their parents. Sylvia in this film has arrived at the age where old rules no longer apply, where resentments run high against parental authority, and where the "gang" comes first. Sylvia provides an insight into the inner motivations and conflicts of girls of her age. 1957

HE-56 Whole World Over, The 29 mins.
A trio of film stories set in three of the world's great cities and based on the theme that people, no matter who they are or where they live, share the basic human qualities of love, kindness, generosity and compassion—in Amsterdam a teen-age girl, in Montreal a hard-pressed businessman, and in Mexico City a wistful little boy. 1958

HE-25 Why Foods Spoil (colour) 14 mins.
After a brief review of the ways in which pioneers struggled to preserve foods, the film describes the work of moulds, yeasts, and bacteria—explains how they grow and multiply, how they spoil food, and how they can be destroyed by such methods as drying and smoking, canning and freezing, pasteurizing, dehydrating, and the use of gamma rays. 1957

HE-38 Yellow Leaf, The 29 mins.
A sympathetic study of the problems of an elderly widow who is forced to leave her daughter's household to live in a home for the aged. Shocked and disappointed at first, she overcomes her dejection when she finds that her new home offers congenial friends, new interests and a measure of independence she had not had before. 1951

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

IA-11 Boring and Drilling (colour) 13 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Hand drills, bit brace and bits, drilling holes, using the auger bit, using the expansive bit and depth gauge. 1967

IA-12 Chisels (colour) 13 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Types of chisels, using a chisel-part I and part II, safety with the chisel, using the gauge. 1967

IA-1 Drafting Tips 28 mins.
Instruction is given in the use and care of drafting equipment, with some emphasis on three essentials—cleanliness, accuracy, and orderliness. The film contains instruction on the proper sheet layout and the use of an alphabet of lines. It depicts graphically the best procedure in developing a drawing in the most efficient and accepted manner. 1950

IA-3 Focus on Industrial Arts (colour) 22 mins.
The film is designed to highlight the various activities in the Industrial Arts department of the elementary school. Reference is made to the contribution this type of work makes to the development of the students. 1959

IA-13 Glues and Clamps (colour) 13 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Natural glue, resin glues and contact cement, clamps, using clamps, glueing. 1967

- IA-14 Hammers and Nails** (colour) 12 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Selecting a hammer, hammer handles and faces, nails, correct use of hammers, correct use of nails. 1967
- IA-15 Hand Saws** (colour) 12 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Crosscut saws, rip saw, backsaw, coping and compass saws, care and sharpening. 1967
- IA-16 Measuring and Layout Tools** (colour) 13 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Rules and tapes, squares, layout with the try square, gauges, compasses, dividers and trammel points. 1967
- IA-17 Planes** (colour) 14 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Construction of common planes, block planes, rabbet and router planes. 1967
- IA-8 Safe Shop** 11 mins.
Some of the basic safety problems and principles for the wood-working shop are demonstrated and explained. Special attention is given to clothing, floors and aisles, fires, electrical equipment, power tools, and other safety factors in the shop. 1955
- IA-18 Scrapers and Abrasives** (colour) 13 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Cabinet scraper, hand scraper, sharpening scrapers, preparing wood surfaces, sandpapers and sanding. 1967
- IA-19 Screws and Screwdrivers** (colour) 13 mins.
The following tools are shown and their proper use is demonstrated. Woodscrews, flat blade screwdrivers, Phillips screwdriver, socket screwdriver, special purpose screwdriver. 1967
- IA-20 Sharpening Chisels, Plane Irons and Gouges** (colour) 12 mins.
The proper method for sharpening the following tools is demonstrated. The grinder, the oilstone, sharpening a chisel, sharpening a plane iron, sharpening gouges. 1967
- IA-9 Why Study Industrial Arts?** 11 mins.
This film presents a discussion of why the study of industrial arts is important to the student now and in later life. 1956
- IA-21 Wood Finishes** (colour) 14 mins.
The application and final result of several wood finishes are illustrated. Stains, shellac, varnish, lacquer, wax and oil. 1967
- IA-10 Wood Finishing** 16 mins.
The common types of finishing materials used on wood and the procedures for each are explained. 1956
- IA-22 Wood Joints** (colour) 13 mins.
The following joints are shown how they are made using several different tools. Butt, rabbet, dado and groove, dowel, half lap. 1967

LANGUAGE—GENERAL

- L-1 Nature of Language** 32 mins.
Discusses the nature of language, how it is learned and the validity of the oral approach to teaching. It presents examples of speech from all over the world. 1962
- L-2 Sound of Language** 32 mins.
Explains various Language Sound Systems—intonation pat-

terns, rhythms, stresses and sounds. It points out that a problem in learning a second language is the tendency to carry over sound patterns of one's native speech. It shows a Spanish class for English speakers. 1962

L-3 Organization of Language, The 33 mins.
Discusses pre-school children's use of form and arrangements of words. Explains that these forms and arrangements constitute the organization or grammar of language. It uses a German class for English speakers to show how to teach grammatical patterns and variations. 1962

L-4 Words and Their Meaning 32 mins.
Shows the deficiencies of word-for-word translation. Discusses how the meanings of words change with usage. Demonstrates in a French class for English speakers how words are taught in meaningful contexts and how ranges of meanings are developed appropriately. 1962

L-5 Modern Techniques in Language Teaching 32 mins.
Discusses the procedures involved in forming new language habits. Uses an English class for non-English speakers to show how the sound system, grammatical organization and lexicon of a language are taught. 1962

LANGUAGE—FRENCH

LF-1 France Actuelle: le Pays et ses Habitants 11 mins.
Here is the France of today—from the wheatfields of Normandy to the steel mills of Nancy. Steel workers, grape growers, fishermen and the truck gardeners are all here to give new meaning to the study of the French language. 1960

LF-2 La Famille Martin 18 mins.
The Martin family are seen in their daily activities in their Paris suburb home. Many shots of Paris landmarks are included. 1952

LF-3 Les Lyceens Chez Eux 20 mins.
We tour the new Lycee Mixte d'Enghien-les-Bains, the first co-educational classical college in France, offering its students an unprecedented choice between classical and technical courses. After observing students at work, we complete our visit with an interview with the principal of the school. 1964

LF-5 Je Marchais (colour) 15 mins.
A French language film. It humorously describes a hero's present and past conditions, using past tenses. 1962

LF-4 Paris: la Ville et ses Habitants 11 mins.
A narration in simple, clearly enunciated French provides the framework for a visual tour of France's capital city. We see many landmarks—le Tour Eiffel, la Cathedrale de Notre-Dame de Paris and L'Arc de Triomphe—and we gain an understanding of the culture and atmosphere of the city. 1962

LF-6 Le Pique-Nique (colour) 15 mins.
A beautiful Sunday, and the Garniers enjoy a delightful outing in the famous Foret de Fontainebleau near Paris. The film includes vocabulary dealing with food, table setting, games and sports, and the latest terms concerning traffic and weather, as well as everyday phrases and idiomatic expressions necessary to development of conversational skills. Useful for French classes beginning late in the first year of high school French through intermediate college French. 1963

LF-7 La Quatorze Juillet (colour) 15 mins.
Henri and Jacqueline hurry by subway to the Champs-Elysees to watch the Bastille Day parade. The film brings a number

of new words and some technical expressions to the student's vocabulary. Includes everyday phrases and idioms necessary to development of conversational skills, and is useful for French classes beginning late in the first year of high school French through intermediate college French. 1963

LF-8 Au Restaurant 11 mins.
Begins with scenes of the campus. Betty and Bill go out to dinner. Shows French customs of ordering, serving and eating a meal. 1963

LF-9 Les Trois Ours (colour) 15 mins.
This animated film presents the story of "The Three Bears" with a simple French narration and review. Beginning French language pupils can follow the familiar story as they learn French by hearing it. Every noun, adjective, and verb is visualized by the appropriate object or action on the screen. A vocabulary review at the end of the film encourages pupils to use the vocabulary in simple sentences. 1963

LANGUAGE — GERMAN

LG-1 Bauernvolk in den Bergen (colour) 11 mins.
A documentary film of life, work and play on and around a farm in the Alps. Told by Franz Egger, head of a large and lively family. 1960

LG-2 Hamburg, die Hansestadt (colour) 10 mins.
This film will introduce the student to a German City and its people. Narration is simple and slow enough for comprehension by students who have a basic knowledge of German. The viewer is taken through the harbor section of the city and through business and shopping districts. A typical middle-income home is visited and trips made to the lakes and the zoo. 1958

LG-3 Heidelberg (colour) 14 mins.
A simple and direct narrative, using the vocabulary of everyday life, of a German mother and daughter visiting the market place, City Hall, Main Street, Academy of Art and Music, Academy of Science, hotels and schools. The excellent photography of picturesque Heidelberg greatly enhances the film. 1960

LANGUAGE — LATIN

LL-1 Claudius: Boy of Ancient Rome (colour) 16 mins.
This film attempts to depict—through the varied experiences and activities of a young boy—the way of life and customs of ancient Rome. Dialogue sequences are spoken in Latin and have English subtitles. 1964

LL-2 Latin, Why Study? 11 mins.
The value of Latin for an understanding of history, an appreciation of literature, and a mastering of English, as well as the practical application of Latin in many professions is clearly presented. 1951

LL-3 Vita in Roma Antiqua (colour) 13 mins.
Narrated in Latin, this film is identical with the English version, recreating typical scenes and activities in the city of Rome during the reign of Emperor Trajan. Characteristics and achievements of the Roman Empire at the height of its power, some of the weaknesses in Roman society and the ways in which

Roman ideas and culture influenced the development of Western civilization are examined. Some advanced class preparation is required for an effective presentation—especially concerning vocabulary. 1964

LANGUAGE — SPANISH

LS-1 Fray Felipe (colour) 15 mins.
The film recreates, in Spanish, the folksong Frère Jacques. Fray Felipe has trouble getting up in time to ring the monastery bells for morning prayers. His fellow monks present him with a gift; an alarm clock. What happens subsequently makes a charming film in which animation is used to visualize each noun, verb and adjective in the story. Beginning Spanish students will enjoy and learn from it. Vocabulary is easily learned with this audio-lingual method on film. The song is sung by a children's choir. 1963

MATHEMATICS

M-31 Algebra: Relations, Functions and Variation (colour) 11 mins.
Using the subject of planets and their moons as a source of illustrations, this film explains the difference between a relation and a function, showing that a simple correlation between elements defines a relation, whereas a one-to-one correspondence is necessary in a function. Variation is discussed and the difference shown between direct and inverse variation. 1964

M-25 Big Numbers—Little Numbers (colour) 11 mins.
The film explores the method man has developed to simplify the representation of both large and small numbers. Our number system uses a base of ten. Scientific notation, the use of exponents, enables us to express any number, large or small, as the product of a number between one and ten and a power of ten. 1962

M-26 Concept of Function 16 mins.
This film presents the concept of function from the point of view of sets of ordered pairs of numbers. The notion of a function involves a domain, a range, and a rule or formula. The language of sets is used to help clarify the meaning of these three words. A clear distinction is made between the notation F for a function, and $F(x)$ for the value of the function for a particular value of x . 1959

M-9 Division is Easy (colour) 11 mins.
The film helps a class to understand division, to know why division is important, and to know what to learn in order to master this basic arithmetical process. It may be used to introduce the study, to enrich it, or to review it in later grades. 1949

M-19 Donald in Mathmagic Land (colour) 26 mins.
Donald Duck learns the importance of mathematics from the early Greeks who first discovered some of its basic principles. In successive sequences these principles are related to music, art, architecture, mechanics, sports and other phases of our daily lives. 1960

M-5 Geometry and You 11 mins.
In order that students may better appreciate the function of geometry, the film gives a practical demonstration of its everyday importance. In constructing a model porch, Bob and Jim use protractor and ruler to apply their study of such figures as rectangle, triangles and circles, and such principles as congruence, similarity and symmetry. 1948

M-32 Geometry: Curves and Circles (colour) 10 mins.
Basically this film is a lesson in terminology and should be preceded by experience with real objects. Pupils are introduced to the idea of the curve, and shown how a number of different kinds of curves can be defined. Any path between two points is a curve. A curve is a set of points. A special kind of curve between two end points does not bend; it is called a line segment. Curves that have end points are called open curves. If we trace around some kinds of curves we come back to where we began. These are called "closed curves". Closed curves have an inside and an outside. A circle is a closed curve all of whose points are the same distance from the centre. A part of a circle is called an arc. Useful at the Junior level. 1966

M-33 Geometry: Lines and Shapes (colour) 10 mins.
Basically, this film is a lesson in terminology, and should be preceded by experience with real objects. Beginning with the pupil's recognition of lines in the world around him, it introduces the idea of a line. A line is a set of points that goes on and on in both directions. It is straight; it has no ends. A part of a line is called a "line segment". The ends of a line segment are called "end points". Shapes like rectangles, squares, and triangles are formed of line segments. Correlates with Mathematics Course at the Junior level. 1966

M-40 Graphs: Understanding and Using Them (colour) 11 mins.
As Joan graphs the number of bottles of pop she sold at each of the local baseball games, we learn that a graph is a visual representation of a set of ordered pairs. We see that graphs may be of various types, such as the pictograph, the horizontal and vertical bar graph, the divided-bar graph, the circle graph, and the line graph. 1966

M-34 How Do You Count? (colour) 12 mins.
An introductory film for the primary grades, explains numeration system to the bases two, three, four, ten and twelve. A family count various objects to establish the method of grouping and recording remainders, rather than immediately arrive at the "answers" by the familiar grouping in ten. It is suggested that other systems than the decimal system may be used for special reasons. 1963

M-41 Introducing Shapes, Lines and Angles (colour) 11 mins.
By outlining familiar objects, we discover four shapes; a circle; triangle; rectangle and square. We see that shapes are made from lines and parts of lines and that a line is a set of points. We learn the geometric definitions of lines and line segments, rays and angles, including right angles. 1967

M-27 Irrational Numbers 23 mins.
The major objective of the film is to demonstrate an approach to irrational numbers which will lead students to realize that there is nothing mysterious about them, but that they are numbers which enjoy all the properties of, and obey the same rules as rational numbers. It attempts to show how irrational numbers can be introduced through a consideration of decimal fractions; it develops certain important structural properties of rational and real numbers that need to be understood if one is to gain any really clear concept of the nature of irrational

numbers. The properties of order and denseness, for example, are discussed in detail. 1959

M-15 Let's Measure: Inches, Feet and Yards 11 mins.
Jimmy and his father use a ruler to measure Jimmy's height. They examine the ruler, noticing the units of length marked thereon. From the foot ruler, they proceed to the yardstick and the measurement of longer lengths. Jimmy then plays a game measuring familiar objects and learns how to estimate inches, feet and yards. 1953

M-16 Let's Measure: Ounces, Pounds and Tons 11 mins.
A pound of cotton and a pound of iron bolts look different, but Tommy uses the scale and finds that each weighs the same. He finds the way to build up a pound through adding ounces ($1/4$ lb. and $1/2$ lb. are introduced); he discovers some of the ways we use measurements of weight; and he begins to learn to estimate weight of common articles. 1956

M-17 Let's Measure: Pints, Quarts, and Gallons 11 mins.
This film finds Ricky puzzling about liquid measures as mother makes punch. Experimenting, he discovers numerical relationships among the standard measures and learns that the shape of a measure does not affect the amount it will hold. On a subsequent trip to the store, Ricky sees symbols for the measures and has fun identifying various quantities. 1956

M-42 Mathematics and the Village—Part I (colour) 7 mins.
The students in a school in England discover different shapes as they work with paper, scissors, string and other articles. They discover that there is congruency and similarity in geometry. The film takes the audience into the village to see different shapes in building, stonework, roadways, etc. The same method is utilized to discover solids and the tessellation of shapes. 1967

M-43 Mathematics and the Village—Part II (colour) 7 mins.
This film is an extension of part I. The students discover numbers, their relationships, the grouping of objects, calculations and the importance of graphs with their practical application exemplified by the slide rule, histograms and the curves found in archways in the village. 1967

M-44 Mathematics and the Village—Part III (colour) 7 mins.
The same students at the same school shown in part I and II discover the implications of the terms—how long, how heavy, how much and when did it happen. Practical problems are raised by the students and solutions to the problems are arrived at by utilizing simple school-made equipment. 1967

M-28 Mathematics for Tomorrow (colour) 30 mins.
This film is designed to acquaint parents, teachers, and the general public with the new methods of mathematics teaching being used today to help prepare our children for tomorrow. Basic principles involved in the new methods are emphasized, and the increased importance of mathematics is shown. Useful for Home and School Associations, this film has limited value for in-service training of teachers. 1964

M-6 Meaning of Percentage 11 mins.
Provides an introduction to the meaning of percentage by relating it to the student's previous understanding of fractions and decimals. 1943

- M-10 Meaning of Pi** 11 mins.
This film develops an understanding of this important mathematical ratio and outlines a study procedure by which the numerical value of pi can be arrived at, checked, and reviewed. Sequences show the use of circles in art, industry, and commerce. 1949
- M-7 Measurement** 11 mins.
Don, a boy of twelve, encounters everyday situations involving measurement of the six kinds treated in the film; linear, square, cubic weight, liquid, temperature, time. The illustrations are simple ones, such as making a ball diamond, counting money, measuring a room, etc., but they highlight the importance of measurement to modern living and motivate the study of means and tools of measuring. 1949
- M-20 Measuring Areas: Squares, Rectangles** (colour) 11 mins.
A graphic approach provides insights from which the child may confidently generalize that the area of any square or rectangle may be found by multiplying its length by its width. The film introduces the square unit of measure, showing how it is related to the total area of the plane figure, and shows some practical uses of area measurement. 1960
- M-21 Metric System, The** (colour) 11 mins.
The history of the metric system and its uses today are included in this film which clearly illustrates the basic units. English and Metric units are compared, and the advantages of computations in the metric system are demonstrated. 1958
- M-37 Modern Mathematics: Number Sentences** (colour) 11 mins.
Children playing on the shore and later at home discover relationships between everyday objects and concepts explained by mathematical sentences or simple equations. Symbols and true and false mathematical sentences are used in applying sets to provide children with a learning experience. The film helps a child to see the abstractness of mathematics by mental visualizing. 1966
- M-11 Multiplication is Easy** 11 mins.
The procedure of multiplication is demonstrated in this film. It shows why this process is important to know, and the main steps in learning how to multiply. Children are shown that multiplication, as a means of solving real problems, can be fun, useful, and rewarding. 1949
- M-29 Number Fields** 17 mins.
The concept of algebraic structure depends upon an understanding of sets, closure, and number fields. This film presents these basic ideas. Algebraic structure can be a helpful approach to the effective teaching of the basic concepts of algebra. To this end a field is defined as a set of elements with two operations for combination and such that it satisfies a set of eleven requirements. These requirements are discussed in detail in the film. 1959
- M-12 Number System, The** (colour) 11 mins.
This film demonstrates the combining of single objects into groups of ten. This is followed by counting groups of tens. Several combinations, representing a variety of combinations with two place numbers only, are given. 1954
- M-35 Positive and Negative Numbers** (colour) 16 mins.
Movement of play on a football field is visualized on a number line to show the need for enlarging the numbers of arithmetic to include the system of positive and negative numbers. The directional concept of signed numbers and rules for basic operations with them are illustrated with changing temperature on a thermometer and time-rate-distance problems along a railroad line. 1963
- M-36 Possibly So: Pythagoras** (colour) 14 mins.
The film investigates the Pythagorean theorem through inductive experimentation as well as through formal deductive proof. Through animation the student can watch triangles continually change. The film gives an insight into the meaning of mathematical discovery by observation and experiment. 1963
- M-22 Pythagorean Theorem: The Cosine Formula** 6 mins.
This film shows how the Pythagorean Theorem may be applied to acute angled triangles in addition to right angled triangles, and how this leads to the cosine formula. Animated drawings prove that as the acute angle approaches a right angle, its cosine approaches zero, so that the Pythagorean Theorem reappears. 1960
- M-23 Pythagorean Theorem: Proof by Area** 6 mins.
In this film, animated diagrams provide a visual demonstration of the principles of geometric movement and transformation, to show how the square of each side of a right angled triangle may be transformed to a parallelogram of equal area, and how these may be proved to be equal in area to the square of the hypotenuse. 1960
- M-30 Sentences and Solution Sets** 21 mins.
The film develops, by means of the set approach, the following basic concepts: variable, sentence in one variable, solution set, graph of a solution set, set selector, set builder notation. Emphasis is given to solutions of inequalities. Three important concepts stressed are that the notion of set brings clarification, simplification and unification to all areas of mathematics. 1959
- M-24 Story of Our Number System** (colour) 11 mins.
This film traces the historical development of numbers, including the counting systems of the Babylonian Empire, the Mayan civilization, and Rome; the development of calculating with the abacus; the need for a place holder, which became the zero; and the probable development of our present symbols. 1958
- M-13 Subtraction is Easy** 11 mins.
Billy faces the problem of deciding whether he will have enough money to buy a baseball after purchasing paints and a bat. Pupils see arithmetic in action—and learn borrowing and other fundamentals of subtraction. The film deals with three-digit numbers. 1948
- M-38 Triangles: An Introduction** (colour) 9 mins.
Triangles to be seen in everyday objects indicate the variety of triangular forms. A series of questions and answers point up the characteristics of the equilateral, isosceles, and scalene triangles and the necessary characteristics of the line segments which make up a triangle. A review re-emphasizes major points. The film's vocabulary and format are well-suited to the elementary level. The purpose of this film is to introduce the student to the triangle as a geometric form. 1966
- M-39 Triangles: Their Sides and Angles** (colour) 11 mins.
Animated drawings identify the three straight sides and the three angles characteristic of all triangles. A series of questions is presented, time is allowed for the student to decide upon his answer, then the correct answer is given. The questions are so presented as to encourage the development of

concepts about the relative sizes of angles and sides: smaller, larger and equal. After a review, further questions suggest class discussion and experimentation. This is a simple introductory film in its concepts, vocabulary and visualization, for elementary students or beginners in geometry. 1966

M-8 We Discover Fractions 11 mins.
Helps students to relate the arithmetic symbols of fractions to their own experience. A piece of pie, half an apple, a board sawed in fourths for shelves, and a cup and a half of milk for a layer cake present fractions in familiar terms that simplify the definition of such words as numerator and denominator so that students can readily grasp the uses of fractions. 1947

M-18 What are Fractions? 11 mins.
By use of examples from everyday experience, the relationship of parts to the whole, the reason for writing the fraction as we do, the difference between the numerator and the denominator, fractional parts of groups, and many other important concepts are developed. 1948

M-14 What Time Is It? 11 mins.
As Barbara plans and prepares for her approaching birthday party, she learns to tell time by the clock—five minute intervals, half hours, and quarter hours—and by the calendar. The film uses several good participation devices. 1951

MUSIC

MU-45 Beethoven and His Music (colour) 14 mins.
The music of Beethoven reflects the great social upheavals of the eighteenth century, the composer's own unusual strength and genius, and a transition from the classical formality of Haydn and Mozart to more romantic expression. The film develops the relationship between Beethoven's environment and his personal responses to it in terms of his music. 1954

MU-51 Brahms and His Music (colour) 14 mins.
The music of Brahms is used as a framework within which are presented persons who influenced the composer, places where he lived, and important ideas of his life. In understanding the controversy over his music during his lifetime, students will understand Brahms' contributions. 1957

MU-2 Brass Choir, The (colour) 11 mins.
Reveals the function of the brass choir in full orchestral setting. Shows each brass instrument in solo passage revealing the tone qualities, construction and playing technique of each. Masterpieces of the world's music literature are reproduced. 1956

MU-62 Cello, The—Part I (colour) 24 mins.
One of the "We Make Music" series this film presents the performing artist as he explains the history of his instrument, how it evolved and developed. Instrumental techniques are clearly demonstrated. 1965

MU-63 Cello, The—Part II (colour) 23 mins.
A continuation of Part I showing more advanced study of this instrument. 1965

MU-57 The Clarinet: Part I (colour) 20 mins.
One of the "We Make Music" series, this film presents a new approach to the study of music. The performing artist explains the history of his instrument, how it evolved and

developed. Instrumental techniques are clearly demonstrated. 1965

MU-58 The Clarinet: Part II (colour) 17 mins.
A continuation of Part I showing more advanced study of this instrument. 1965

MU-50 Conducting Good Music 14 mins.
This film traces the development of conducting and illustrates techniques which the conductor uses to interpret the score. The three basic time signatures and the way they are expressed by the conductor are analyzed. The effects of playing the same composition with variation in tempo, sound intensity and colour are illustrated. 1956

MU-64 Flute, The (colour) 22 mins.
A performing artist explains the history and evolution of the flute and demonstrates instrumental techniques. 1966

MU-52 Handel and His Music (colour) 14 mins.
Filmed in Germany, Italy, and in London—where Handel reached the height of his career—the film presents the key figure in the development of baroque music. Musical selections illustrate his contributions, including the oratorio form which he perfected in such works as the beloved "Messiah". 1957

MU-65 Horn, The — Part I (colour) 21 mins.
Ifor James, horn player, describes the history of the horn and then demonstrates various playing techniques. From the "We Make Music" series. 1965

MU-66 Horn, The — Part II (colour) 21 mins.
Ifor James, horn player, describes the complexities of the modern double horn and the single horn. He then demonstrates various playing techniques. From the "We Make Music" series. 1965

MU-59 Introduction to Music Reading (colour) 11 mins.
A delightful film for the primary grades to introduce basic musical knowledge—clefs, notes, bars, etc. Class participation is invited. 1962

MU-48 Listening to Good Music 14 mins.
The Fine Arts Quartet illustrates the fundamentals of group musical performance. The range and distinctive qualities of each instrument are identified, then combined to show how the four voices develop theme and mood. 1955

MU-54 Man of Music 18 mins.
A film profile of Healey Willan, a man who, more than any other, has influenced Canadian music. Composer, conductor, choirmaster, organist and teacher, Healey Willan devoted a lifetime to musical activity in Canada. In this film you see Dr. Willan going about his day in ways that he enjoyed—at his favourite organ in the church where he was choirmaster, at work in his study, or dropping in for a visit with students at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. 1963

MU-46 Mozart and His Music (colour) 14 mins.
The scenes of Mozart's life are synthesized with his classical compositions. Selections of his music are presented against backgrounds of such cities as Salzburg, where Mozart was born and acclaimed a boy genius, and Vienna where he later lived and composed some of his most mature works. 1954

MU-19 The Percussion Group 11 mins.
Demonstrates with full orchestral accompaniment the playing techniques of the tympani, tom tom, snare drum, bass drum, tambourine, cymbals, chimes, gong, castanets, triangle, bells, xylophone and celesta. 1938

MU-49 Playing Good Music 14 mins.
The performance technique of the Fine Arts Quartet, shown

in close-up, illustrates bowing, fingering, teamwork, and the ways in which the musical ideas and leadership pass from one player to another. 1955

MU-47 Schubert and His Music (colour) 14 mins.
Moving along the streets and countryside of Vienna, pausing at Schubert's birthplace and at the music school where he studied, the film recaptures the tempo of early Vienna. Out of this blending of melodious music and Viennese settings comes a greater understanding of Schubert, the mode of expression known as "romanticism", and the part it played in his music. 1954

MU-21 String Choir, The 11 mins.
Shows the importance of stringed instruments in orchestral music. Bowing and finger techniques of playing violin, viola, cello and contrabass are illustrated. The music includes portions of Schubert's "Rosamunde", Tchaikowsky's "Fourth Symphony", Mendelssohn's "Violin Concerto", Rossini's "William Tell Overture", and Schubert's "B Minor Symphony". 1956

MU-22 Symphony Orchestra, The 11 mins.
Delineates the relation of composer and conductor to symphonic music, and elaborates the various choirs that make up the orchestra, together with the function of each. The technique of the conductor is treated in detail. The compositions featured are "Ride of the Valkyries" and the prelude to Act II of "Lohengrin". 1956

MU-67 Trombone, The (colour) 22 mins.
Alfred Flaszynski, trombonist, describes the history and the construction of the trombone. He then demonstrates various playing techniques. From the "We Make Music" series. 1965

MU-56 Trumpet, Horn, and Trombone (colour) 11 mins.
The film shows simple, basic techniques—producing notes with the lips only, the function of the valves in the trumpet and horn, and the slide in the trombone. The instruments are demonstrated separately and combined as a trio. 1959

MU-60 The Violin (colour) 26 mins.
As one of the "We Make Music" series this film follows a similar pattern to the Clarinet films. The performing artist explains the history and development of the violin and demonstrates instrumental techniques. The film illustrates the story of musicianship, analyzed and broken down to its finest components; then re-assembled to form the complete story of those who make music. 1965

MU-38 Vocal Music 11 mins.
A choir conductor coaches individual members of a secondary school choir in the elements of correct singing, stressing posture, controlled breathing, use of resonators, and clarity of diction. 1954

MU-61 What is Melody? Part I 28 mins.
Leonard Bernstein attempts to define and illustrate the meaning of melody in music. He explains that melody can be many different things: a tune, a theme, a motive, an inner voice. 1965

MU-23 Woodwind Choir, The 11 mins.
Demonstrates the individual tone quality of the various woodwind instruments and illustrates playing techniques. Compositions include excerpts from the Third Movement of Brahms' "First Symphony", "Midsummer Night's Dream", "William Tell Overture", "Der Freischütz", Beethoven's "Third Symphony", a Schumann piano concerto and the Second Movement of Brahms' "Fourth Symphony". 1956

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

PE-34 American Square Dance 11 mins.
Relates the square dance to social dancing, teaches the positions of the dancers in relation to the calls and defines terms. We are shown (1) the Swing, (2) the Allemande, (3) the Grand Right and Left, (4) the Promenade, (5) Promenade the Outside Ring, (6) Right and Left Through and Back, (7) Two Ladies Chain and Back, (8) Four Hands Up and Half Around, and (9) Do-si-do. There is ample review of these fundamentals, and the film closes with a sequence of "Take a Little Peek", for review and motivation. 1947

PE-42 Archery for Girls 11 mins.
With experts demonstrating, this film shows and explains the fundamental techniques of shooting: proper stance, nocking the arrow, the draw, the aim, and the loose. Stressing relaxation and practice, it is popular with beginners and experts alike. 1949

PE-71 Badminton, Fundamentals of (Indoor Play) 11 mins.
This film demonstrates and analyzes the correct body movements of badminton fundamentals. It also shows actual team play in which the fundamentals are emphasized. 1958

PE-88 Basketball for Boys: Fundamentals 11 mins.
These basic basketball skills are carefully presented: Footwork... ready position, starts (quick, fake step), stop-pivot and turn, change in direction, defensive footwork, rebounding; ball handling... passing-receiving (chest, baseball, bounce passes), dribbling, shooting (lay-in or hole, one-hand push, pump shots). Useful up to, and including, grade ten. 1959

PE-89 Basketball for Boys: Teamplay 11 mins.
Five-man offense starts with one- and two-man action and concludes with a set play based upon these actions. Defensive play progresses from the defensive triangle to full team co-operation. Fundamental units of play are illustrated. This film is primarily a coaching aid for intermediate and senior grades. 1959

PE-43 Basketball for Girls (Fundamental Techniques) 11 mins.
Combining fast action, slow motion photography, skilful players, and sound basketball knowledge, this film demonstrates fundamental techniques of ball handling, passing, and shooting. It emphasizes the value of practice and the importance of individual skill to team success. 1948

PE-44 Basketball for Girls (Game Play) 11 mins.
The finer points of this sport are demonstrated here. Individual player techniques in offence and defence are shown: pivoting, feinting, passing, screening, shooting, handling rebounds. 1948

PE-3 Basketball Fundamentals 16 mins.
Deals with basketball skills and teaching procedures. Slow motion photography is used to break down the various techniques—proper stance, holding the ball, basket shooting, defensive play and team-work—into easily grasped essentials. 1964

PE-102 Children in Action (colour) 22 mins.
Students in the junior grades demonstrate several activities which operate concurrently in a gymnasium in a Lancashire school. 1966

PE-98 Creative Dance in the Junior Schools

(colour) 20 mins.

A group of 7-11 year old children dance creatively outdoors singing and with partners. They illustrate the act of movement as expounded by Rudolf Laban. Poetry and musical background provide motivation as the students exhibit characteristics or form of creative dancing, such as, attaching, dominating, and following patterns. 1967

PE-73 Dance Your Own Way (colour)

10 mins.

This film follows a group of children through a creative dancing class. It opens up new areas in the exploration of children's emotions and creative urges. Children, under their teacher's guidance, are led to express themselves freely through the dance medium. 1961

PE-90 Development of Movement:**Themes and Gymnasium**

22 mins.

Bedford College students show work on balance, elevation, full use of apparatus and advanced ideas. Partner co-operation, moving apparatus and restricted space situations are developed. 1962

PE-45 Football, Association**(Methods of Coaching Soccer)**

11 mins.

Deals with the general training, exercise methods, and exercises necessary in order to develop speed and stamina. The film describes the fundamental principles of the game: ball control, passing movements, heading, and shooting. 1959

PE-103 Frostbite and Snowblindness (colour)

11 mins.

Two of winter's most painful conditions are discussed in detail in a film that covers prevention, recognition, causes and treatment of both these dangerous ailments. 1967

PE-104 Fundamental Canoeing (colour)

11 mins.

This film shows in detail the fundamentals of safe canoeing. How to launch the canoe and take it from the water, how to portage, load, and enter it safely are all demonstrated. The parts of the canoe and the choice and size of paddle are explained. What to do to ensure safety should the canoe capsize, is also discussed. 1967

PE-60 Hockey — Checking

8 mins.

Two, and occasionally three, demonstrators show when and how to use a "poke", "hook", "hip", and also how to "cover" a man. 1956

PE-61 Hockey — Defensive Teamplay

11 mins.

Again, everything from two men to two teams is used to illustrate the principles of defensive action, whether the team is "backchecking", "forechecking", or breaking up an attacking "power play". 1956

PE-62 Hockey — Goaltending

11 mins.

A goaltender and several marksmen show us ways in which the goaltender, the most important man on the team, can defend his life and his honour. 1956

PE-63 Hockey — Offensive Teamplay

8 mins.

Everything from two men to two entire teams is used to illustrate methods by which an attacking team can clear the puck out of their own end, by-pass defencemen, get into scoring position, and eventually, perhaps, beat the goaltender. 1956

PE-64 Hockey — Passing

11 mins.

Two demonstrators show the techniques involved in passing the puck between players both stationary and on the move. 1956

PE-65 Hockey — Shooting

11 mins.

Demonstrators show us the techniques involved in executing various types of shots such as the "forehand", "backhand"

and "slap". Attention is paid to these major target areas around a goaltender. 1956

PE-66 Hockey — Skating

8 mins.

A demonstrator shows the fundamentals of "balance", "stopping", "starting", "turning", and "speed skating". 1956

PE-67 Hockey — Stickhandling

8 mins.

A demonstrator illustrates the correct method of holding and manipulating the stick in order to control the puck. With the aid of another demonstrator we are shown how to stickhandle around an opponent. 1956

PE-111 Ice Safety (colour)

11 mins.

Each year, many lives are lost through carelessness and ignorance about "frozen" lakes and ponds. This film, shot on location, shows what to watch for when walking or skating on ice and demonstrates several rescue and life saving methods. 1967

PE-99 Improve Your Hockey**(Woman's Field Hockey)**

15 mins.

This film illustrates the techniques and skills that are required for improving the game of field hockey. 1964

PE-105 Know Your Basketball

27 mins.

This film provides a thorough examination of the rules and presents guide lines that will help officials, coaches and players to understand those difficult judgment decisions, that are constantly occurring on the basketball court. 1966

PE-76 Lawn Tennis — Instruction at**Wimbledon — Part I**

20 mins.

A film in two parts which demonstrates the strategy and strokes of tennis. Dan Maskell, training manager of the British Lawn Tennis Association, gives tennis instruction to junior players. His comments on correct methods of play are illustrated by shots at Wimbledon where such players as Angela Mortimer, Althea Gibson, Lew Hoad and Ashley Cooper show these same principles applied in champion tennis. 1960

PE-77 Lawn Tennis — Instruction at**Wimbledon — Part II**

20 mins.

Advanced techniques, as in Part I. 1960

PE-106 Learning the Breast Stroke

11 mins.

The three main steps of the breast stroke (pull, kick and glide) are demonstrated, with attention to arm and leg movements, correct position of the body in the water, and proper breathing. The film gives pointers on how to practice, stressing the importance of both practice and confidence. 1967

PE-107 Learning the Crawl Stroke

15 mins.

The crawl is demonstrated with the help of slow-motion photography with considerable attention given to starts and turns. 1967

PE-91 Movement Speaks

18 mins.

Eleven- and twelve-year-old boys from a mining town school in England develop dance movements and dances. Drama, speech and percussion work is shown. 1962

PE-100 New Look at Rugger, A

27 mins.

This film shows how the game has changed over the last twenty years. The new changes are illustrated by professional players, South Africa vs. Wales, as they engage in actual game competition. 1964

PE-97 Physical Education in the**Junior School** (colour)

20 mins.

A typical English class of junior-level students is observed during a physical education lesson in an outdoor setting. The children have been given instruction, prior to going to the

recreation area, in the use of various apparatus, in developing patterns of movement and in working alone, in pairs and in groups. Emphasis is placed on individual pupil's effort, achievement and development. The teacher's role is to stimulate and encourage the class in a wide variety of activities, especially through demonstration and observation techniques. 1966

PE-49 Physical Education (Rural School — Outdoors) (colour) 11 mins.
This film shows an approved physical education program for Ontario rural schools. Emphasis has been placed on simple, inexpensive equipment. Proper activities for various age groups are depicted. The role of the teacher in supervision is clearly shown. 1957

PE-75 Practice Makes Perfect (Volleyball) 22 mins.
This film shows teachers and students in a typical class teaching situation. Fundamentals in drills are demonstrated by expert players in regular speed and slow motion. Action shots reveal the techniques and team strategy used by experienced players or championship teams. 1960

PE-103 Proper Summer Bush Clothing (colour) 9 mins.
Two boys start off on a fishing trip, one wearing correct clothing and the other, ordinary light summer weight slacks and shirt. As the film progresses, the viewer sees that proper clothing is essential to one's comfort and well being when camping out. 1967

PE-74 Ready . . . Wrestle! 20 mins.
The value of amateur wrestling in building body, mind, and character is outlined in this film. The history, rules of conduct and emphasis on individual development are seen through the personal experience of a high school student. 1958

PE-101 Rugby Union Football 27 mins.
This film combines actual game plays with illustrative sequences and stop motion segments to show the rules and laws that govern football. 1964

PE-39 Skating, Figure 11 mins.
With inimitable grace and precision, Barbara Ann Scott demonstrates school figures and gives a thrilling display of free skating. 1954

PE-109 Skiing: Beginning Movements (colour) 11 mins.
Two experienced skiers demonstrate novice ski techniques such as, walking and turning with skis. Side-stepping, the snowplow, the herringbone and fall line are all techniques illustrated by a filmed diagram or the actual execution of the skill. 1965

PE-112 Snowshoeing (colour) 12 mins.
Invented by the Indians long ago, these ungainly looking "basket shoes" can be fun as well as providing for easy walking in deep snow. Using them correctly is a tricky business, made much simpler by the demonstrations in this film. 1967

PE-59 Softball for Girls 11 mins.
The fundamental softball skills of throwing, catching, batting and fielding are demonstrated during an actual game. Each player's individual skill and co-ordinated teamwork are pointed out with emphasis on the necessity for intelligent practice. 1948

PR-40 Speedball for Girls 11 mins.
Introduces students to an exciting game which is rapidly growing in popularity. This film lucidly explains players' positions on the field, the rules of the game, techniques in developing team co-operation and individual skills—kicking, juggling, volleying, passing and receiving. From practice suggestions to strategic plays, the basic film makes it easy for students to master the stimulating game of speedball. 1948

PE-110 Starting to Swim 18 mins.
The film illustrates the fundamental techniques of learning to swim. When the skills demonstrated in this film have been mastered, the swimmer is ready to learn conventional strokes. 1965

PE-113 Survival Swimming 13 mins.
The purpose of this film is to encourage swimmers, both older children and adults, to learn how to survive in emergency situations. Various skills are demonstrated such as ways of treading water, suitable survival strokes, surface diving, swimming under water, safe methods of entry into water from a height, methods of exit from the water, undressing in the water, the use of clothes for inflation and support. 1966

PE-24 Swimming—Advanced 11 mins.
Here is instruction for perfecting the style and strokes of the average swimmer. Correction of common faults is included. Proper body alignment, arm action, leg action, breathing and all the "musts" that make for champion swimmers are stressed. 1956

PE-25 Swimming—Beginners 11 mins.
This film gives instruction for swimming, using a ten-year-old as the pupil. Basic fundamentals are given, from the conquest of fear to breathing, kicking, arm strokes, and co-ordinated deep water swimming. 1956

PE-28 Tennis—Advanced 11 mins.
In this film Bill Tilden takes us past the fundamentals to advanced techniques of tennis. Tilden himself demonstrates net game, footwork, smash, service, and volley. Front, side, back, and overhead views allow study from every angle. 1964

PE-78 Tennis—Beginning 15 mins.
Fundamental techniques of tennis are demonstrated by Carmack Berryman with emphasis on the drive, serve, volley and smash. This film should prove useful for beginners at the game. 1964

PE-114 This Is Track and Field 27 mins.
This film will provide a better understanding of the regulations under which modern track and field events are conducted. It introduces a panorama of track and field situations. 1957

PE-56 Track and Field, Fundamentals of 26 mins.
The combination of the inspirational aspects of actual competitive and practice performances by this great champion, Bob Mathias, plus his repeated demonstrations of good form in every basic track and field event makes the film an invaluable and practical aid to the track coach. 1957

PE-92 Trampoline Fundamentals (colour) 11 mins.
An instructor and a group of high school boys and girls demonstrate the basic fundamentals of trampolining. Shown in detail are the landing positions, aerial positions, front and back flips (with spotters), and combinations of these fundamentals which lead to a variety of stunts for the advancing student. Stressed are the importance of safety measures and the need to practice each stop until it is thoroughly learned. 1961

PE-68 Volleyball for Girls: Techniques 11 mins.
Animation and slow motion photography are used here to analyze volleyball techniques and demonstrate a variety of playing skills. 1966

PE-86 Volleyball Drills (colour) 18 mins.
Methods for improving the fundamental techniques of volleyball are demonstrated. Drill practice in serving, receiving, setting, spiking and blocking is shown as the players advance from elementary to advanced stages, mastering various types of each skill. 1962

- PE-87 Volleyball Skills** (colour) 18 mins.
This film emphasizes both individual and team fundamentals of volleyball, and shows the need for good co-ordination, timing, etc. Demonstrations illustrate the actual use of the various types of serving, passing, spiking and blocking. 1962
- PE-32 Weight Events** 11 mins.
Demonstration of the shot put, discus throw, hammer throw, and javelin. General poise, method of holding, and leg action are illustrated by slow motion and repetition. Different styles are demonstrated. 1938
- PE-93 Weight Training—Basic Exercises** (colour) 11 mins.
Techniques for the nine basic exercises are designed to cover all the major muscle groups of the body. The film demonstrates these exercises for the beginner, the advanced student, and the specialized athlete. 1960
- PE-94 Wrestling: Escapes and Reversals** 11 mins.
Featuring two former Illinois State High School champions, this film demonstrates the tripod and long sit-out, short sit-outs, power sit-outs, and the inside foot stand-up. Reversals are taken up in detail beginning with the outside switch and proceeding to the inside switch, the outside roll and finally the inside roll. Good teaching procedures and sequences are incorporated by use of slow motion photography. 1963
- PE-95 Wrestling: Breakdowns into Pinning Combinations** 11 mins.
A companion film of "Escapes and Reversals", it demonstrates the following breakdowns: far ankle-near arm, near ankle-far arm, head lever, two-on-one bar arm, far ankle-waist to over and under, near ankle-cross face to a double arm tie-up. The basic techniques are very well presented. 1963

SCIENCE—AGRICULTURE

- SA-17 Apples** (colour) 11 mins.
The story of apples from seedling to market. Planting, grafting, pruning, irrigation, pollination of blossoms, dusting, spraying, thinning, picking, and marketing are shown. 1950
- SA-22 Corn Farmer, The** (colour) 14 mins.
The film describes the life and work of a family living on a corn farm. The student sees that the modern corn farmer makes the fullest use possible of modern machinery to produce record corn yields from his land. Shows the interrelation between raising corn and feeding livestock and stresses the point that many corn farmers are also stock raisers. 1961
- SA-3 Dairy Farm** (colour) 16 mins.
The economic and social importance of the dairy farm is portrayed by a visit to a typical Midwest farm. We see the farmer engaged in his chores of caring for his cattle, milking, and preparing the milk for market. Scenes also depict the farmer busy at seasonal operations such as cultivating, haying, and silo filling. 1963
- SA-4 Day at the Fair** 11 mins.
This film outlines the interesting features of a country fair. Farm children prepare to exhibit their calves and pigs. Sequences include inspection of various exhibits, judging procedures, midway amusements, horse racing, 4H Club activities, and show ring techniques. 1947
- SA-5 Farm Animals** 11 mins.
A typical day on a farm, showing the farmer tending cows, horses, pigs, goats, and sheep. 1956

- SA-25 Making the Desert Green (Irrigation Farming)** (colour) 16 mins.
This film introduces the concept of water management and scientific farming in the Coachella Valley, California, which has changed this dry soil into the richest farm land acre for acre in the world today. 1966
- SA-18 More Power to the Farmer** (colour) 22 mins.
The various uses of electricity on a modern farm are clearly illustrated in this Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission film. Excellent suggestions for planning the wiring installation, and the value of the service that hydro makes possible to both the farmer and his wife, are included. 1962
- SA-12 Pig Tales** (colour) 11 mins.
A film which illustrates the raising of pigs on a typical American farm. This film should prove particularly useful for showing in rural schools. 1944
- SA-13 Poultry on the Farm** 11 mins.
Shows appearance and habits of young and full-grown chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Incubation, feeding, and raising of poultry are illustrated. 1960
- SA-7 Pride, the Saddle Horse** 11 mins.
A breeding farm for show horses is photographed. The raising, training, and showing of thoroughbred horses are made into an interesting story. The film concludes with the presentation of a horse show at a county fair. 1952
- SA-24 Revolution on the Land** 30 mins.
Vertical integration is a new term in Canadian agriculture. What does it mean? How will it affect the farmer? This film delves into its many implications, showing how low prices and high costs are forcing more and more farmers into a type of contract farming where production is largely controlled by a central agency such as a feed company or a packing plant. Arguments for and against are presented in the film by men closely associated with the movement. 1958
- SA-16 Trees, Return of the** (colour) 22 mins.
This film shows the results of destructive erosion in a farming region in Southeastern Ontario. To replace adequate forest cover, a program of planting is organized and undertaken. The beneficial results are pictured. 1950
- SA-19 World at Your Feet** (colour) 22 mins.
How our soil world maintains a harmonious balance is shown in highly magnified sequences employing time-lapse photography and photomicrography. The film deals extensively with soil substance, analyzing different types of soil structure and their resistance to varying natural conditions. Suggestions illustrating how man can make his own contributions to the good of the earth are made. 1953

SCIENCE — BIOLOGY

- SB-32 Above the Timberline** (colour) 16 mins.
Earth-rooted, yet cloud-high, mountains excite our imagination and curiosity. Remote and baffling except to the most daring climbers, the high peaks are a world apart where only the most tenacious of living things endure. Forests give way to stunted vegetation and finally to the hardest of plants adapted to withstand the rigours of bitter cold, glaring sun and tearing wind. The only animals found here are the wild, tough ones such as the mountain goat, elk and bighorn sheep. In true-life colour this film presents an account of life at this specialized level. 1960

SB-47 Adaptive Radiation—The Mollusks

(colour) 20 mins.
Illustrates the principle of adaptive radiation and shows how the typical molluscan characteristics are modified in each of the six classes. Live photography of many species of mollusks, such as chitons, snails, clams and oysters, tooth shells, and the squid, is used to show the ways in which mollusks are adapted to specialized and different ways of life. 1962

SB-97 Amphibian Embryo: Frog and Salamander

(colour) 16 mins.
The complex developmental processes by which a single-celled amphibian egg is transformed into a many-celled adult organism are portrayed. Specific stages which are shown are fertilization, cleavage, blastula formation, gastrulation, differentiation of organs and tissues, and hatching. 1963

SB-48 Angiosperms—The Flowering Plants

(colour) 18 mins.
Describes the structural and reproductive characteristics which distinguish angiosperms from other plants. Animation and time-lapse photography are used to trace the processes of pollination, formation of seeds and fruit, seed dispersal, and plant growth in angiosperms. Illustrates a wide variety of angiosperms, and explains their importance to man. 1962

SB-93 Animals Breathe in Many Ways (colour) 11 mins.

In order to live, animals must breathe. They take in oxygen and get rid of carbon dioxide. Many small animals breathe directly through their body coverings. Most large water-living animals breathe with gills. Adult insects breathe through tubes in the sides of their bodies. Most large land-living animals breathe with lungs. 1964

SB-26 Animals with Backbones (colour) 11 mins.

Through living examples and animation pupils see the basic structural differences between vertebrates and invertebrates. Fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals—the five groups of vertebrates—are seen and the characteristics of each group are emphasized. 1957

SB-102 Animals without Backbones (colour) 11 mins.

What kinds of structure do these animals have? How do such animals move about? How are their bodies supported? These and other questions about animals without backbones are answered here. Nature photography points up the characteristics of the Arthropods, spiny-skinned animals, mollusks, sponges, bag-like animals, and earthworms, and shows these animals carrying out some of their life functions. 1965

SB-103 Antarctic Biology (colour) 22 mins.

A scientific expedition to the Antarctic Region is photographed, showing how some of the research is conducted. The overview of the plant and animal inhabitants provides a look at the adaptations which fit them for survival in this harsh environment. From the film we get a background for understanding man's efforts to learn about life on Antarctica. 1965

SB-39 Around a big Lake (colour) 17 mins.

The film traces the effects of weather through the seasons on the environmental conditions in and around a typical large lake. Particular attention is focused on adaptations important for survival in the various habitats. 1962

SB-38 Arthropods: Insects and Their Relatives

(colour) 11 mins.
Through magnified close-ups, and detailed anatomical drawings, the camera reveals the major physical characteristics which identify the arthropods, the largest animal grouping. Examples from each of the four main classifications—myriapods, insects, arachnids, and crustaceans—are compared and studied

with reference to their common characteristics, their natural environment, and the ways in which they are helpful and harmful to man. 1960

SB-77 Bacteria (colour) 19 mins.

This film demonstrates the basic characteristics of bacteria; their external and internal structures, their manner of feeding, and their reproductive processes. Shows how bacteria are classified, and describes their ecological importance. Photomicrography is used to show cell division and conjugation. 1962

SB-78 Beginnings of Vertebrate Life (colour) 11 mins.

Pupils are introduced to some of the terms and concepts fundamental to the study of vertebrate embryology. The film develops an understanding of the complex processes by which a one-celled egg becomes a many-celled, highly organized individual. 1963

SB-40 Biology in Today's World (colour) 11 mins.

This film stresses the growing importance of biological science, and introduces the many kinds of work done by professional biologists in such fields as bacteriology, horticulture, animal husbandry, entomology, and immunology. In the basic areas of food production, food processing and preservation, and in the maintenance of health, the film clearly demonstrates man's dependence on biology. 1962

SB-14 Biology, Introduction to 14 mins.

This motion picture provides an excellent overview of the field of biology for prospective students and beginners. The film graphically explains the life processes, adaptation, and reproduction; and it depicts ways in which biology is applied to such problems of daily life as combatting disease and controlling insect pests. 1952

SB-49 Blood (colour) 18 mins.

Describes the circulation of the blood, its composition, and its functions in supporting cell processes. Photomicrography, animation, and demonstrations are used to show blood cell structure and locomotion, the formation of new blood cells, blood circulation and capillary structure and function. The film also explains blood typing and the test for the Rh factor. 1963

SB-50 Cave Community (colour) 13 mins.

Illustrates how the study of plant and animal life in the unusual and relatively unchanging environment of the cave community provides biologists with important data for understanding some of the mechanisms of adaptation and evolution of species. Shows the evolutionary and adaptive modifications of cave-dwelling bats, fish, salamanders, and insects. 1962

SB-51 Chick Embryo: From Primitive

Streak to Hatching (colour) 15 mins.
Demonstrates the development of a chick embryo during incubation and its emergence from the shell. Time-lapse photography and photomicrography are used to show the chief processes in the development of the chick embryo from primitive streak to hatching. 1961

SB-52 Community (colour) 11 mins.

Introduces the concept of the ecological community. Shows the complex network of interrelationships among a group of plants and animals adapted to the same general physical conditions, and demonstrates that each organism in a community plays a particular role. Food chains and food webs of typical biotic communities are illustrated. 1962

SB-43 Conservation and Balance in Nature

(colour) 18 mins.
An investigation of balance in natural ecological systems as related to the most critical question of our time: "What is man

doing to his environment?" The natural world is composed of an infinite variety of situations in which organisms are inter-related. The role of man in changing the existing balance in biological communities is examined critically. 1963

SB-15 Crayfish 11 mins.

The film discusses the crayfish in general terms with more specific treatment of the processes of feeding, digestion, and reproduction, as well as the arterial and nerve systems. 1948

SB-21 Crustaceans (colour) 14 mins.

The value of crustaceans as a source of food and livelihood for man is discussed. Descriptions are given of the appearance, habitat, and behaviour of the fairy shrimp, cypies, a crustacean plankton, barnacles, crabs, shrimp lobsters and crayfish. 1955

SB-53 Desert (colour) 22 mins.

Illustrates the interrelationships between plant and animal life and the physical environment of the desert. The geographical locations of desert areas, their ecological conditions, the causes of their formation, and their aridity are shown. Describes the adaptive mechanisms of a wide diversity of plant and animal life to the hot, arid desert environment. 1965

SB-104 The Desert Community (colour) 12 mins.

As part of the unit on plant and animal relationships, The Desert Community studies a ground squirrel to discover adaptations of this animal to accommodate the desert's extremes of temperature and dryness. The abundance of light in the desert and the scarcity of moisture provide clear-cut examples of the need for adaptations to extreme physical conditions. 1965

SB-79 Distribution of Plants and Animals

(colour) 16 mins.

This film defines and illustrates the factors that determine distribution of plants and animals throughout the world, e.g. reproduction, dispersal, climate, adaptability, locomotion, etc. 1963

SB-54 DNA: Molecule of Heredity (colour) 16 mins.

Dr. George W. Beadle, discoverer of DNA and Nobel prize winner, explains why DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), a giant molecule of the cell's chromosomes, is the basis of growth and reproduction and the mechanism for transporting hereditary "specifications" from one generation to the next. Illustrated with photomicrography, animation and models. 1961

SB-16 Earthworm, The 11 mins.

By showing an earthworm being dissected, the muscular, circulatory, nervous, digestive, and reproductive systems are fully illustrated. The complete life cycle of the earthworm is traced through its various stages. 1952

SB-55 Echinoderms—Sea Stars and Their

Relatives (colour) 17 mins.

Describes the characteristics of the echinoderm body plan and shows how it is adapted for locomotion, respiration, digestion, and reproduction. Examples of the five classes of echinoderms are shown, and the various stages of reproduction and development are illustrated with live photography and photomicrography. 1962

SB-80 Evolution of Vascular Plants—The Fern

(colour) 17 mins.

Describes the evolution of vascular systems in land plants. Explains the adaptive advantages of vascular systems in land plants, and shows how biologists reconstruct the story of plant evolution by studying fossils and living plants. 1962

SB-56 The First Many-Cellled Animals—

the Sponges (colour) 17 mins.

Demonstrates that the sponge represents one development of multicellularity in animals, and shows some of the adaptations

of the body plan of this primitive animal. Live photography, animation, photomicrography and laboratory experimentation are used to show life processes and adaptation of sponges to their environment. 1962

SB-81 Fish Embryo: from Fertilization to Hatching (colour)

12 mins.

Illustrates how fish eggs are fertilized in a stream, then traces the development of the zygote from the first cell cleavage to the formation of a young fish. 1963

SB-82 Flatworms (colour)

16 mins.

Introduces the organization and functions of the flatworm body, and illustrates the advance it represents over the more primitive coelenterates. Regeneration demonstrations with planarias illustrate the principles of polarity, anterior-posterior gradient, and dominance. 1962

SB-57 Fundamentals of the Nervous System

(colour) 17 mins.

Illustrates the two major divisions of the nervous system and explains their functions. With live photography, photomicrography, animated drawings and demonstrations, the film shows how the nervous system conveys external information from the sense organs to the brain, co-ordinates the information with present and past experience, and directs muscles and other organs to adaptive behaviour. 1962

SB-58 Fungi (colour)

17 mins.

Demonstrates that fungi are simple plants which are dependent upon other organisms for food. Illustrates how fungi grow and how they get their food. Explains the importance of fungi as a source of food, as agents in food processing, and as a cause of disease in plants and animals. 1960

SB-99 Gene Action (colour)

16 mins.

As an introduction to the biochemical mechanisms of inheritance, this film describes the genetic material DNA in terms of the model proposed by Watson and Crick, and explains DNA's role as a determinant of cell type. It also shows that recent research in the field of molecular biology has significantly increased our knowledge of genetics and our ability to understand and treat human disorders resulting from defective genes. 1963

SB-12 Gift of Green, The (colour)

16 mins.

The film shows how dependent we are upon plants, because they have the unique power to make sugar and oxygen from the simple materials, carbon dioxide and water. The subject is attractively presented with pictures of beautiful flowers and plants grown in New York Botanical Gardens. 1960

SB-105 Grasshopper: Anatomy and Dissection

(colour) 14 mins.

Extreme close-up views and step-by-step dissection show in detail the external and internal anatomy of the lubber grasshopper. The digestive, circulatory, excretory, nervous, respiratory and reproductive systems are traced in the insect and on matching anatomical diagrams. Natural habitat scenes relate the structures to their functions. 1965

SB-59 Grasslands (colour)

17 mins.

This film illustrates the ecological interrelationships of the grasslands biome. Shows the locations of the world's grasslands, explains how they may have originated, and describes their importance as food-producing areas. Demonstrates the dependence of animal life on the dominant plants, the perennial grasses, and gives examples of typical food chains. 1962

SB-83 Growth of Plants (colour)

21 mins.

Illustrates the dynamics of the plant growth process, especially as it affects woody plants, and shows how cell division, elon-

gation, and differentiation contribute to stem and root growth. Explains how materials are dispersed throughout the plant and demonstrates the effects of various stimuli, such as hormones, gravity, and light, on plant growth. 1962

SB-60 Gymnosperms (colour) 17 mins.
Demonstrates that gymnosperms are seed plants which bear their seeds on cones. Animation and time-lapse sequences trace the life cycle of the pine through the growth of the pollen and seed cones, pollination, fertilization and germination of seeds. The importance of conifers is illustrated. 1962

SB-41 Hibernation and Other Forms of Dormancy (colour) 11 mins.
This film provides a remarkable camera study of various animals adjusting to the hardships of their environment during the winter months. As food becomes scarce and temperatures change, some animals, such as the ground squirrel, go into hibernation. Some, like the spadefoot toad, go into a deep sleep called estivation; others, such as the bear and raccoon, merely sleep for long periods of time. 1962

SB-27 How Green Plants Make and Use Food (colour) 11 mins.
Stressing the concept that all living things depend directly or indirectly on food made by green plants, the film shows the factors required by green plants for life and growth: sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, and soluble minerals. Described is the process of photosynthesis, by which chemical compounds are combined and changed within the plant to make food. 1958

SB-94 How Pine Trees Reproduce (colour) 11 mins.
The processes involved in the reproduction of pine trees are examined—the opening mechanism of pine cones, the fertilization of seed—producing cones by wind-borne pollen from male cones, the dissemination of seeds, and the germination of seeds. The need for continuing research to preserve the pine forests is also stressed. 1964

SB-33 Hydra 19 mins.
Part 1—A study of hydra in its natural surroundings is followed by an examination of its external features. A transverse section is seen and the structure and reactions of the nematocysts and the two sets of muscle-tails are explained by diagram and actual microphotographs. Symbiotic green algae living within the body are also shown.
Part 2—Shows the process of regeneration in a hydra which has been cut in two, together with the manner in which it catches and digests its food, and the processes of both sexual reproduction by means of eggs and sperm, and asexual reproduction by budding. 1950

SB-45 Invertebrates (colour) 14 mins.
Following along the seacoast after a storm, the camera first focusses on gelatinous blobs in the sand—which are actually jellyfish, one of the large group of invertebrates. From there, it moves on to illustrate the characteristics of the major phyla in order, according to their structural and functional complexity: protozoa, sponges, coelenterates, worms, echinoderms, mollusks and arthropods. 1962

SB-62 Jointed-Legged Animals—Arthropods (colour) 17 mins.
Illustrates the structural and functional characteristics of animals in the phylum Arthropoda, provides examples from each of the five classes, and describes their evolutionary development. The processes of metamorphosis and moulting are illustrated, using photomicrography and time-lapse photography. The economic importance of arthropods to man is discussed. 1962

SB-84 Laws of Heredity (colour) 15 mins.
Demonstrates the mechanisms by which hereditary characteristics are transmitted from one generation to the next, and thereby makes it possible to predict statistically the occurrence of inherited traits. The basic "Laws of Heredity" are formulated, along with the experimental evidence from which they were derived. 1963

SB-13 Life in a Pond (colour) 11 mins.
Outstandingly clear colour photography presents pond life in action, showing microscopic animals, food chains, and a variety of plant and animal life, providing examples of important principles of natural science. The film includes sequences showing the underwater history of the dragon-fly, may-fly, mosquito, frog, and fish. 1950

SB-46 Life in the Deciduous Forest (colour) 19 mins.
Variations in temperature, moisture, and light are followed through seasonal changes in this tree-dominated biological community. Animals, plants, and fungi typical of each of the forest strata are examined in detail:—fungi and beetle larvae of the forest floor, violets of the herbaceous layers, the wood thrush of the shrub stratum, and the oriole of the beech-maple canopy. Special attention is directed toward the plant-based herbivore-carnivore food chains of a forest community, and to the return of a dead tree to forest soil. 1962

SB-42 Life in the Desert (colour) 11 mins.
Seemingly desolate, the hot dry lands of the West support a variety of plants and animals. There is enough food, water, and safety for living things that are adapted to desert conditions, but the community's survival depends on the balance of nature. 1954

SB-3 Life of a One-Celled Animal 11 mins.
In this study of a single-celled animal the production of false limbs is shown together with the amoeba pursuing and capturing its prey, ingesting living organisms, and reproducing itself by dividing into two. 1950

SB-106 Life Story of the Grasshopper 11 mins.
The grasshopper's structure is shown and related to his ability to survive despite the perils introduced by animals and man. The life cycle of the grasshopper, shown in remarkable detail, provides a study of incomplete metamorphosis, in contrast to the complete metamorphosis undergone by other insects in the program. 1966

SB-107 The Marsh Community (colour) 12 mins.
Since the marsh is a changing environment, it provides excellent opportunities to investigate a community in transition. The film explains why the marsh is changing, illustrates living things and their adaptations to the marsh environment, and asks: what will become of these plants and animals as the marsh continues to fill in? 1962

SB-85 Meiosis: Sex Cell Formation (colour) 16 mins.
Explains how meiosis occurs in the formation of sex cells. Illustrates the changes in the parent-cell nucleus which result in the creation of two daughter cells, each having half as many chromosomes as the parent cell. Shows how meiosis enables plants and animals to produce offspring with a wide variety of characteristics, and explains the role of meiosis in evolution. 1956

SB-95 Metamorphosis: Life Story of the Wasp (colour) 14 mins.
Outstanding use of microphotography reveals the intricate processes of growth and development of a wasp through early stages and metamorphosis. By means of a tube especially constructed for observation, the camera reveals seldom-seen

features of growth and development that normally take place within a cocoon. 1963

SB-29 Microscopic Life 14 mins.
Microscopic life as commonly found in a jar of ordinary pond water is shown. Plants and animals are identified by name, but in such a way that beginning students need not remember the names. However, the opportunity is present for advanced students and teachers to learn more about these plants and animals. 1958

SB-63 Mitosis (colour) 24 mins.
This film illustrates the fundamental process of cell division in plant and animal life, and discusses the importance of the mitotic process to the growth and maintenance of an organism. Photomicrography shows the process of cell division actually taking place in a living cell. The effects of chemicals and radiation on dividing cells are demonstrated. 1962

SB-44 Movements of Plants (colour) 11 mins.
Introducing the concept of stimulus-response, the film shows how different plants respond to a variety of stimuli, including light, chemicals, moisture and shock. The growth movements of a wide variety of garden and house flowers are shown by time lapse photography. 1965

SB-98 Natural Selection (colour) 16 mins.
The role of natural selection in the evolution of living organism is described; and an explanation of how natural selection operates by the action of selective agents upon variations within a species is given. Several demonstrations which substantiate and clarify the principle of natural selection are included in the film. 1963

SB-4 Nervous System 11 mins.
Animated drawings describe the structure and function of the nervous system, including the anatomy of the spinal cord, axones, dendrites, nerve bundles, receptor and effector organs. 1950

SB-86 Origins of Land Plants—Liverworts and Mosses (colour) 14 mins.
Traces the evolution of land plants and illustrates the structural characteristics, reproductive processes, and adaptive mechanisms of liverworts and mosses. Shows their relationship to the development of higher land plants. Photomicrography, microphotography, and animated drawings are used to illustrate the adaptive and reproductive processes. 1963

SB-17 Paramecium 11 mins.
Features of this one-celled animal are shown—pellicle, cilia, etc. Diagrams illustrate the digestive system and there are demonstrations of the movements of paramecium. 1948

SB-87 Parasitism (Parasitic Flatworms) (colour) 16 mins.
The development of parasitic flatworms is traced, showing several life-cycle stages. Predation, mutualism, internal and external parasitism, are defined and illustrated. The complicated life cycle of the blood flukes—showing both the male and female flukes—is shown; also lung and liver flukes. 1963

SB-88 Photosynthesis (colour) 21 mins.
How green plants transform light energy into food by the process of photosynthesis is explained. Laboratory demonstrations are used to show how scientists study the process by which carbon dioxide and water—in the presence of light and chlorophyll—re-act to produce sugar and release oxygen. 1963

SB-100 Physical Environment (colour) 11 mins.
This film shows some of the ways in which organisms are

adapted to the conditions of their physical environment. It demonstrates how various environmental conditions can be measured, and how they are being investigated through laboratory analysis of marine fossils. 1964

SB-89 Plankton and the Open Sea (colour) 19 mins.
Demonstrates the importance of the minute plankton organisms to marine food chains. Photomicrography and laboratory experiments show how plankton are studied at sea, in floating laboratories, and in shore-based laboratories. 1962

SB-108 Plant-Animal Communities: Interrelationships (colour) 14 mins.
Basic to the study of ecology is an understanding of the two major kinds of interrelationships among living things—symbiosis and antagonism. The pattern of life in any biome is intricately involved in these interesting partnerships. From a wide variety of biomes, this film details examples of mutualism, commensalism, antibiosis, exploitation, parasitism, competition and predation. 1965

SB-18 Plant Survival 11 mins.
By means of close-up photography the film shows the protective devices used in various stages of growth, from the seed to maturity of the plant. How nature protects plants from weather and animals is also shown. 1949

SB-35 Plants that Grow from Leaves, Stems and Roots (colour) 11 mins.
Many examples clearly illustrate that certain seed-bearing plants can also be grown from leaves, stems and roots by vegetative reproduction. Making use of time-lapse photography and animation, the film shows that plants produced in this way grow faster, have a better chance of surviving, and have the same characteristics as the plants from which the parts were taken. 1960

SB-8 Pond Life, Interdependence of 11 mins.
Shows how plants, bacteria, infusoria, larger pond creatures, and fish, all feed on each other. The film explains the interchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the animal and vegetable life in the pond. 1950

SB-101 Population Ecology (colour) 22 mins.
Some of the factors which limit the growth of plant and animal populations are examined in their natural environment. Man's success in shaping his environment has affected the growth rate of human population. Some of the causes of the "population explosion" and the problems related to it are considered. 1963

SB-36 Project Muskie (colour) 14 mins.
This film shows the research work conducted on eight-week-old maskinonge fry from the time they are transplanted at Nogies Creek until they are adult fish and transplanted to fishing waters. Highlights of the life cycle of the maskinonge are shown by underwater photography which includes many close-up shots of the adult male and female fish. 1951

SB-109 The Protist Kingdom (colour) 14 mins.
The Kingdom of Protists is made up of those living things that are not clearly plant or animal. Many scientists find it convenient to include six major groups of living things in the Protist Kingdom: sarcodina, ciliates, flagellates, sporozoa, slime molds, and bacteria. Although all are non-cellular in structure, and most are microscopic in size, they are able to carry on all the life activities of many-celled plants and animals. In addition to introducing this fascinating life kingdom, the film provides an excellent motivational aid in teaching the use of microscope. 1965

SB-23 Protozoa (colour) 11 mins.
This film is an intimate close-up exploration of the world of one-celled animals. It identifies: pseudo-pods, flagelettes, and ciliates, and shows how they move, how they eat, and how they reproduce. It provides striking examples of symbiosis, parasitism, and colonial organizations by means of unique camera techniques. 1942

SB-30 Reproduction of Plants (colour) 14 mins.
This film shows the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction of plants. Further explained are the processes involved in each method of reproduction. Self-pollination, cross-pollination, and ways plant strains are improved by selective breeding illustrate applications of principles of plant reproduction. 1958

SB-90 Sea, The (colour) 26 mins.
This film illustrates the interrelationships between living things in the sea, their dependence on each other and on the conditions of the marine environment. Shows the diversity of free-swimming animals and illustrates basic concepts of marine ecology. 1962

SB-64 Seed Germination (colour) 15 mins.
Explains how seeds serve plants in reproduction, distribution, and as a device to survive unfavourable climatic periods. Shows how seed germination studies aid biologists in understanding growth, development and metabolism. Illustrates the importance of seeds as a source of food for man. Demonstrations with germinating seeds are shown using time-lapse photography. 1962

SB-65 Segmentation—The Annelid Worms (colour) 16 mins.
Describes the structure and functions of the segmented worm body systems, and shows that the segmented annelid worm body plan represents an important evolutionary development. The major classes of the phylum Annelida are illustrated. Animated drawings show the structure and functions of the nervous, digestive and reproductive systems of the earthworm. 1962

SB-10 Self Defence by Plants 11 mins.
A study of the various self-protecting characteristics which are found among plants. The early seed case, bud scales, leaf hairs, and other methods of protection used by leaves and flowers against damage by rain and animals are illustrated. 1951

SB-31 Simple Plants: Algae and Fungi (colour) 14 mins.
The major characteristics of simple plants and their two subgroups, algae and fungi, are identified. The film clarifies and illustrates a number of important concepts—the contrast between simple and higher plants; the variety of habitats and extensive distribution of simple plants; and the ingenious use to which they have been put by man for raw material and food. 1957

SB-66 Simple Plants—The Algae (colour) 18 mins.
This film illustrates typical forms of algae, explains their structure, describes their evolutionary development, and shows how algae have adapted to all types of moist environments. The reproductive processes of algae are shown with photomicrography. The importance of algae to aquatic animals and man is explained. 1962

SB-67 Single-Celled Animals — Protozoa (colour) 17 mins.
Illustrates the characteristics and behaviour of representatives of each class of protozoans, demonstrates the processes of digestion and reproduction in representative protozoans, and

discusses theories of protozoan evolution from ancient single-celled plants. Shows the structures which various classes of protozoans use for movements and food-gathering. 1962

SB-68 Social Insects: The Honeybee (colour) 24 mins.
Shows that social insects, such as the honeybee, live in colonies and are divided into castes, each of which contributes to the life of the colony. Illustrates the particular adaption of various castes to reproduction, population control, and food gathering, and shows the metamorphosis of a honeybee from egg to adult. How bees communicate is shown and explained. 1962

SB-19 Spiders and Their Allies (Arachnids) 11 mins.
The life cycle, body structure, habitats, and special adaptations are studied by observing the garden spider, water spider and raft spider. Spinning webs, food-getting, coition, spinning cocoons are shown. 1952

SB-24 Spruce Bog (colour) 23 mins.
This is a description of the conditions under which a spruce bog is formed, with details of the plant types found at successive stages of development from open water to mature spruce forest. Time-lapse photography illustrates the growth and decay of vegetation preceding the appearance of sphagnum moss which chokes off water to make the floor of the forest. The film discusses the commercial uses of peat extracted from such bogs, and the value of black spruce to Canada's pulp industry. 1958

SB-69 Stinging Celled Animals—Coelenterates (colour) 17 mins.
Describes the characteristics of the phylum Coelenterata, describes the typical coelenterate body plan, and provides examples of the three classes of coelenterates. Shows how coelenterates obtain and digest their food, how they reproduce by sexual and asexual processes, and how they move. 1962

SB-70 Succession—from Sand Dune to Forest (colour) 16 mins.
Illustrates the process and general principles of ecological succession by which an area slowly and continuously changes until it becomes a stable natural community. This film, photographed in the dunes at the southern end of Lake Michigan, shows one of the earliest and most thoroughly studied examples of this process. 1962

SB-71 Temperate Deciduous Forest (colour) 16 mins.
Illustrates the complex network of plant and animal relationships that make up the temperate deciduous forest community. Shows typical deciduous forest plants and animals and their adaptations to seasonal change. The full yearly cycle of spring, summer, autumn and winter is shown. 1962

SB-72 Tropical Rain Forest (colour) 16 mins.
This film illustrates the interrelationships between the rich variety of plant and animal life and the warm, humid environment of the tropical rain forest. Shows the layered structure of tropical rain forest vegetation, describes conditions of temperature and rainfall, and provides examples of both typical and rare species of tropical rain forest animal and plant life. 1962

SB-20 Trout, Life Cycle of 11 mins.
The process of fertilization and the development of the germinal disc and yolk-sac are followed by speeded-up photography showing the formation of the tail, head region, sense organs, gill-clefts, and vascular system. The hatching process is examined in detail. 1948

SB-96 Trout Stream (colour) 10 mins.
From the rocky bottom of a stream this film brings you a

remarkable study of the eastern brook trout, showing on the screen what you would rarely see in actuality: how instinct, like an invisible shield, protects a fish and lets him survive; how the same instinct holds him prisoner of his environment. The spawning of fish, the event of regeneration as eggs are laid, fertilized, and eventually hatched, are shown. 1958

SB-91 What is a Fish? (colour) 22 mins.
Illustrates the major types of fishes. Shows the anatomy of a typical fish and demonstrates characteristic behaviour patterns of various kinds of fishes. Underwater photography is used to reveal behaviour patterns such as commensalism, spawning, predation and territoriality. 1963

SB-92 What is a Mammal? (colour) 14 mins.
Demonstrates the basic structural and behavioral characteristics of mammals and describes their successful adaptation to a wide variety of ecological niches. Compares reptilian and mammalian characteristics. Discusses the evolution of mammals, illustrates their variety, and shows their distribution. 1962

SB-73 What is an Amphibian? (colour) 11 mins.
Illustrates the body structure and life process of amphibians and shows how they are adapted to live in water and on land. Presents the development of an amphibian from egg to maturity and traces the origin and evolution of the amphibian. Discusses the ways in which the study of amphibians has contributed to man's knowledge of embryology and development. 1962

SB-74 What is a Bird? (colour) 17 mins.
Describes the ways in which the body structures of birds are adapted for flight, and shows how birds are able to live in a wide variety of environments because of their structural characteristics and behaviour. Illustrates behavioural patterns such as nesting, care of the young and migration. Describes the evolutionary relationships between birds and reptiles. 1962

SB-75 What is a Reptile? (colour) 18 mins.
This film illustrates representative kinds of the four orders of reptiles and describes their physical characteristics, reproductive processes, and evolutionary development. Discusses reasons for the reptiles' successful evolution and survival—the evolution of the land egg, the waterproof skin, and the improved limbs. Describes the characteristics and behaviour of a wide variety of reptiles. 1962

SB-76 What is Ecology? (colour) 11 mins.
Introduces the study of ecology by illustrating the wide variety of interrelationships between plants, animals, and their environment. Shows how biologists study these interrelationships and explains the importance of such studies to mankind. The major biomes of the world are introduced. 1962

SB-37 Worms: The Annelida (colour) 13 mins.
Presents a detailed camera study of the four classes of annelid worms, their structure, behaviour, and habitats. Explains processes of locomotion, respiration, digestion, and reproduction, with special attention to the life cycle of the earthworm. Discusses the earthworm's usefulness to man. 1955

SCIENCE — CHEMISTRY

SC-23 Bromine—Element from the Sea (colour) 22 mins.
Experiments show the great reactivity of bromine with metals

and non-metals, giving products readily soluble in water. After exploring the chemical equilibrium of an aqueous solution, a procedure is developed for the extraction of bromine from a dilute sodium bromide solution such as sea water. The essential steps are: oxidation by chlorine to elementary bromine, concentration in the form of aqueous hydrogen bromide, and reoxidation followed by steaming-out the bromine. The same principles which have been demonstrated in the laboratory are then shown in operation in a commercial plant which annually extracts millions of pounds of bromine from sea water. 1962

SC-1 Catalysis 11 mins.
Presents several factors which may be responsible for catalytic action. The manufacture of rubber and anti-knock gasoline are given as applications of the principle portrayed. The relation of catalysis to plant and animal life is pointed out. 1937

SC-20 Chemical Changes (colour) 12 mins.
In understandable terms and simple experiments, the film explains some of the chemical changes that are taking place all around us, illustrates the difference between physical and chemical change and demonstrates some of the tests used by chemists in which chemical changes play a part. 1958

SC-24 Chemical Families (colour) 22 mins.
Starting with a display of actual samples of over 70 elements, the film demonstrates methods by which chemical similarities among the elements have provided the basis for dividing them logically into families. The elements are classified as metals or non-metals. Some gases are chemically reactive, while others are inert. The film demonstrates how atomic numbers have provided the key to the ordering of the elements in the periodic table. A suffix to the film demonstrates a recently discovered reaction between xenon and fluorine. 1962

SC-2 Chemistry and a Changing World 11 mins.
This film emphasizes the importance of chemistry in the modern world. It portrays the work of research chemists and chemical engineers. 1952

SC-13 Chemistry, Preface to (colour) 16 mins.
Provides a brief description of our chemical heritage including the work of Priestley and Lavoisier. Introduces three basic areas of chemistry—inorganic, organic, and physical—and shows how these lead to widely beneficial applications. Portrays experiments concerning chemical change, electrolysis, conductivity, and analysis, and describes how the work of modern chemists contributes to a higher standard of living. 1953

SC-17 Colloidal State, The (colour) 16 mins.
The products of colloidal matter are of major significance in a multitude of chemical processes. This film introduces us to the colloidal state through a series of carefully controlled laboratory experiments and demonstrations. It defines colloids, and their several kinds, shows how they differ from solutions and suspensions, how they may be prepared and destroyed, and points out the many uses of colloids in the chemistry of everyday life. 1959

SC-14 Colloids 11 mins.
The concepts of colloidal state and examples of different types of colloids are clarified, showing differences between colloids and true solutions. Factors that prevent particle growth and techniques used to coagulate colloids are illustrated. Tyndall effect, Brownian movement, cataphoresis, and the Cottrell process are demonstrated. 1959

SC-27 Crystals and Their Structures 22 mins.
Crystals have plane faces, sharp edges, sharp melting points, and may cleave easily to give new plane surfaces. Crystals

also interact with X-Rays to produce well-defined diffraction patterns. The film raises the question of how we actually discover the repeating arrangements of atoms. Experiments are then performed in a ripple tank so that the student sees the principles and measurements by which actual crystal structures are determined. 1965

SC-28 Electric Interactions in Chemistry (colour) 21 mins.
Observations are made of two spheres suspended from the terminals of a high voltage generator. To determine quantitatively the effect of distance on electric force, a sensitive balance measures the force between two charged spheres. The distance is varied and the electric force is calculated from changes in balance readings. To illustrate the applications in chemistry of these principles, the migration of positive and negative ions and their mutual precipitation are shown in time-lapse photography and in animation. 1965

SC-3 Electrochemistry 11 mins.
The electrolysis of water is clearly explained. The reserve of electrolysis as related to the storage battery is illustrated. The film also shows the principles of electroplating and electrolytic refining of copper. 1937

SC-16 Flowing Solids (colour) 22 mins.
Animation and demonstrations explain the "fluidized solids" technique—its principle and its application to the refining process known as fluid catalytic cracking—and its purpose to provide continuing supply of oil and gasoline, synthetic fibres and other products. 1954

SC-25 Gases and How They Combine (colour) 22 mins.
This film provides experimental evidence for Avogadro's Hypothesis. First some properties that distinguish gases are shown. Then, the volume of ammonia and hydrogen chloride that combine are measured quantitatively. The volume ratio is found to be 1.0. In a similar way, simple integer volume ratios are measured for the combination of hydrogen and oxygen, of nitric oxide and oxygen, and of hydrogen and chlorine. 1962

SC-26 Gas Pressure and Molecular Collisions 21 mins.
The film explores the relationship between gaseous pressure and molecular collisions. The effects of varying the number of molecules per unit of volume and of varying the temperature are studied. The experimental study of the relative rates of effusion of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and sulfur hexafluoride leads to the quantitative relationship between molecular weight, molecular velocity and absolute temperature. Mechanical models illustrate the experimental observations. 1962

SC-9 Halogens (colour) 11 mins.
Laboratory demonstration and lecture technique are combined to present the members of this group—fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine—free and in compounds. The film treats their physical properties, chemical properties, and important halogen compounds. The slow motion camera records the experiments at a speed that enables the student to see and understand what is happening. 1947

SC-18 Ionization, Principles of (colour) 13 mins.
The effects of different types of solutes on the boiling point of water are shown; next, the electrical conductivity or lack of conductivity of these solutions is demonstrated, and the results are correlated. The importance of the choice of solvent is shown. Ion migration during electrolysis is demonstrated, using a solution containing a mixture of copper sulphate and potassium dichromate. 1960

SC-29 Molecular Motions (colour) 13 mins.
Explores the properties of vaporization and rates of chemical reactions which indicate that molecular motion must be occurring. It describes the solid, liquid and gaseous states and presents the concepts of translational, rotational and vibrational molecular motions. 1962

SC-4 Molecular Theory of Matter 11 mins.
The theory of molecular activity in gases, liquids, and solids is presented. Animation explains the diffusion of gases, evaporation of liquids, and the transformation of liquids into solids. 1965

SC-21 Nitrogen and Living Things (colour) 14 mins.
Nitrogen is one of the elements essential for plant growth, although most plants cannot take nitrogen from the air; their supply must come from nitrogen compounds in the soil. The various processes in nature of the formation of these nitrogen compounds are demonstrated. Man and animals must depend on plant life for their supply of essential nitrogen. 1961

SC-5 Oxidation and Reduction 11 mins.
The oxygen theory of combustion is developed experimentally. The operation of a blast furnace and the process of thermite welding are demonstrated. Every-day examples of oxidation and reduction are shown. 1947

SC-10 Oxygen 11 mins.
For introductory chemistry this film surveys the properties and characteristics of oxygen and some of its more important compounds. The film assists the pupils in acquiring knowledge of the preparation and uses of oxygen, and of its significance to man. 1947

SC-30 Shapes and Polarities of Molecules (colour) 18 mins.
Uses electrical effects, including deflections of a stream of falling liquid by an electrically charged rod. A molecular dipole model is used to explain differences in solubility, conductivity and chemical reactivity. 1962

SC-22 Story of Heat (colour) 15 mins.
A camping trip serves to introduce a study of the basic sources and properties of heat, and the harnessing of heat energy to serve man. Vivid, live, dramatic and animated sequences illustrate such terms as friction, kindling point, motion of molecules, radiation, conduction, and convection. Latest application of the basic scientific principles of heat energy in an atomic power plant and nuclear submarine are also shown. 1961

SC-12 Synthetic Fibres
(Nylon and Rayon) 14 mins.
The story of the making of rayon and nylon from the raw materials through to the finished yarn ready to be woven into cloth is told in this film. An interesting sequence also shows the knitting of nylon into women's hose. 1949

SC-15 Using the Laboratory
(Chemistry and Physics) 11 mins.
This film shows scientific techniques and attitudes, as well as safety practices, as a high school student investigates and solves a problem. In performing a gas generating experiment, he puts together and demonstrates the use of common laboratory equipment. 1956

SC-8 Water, Properties of (colour) 11 mins.
This most familiar of all compounds is minutely examined in this film, and its most important physical and chemical properties noted. The film includes demonstrations of electrolysis, boiling, evaporation, condensation, saturation, crystallization, etc. Water is shown as a standard weight in the metric system

and specific gravity is explained. Students are urged to use information learned in the film as the basis for further experimentation. 1947

SC-19 World of Molecules, The (colour) 11 mins.
An introduction to the strange and invisible world that gives us some understanding of why solids, liquids and gases are what they are. The experiments of two children aided by animation help to visualize the size of molecules, the way they move in a solid, a liquid and a gas, the way they pull each other and the way changes of state occur. 1958

SCIENCE—GENERAL

SG-55 Air Around Us (colour) 11 mins.
Designed specifically for use in physical science classes, this film should prove useful for introducing the unit on air. 1954

SG-134 Air and What It Does (colour) 11 mins.
The problem-solving approach to a series of real-life situations gives children an opportunity to "discover" basic concepts about air for themselves. They will learn how it moves, expands or contracts, exerts pressure, why it is essential to living things, and how it is useful in many everyday activities. 1962

SG-85 Airplanes: How They Fly (colour) 11 mins.
Exciting sequences of a light airplane in flight and views of a large model aircraft being constructed are used to demonstrate basic concepts of flight. The film takes its audience up for a ride in an airplane and shows how the pilot controls the airplane's flight. Animated drawings show how the passage of air past the wing creates the difference in pressure which lifts the airplane into the air. 1958

SG-33 Atmosphere and Its Circulation 11 mins.
This film reveals the composition of atmosphere and explains pressure and temperature at varying altitudes. It demonstrates how the sun's rays heat the earth's surface unevenly and how this phenomenon combined with the earth's rotation causes air movement. It explains the role of air circulation in creating pressure zones which in turn produce weather and climate. 1945

SG-67 Atmospheric Pressure 11 mins.
Historic developments in the scientific study of the mechanics of the earth's atmosphere are re-enacted. Classic experiments come to life from the descriptions in original manuscripts. 1955

SG-150 The Beach—A River of Sand (colour) 20 mins.
Where does sand come from: where does it go? From an elementary analysis of the currents produced by waves (documented by underwater photography), and the calculations of the accumulation and depletion of sand (produced by jetties), the discovery is made that the most pronounced movement of sand on a beach is usually along the shore. The beach is actually a moving river of sand between the land and the water. 1966

SG-86 Beyond Our Solar System 11 mins.
Beyond our solar system lie the vast wonders of the universe. Telescopic photographs taken at Mount Wilson and Yerkes observatories and explanatory artwork, help us to understand basic concepts about stars, nebulae, major constellations, and about galaxies beyond our own Milky Way. The film presents a clear, visual impression of the physical characteristics of these bodies, and of their great distance from the earth and from each other. 1959

SG-87 Big World, The (colour) 11 mins.
Vicky learns about the shape of the earth and the forms of land and water. This film might be used as an introduction to the world globe. 1959

SG-116 Birth and Death of Mountains (colour) 11 mins.
Although mountains appear permanent, they are ever changing. Wind, water, and ice destroy mountains. At the same time, underground forces are constantly at work building mountains up. 1961

SG-56 Blow, Wind, Blow 11 mins.
Here is an exciting and unusual story about wind, as seen through the eyes of Johnny. He learns that the wind can turn windmills, knock down trees, and help to fly kites. From this knowledge Johnny gains a background for understanding stories and poems about the wind. 1952

SG-117 Building a Jet Plane (colour) 11 mins.
The film stresses the co-operative effort of the many skilled men and women who work together to build a jet plane. We follow a jet plane from original planning through parts manufacture, subassembly, final assembly, ground testing, and flight testing. Finally, it is sold to an airline company. 1961

SG-118 Caverns and Geysers (colour) 16 mins.
The film illustrates how underground water is constantly changing our earth, forming both caverns and geysers. The mechanism of cavern and geyser formation is illustrated. 1961

SG-57 Clean Waters (colour) 22 mins.
This film portrays the importance of natural waters, and illustrates the danger of pollution to fish, wild life, city water supply systems, recreational facilities, and public health. Proper sewage treatment is explained by animated diagrams. 1946

SG-48 Clouds Above, The (colour) 11 mins.
Filmed examples of cumulus, cirrus, stratus, and nimbus clouds are shown. Explanations are given for evaporation, condensation, and rainfall. Diagrams show what happens when currents of warm, light air move upwards. 1964

SG-119 Compass, The 11 mins.
In the classroom, the teacher explains the meaning of "direction" and demonstrates the function of the compass. The film then illustrates the practical application of information learned in school, as one of the students puts his knowledge to good use in an emergency. 1960

SG-165 Conserving Our Mineral Resources Today (colour) 11 mins.
As our industrial society consumes more mineral resources, the decreasing supply of such irreplaceable materials as coal, oil, stone and metals makes conservation a problem. Conservation for better living requires development of renewable resources such as waterpower, nuclear and solar energy. 1965

SG-34 Day and Night 11 mins.
By means of a globe rotating in space the film explains why there is day and night and why the sun appears to rise in the east and set in the west. Causes of the variation in the length of day and night are demonstrated. 1949

SG-176 Discovering the Forest (colour) 11 mins.
This film is designed to raise questions, encourage children to observe, then interpret their observations. Without narration, the film takes the child on a field trip to the forest, where the mood of the forest is established through its own atmosphere, sounds and the varied forms of life to be found there. 1966

SG-120 Earth in Change, The (colour) 16 mins.
This film tells the story of the changing land features of our

planet. The ways in which ice, wind, and water act to wear away the surface of the earth, and how sedimentation, the action of volcanoes and earthquakes, and other forces help to build it up, are carefully described and illustrated. Scenes of Glacier National Park, Vesuvius and Paricutin volcanoes, and other rich geological sources throughout the world contribute to a real understanding of the dynamic processes that change the surface of the earth. 1961

SG-3 Earth in Motion 11 mins.

This film presents the aspects of the earth as a planet. Proof of the earth's sphericity is demonstrated. The daily and yearly rotation is shown. Proof of the earth's revolution about the sun is presented. 1936

SG-88 Earth Satellites (colour) 17 mins.

Here is a film which explains how man-made satellites stay aloft, describes what we learn from satellites, and suggests some of the things that we may look forward to in the future. While the film is planned primarily for science, it has wide general interest and is especially useful as an assembly-program feature. 1958

SG-158 Eclipses of the Sun and Moon

(colour) 11 mins.

Stop motion and time-lapse photography are used to bring an actual solar eclipse to the screen in this unique contribution to the study of astronomy. An animation sequence reveals the cause and effect of this dramatic phenomenon—a total solar eclipse. 1966

SG-166 Electricity and How It Is Made (colour) 16 mins.

This film illustrates how electricity is produced, what it does, and how it is used to give us light, heat, sound and power. Both static and current electricity are illustrated through a series of simple demonstrations. 1966

SG-89 Electricity: How to Make a Circuit

(colour) 11 mins.

In this film, three primary-grade children set up a simple telegraph between their house and a tree house in the yard. In order to make the telegraph work properly, the children must learn how electricity does its work. The film stresses the importance of safety in handling any kind of electricity and explains that dry cells are useful for experiments with electricity and circuits because of the relative safety with which they can be handled. 1958

SG-121 Electromagnets (colour) 11 mins.

Explains the theory of electromagnetism by means of simple equipment and demonstrations, and shows how the electromagnet is used in the doorbell, the telegraph, and many other everyday applications. 1962

SG-114 Energetically Yours (colour) 15 mins.

This is the saga of how man has mastered the world and produced energy for his own needs, from his first use of the plow through to the splitting of the atom. Emphasis is given to the demands for energy, both currently and for future generations. 1964

SG-159 Energy and Matter (colour) 9 mins.

The purpose of this film is to give children insight into what energy is, to reveal the relationship between the various forms of energy and between energy and matter. It begins with the sun beaming its energy on a tree. From the tree, energy is seen moving to an apple, from apple to the hungry cow, from cow to milk, from milk to a boy, and from the boy to his speeding bicycle. Where the sun's energy begins is explained in an animated sequence picturing the atomic activity inside the sun. This shows how the energy of matter is "unfrozen" in the sun and also in man's own experiments in the release of

nuclear energy from matter. The film concludes with some questions about energy for which man must yet find answers. 1965

SG-65 Energy from the Sun 11 mins.

The film begins with an exploratory visit to the sun by means of unique telescopic stop-motion photography, made at the High Altitude Observatory at Climax, Colorado—one of the few places in the world where the sun is constantly observed photographically. Violent eruptions at or near the surface of the sun are photographed. 1955

SG-167 Erosion—Levelling the Land (colour) 14 mins.

This film examines the surface process of weathering, erosion and deposition. It studies the unending transference of loosened rock debris from high ground to basin areas, which results in the levelling of land. 1966

SG-168 Evidence for the Ice Age (colour) 19 mins.

Anomalies such as glacial moraine deposits, polished and striated rock, stray boulders and abandoned drainage channels are explored. By comparing them with the work of modern glaciers, it can be proved that these strange geological features were fashioned by sheets of ice in prehistoric times. 1966

SG-90 Explaining Matter: Atoms and Molecules (colour) 13 mins.

This film shows how atoms, nature's building blocks, combine into molecules to form all materials. The film defines and illustrates elements, compounds and mixtures in terms of basic atomic structure, and shows how all matter may be classified into these three groups. Provides a graphic visual introduction to the study of chemistry. 1958

SG-91 Explaining Matter: Molecules in Motion 11 mins.

This film describes the properties of solids, liquids and gases, and shows how change of state is related to the Molecular Theory. It also demonstrates how pressure may be explained by the Molecular Theory. Drawing on experiences familiar to elementary school children, the film provides an unusual illustration of the inductive-reasoning process basic to the scientific method. 1958

SG-92 Exploring the Edge of Space (colour) 19 mins.

A film to help tie the link between scientists and students. This film shows applications of plastic balloon technology to space reconnaissance at one hundred thousand feet. 1959

SG-72 Exploring the Night Sky 11 mins.

The story of constellations—how they got their names, nebulae and other star phenomena, the setting and rising of stars and how the stars helped in the making of the calendar, is told by means of animation and special cinema techniques. 1956

SG-58 Face of the Earth (colour) 11 mins.

Dramatically reveals the "wearing down" forces on earth in the action of glaciers, frost, landslides, and running water. In contrast are the "building up" forces demonstrated by volcanic lava and buried sea shell fossils in the rock layers. Portrays the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest, the Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce Canyons as illustrations of spectacular geologic formations resulting from the unceasing war between the forces of nature. 1953

SG-9 Fire: What Makes It Burn? (colour) 11 mins.

Uses simple laboratory demonstrations to show what is needed to make a fire, what a flame is, how combustion takes place, and how a fire can be extinguished. Stresses that fire can be dangerous and illustrates safety measures for its control. 1965

- SG-122 Fire Science** (colour) 15 mins.
An introduction to the chemistry of combustion. Visualizes the molecular action of a burning fuel as it releases energy in the form of heat and light. Experiments explain the concepts of fuel, oxidation, kindling temperature and spontaneous combustion. Highlights uses of fire in historical times and today. 1960
- SG-123 First Men Into Space** (colour) 15 mins.
This film illustrates the problems attending man's survival in outer space. It shows how these space survival problems were scientifically studied and solved in ground laboratories and how the solutions were applied by engineers to the first space capsule. By re-creating with models, animation, and live photography, it shows the first American orbital space flight and how the solutions to the problems of man's survival in outer space have worked out in actual practice. 1962
- SG-177 Food from the Sun** (colour) 10 mins.
Demonstrations and drawings show how earth relies on the sun for energy. Pupils discover the basic processes by which plants and animals obtain the sun's energy stored in food and something of how this energy is converted into food. 1966
- SG-41 Forest Produces, The** (colour) 11 mins.
Portrays the development by the forest of great life-giving resources. The film pictures the flow of timber from the forest for a multiplicity of uses. It shows that an adequate water supply depends on forests, which also provide the last heritage of natural beauty. Man has the choice of saving the forests or destroying himself. 1949
- SG-124 Friction and Its Effects** (colour) 11 mins.
Friction can help us or hinder us, depending on how it is used and controlled. We are shown that when objects rub together, friction is produced—a resistance to movement, which causes heat and wear. Illustrated are the effects, uses, and disadvantages of friction, and methods of controlling it. 1960
- SG-93 Gasoline Age, The** (colour) 14 mins.
This film describes the rapid changes that have taken place in transportation since the coming of the automobile. Describes also the growth and decline of railroads, the tremendous expansion of the highway system, and the growing use of air transportation. 1958
- SG-11 Geological Work of Ice** (colour) 11 mins.
Combining animated drawings with natural photography, this film explains how ice, through geologic ages, has been a powerful factor in sculpturing the face of the earth. It reveals the tremendous effects of ice on soil and rock as it constantly expands, contracts, and moves. An animation sequence shows how glaciers form, move, and alter surrounding terrain features. The closing scenes trace the advances and retreats of ice sheets on the North American Continent during the latest of the earth's many ice ages. 1960
- SG-151 Glaciation** (colour) 12 mins.
The behaviour of glaciers and their effect on the land is depicted in this film photographed in Canada's Arctic and Mountain regions. The process of glaciation, the life and movement in the seemingly stationary masses, and the force and might of the glaciers are clearly portrayed. Students see how mass movements of glacier ice have contributed to shaping the face of North America. 1965
- SG-94 Great Essential, The** (colour) 18 mins.
The construction of a modern oil refinery, the role of engineers in the process of refining, and the importance of oil in modern living are stressed. An excellent sequence shows the process of manufacturing the various products of an oil refinery. 1963
- SG-12 Growth of Flowers** (colour) 11 mins.
Superb time-lapse photography presents the budding and opening of flowers in a thrilling manner. We observe the flowers sprouting from the ground, blooming and finally dying. Roses, orchids, jacks-in-the-pulpit, daffodils and iris are used as illustrations. 1957
- SG-80 Growth of Seeds** (colour) 14 mins.
The sources from which plant seeds are obtained are shown. The film describes the structure of seeds and explains by use of time-lapse photography the processes of germination and plant growth. 1956
- SG-135 Heat and How We Use It** (colour) 11 mins.
Basic understandings about heat are presented: its sources, the ways in which it travels, and its many uses in everyday living. The film explains how heat is reflected or absorbed by various materials; how temperature is measured; and how heat expands things such as metals, liquids, and air. 1963
- SG-66 Heat, Learning About** 11 mins.
This film demonstrates the effects of heat on different kinds of materials, how heat changes the state of matter, and how heat travels. The action of heat upon molecules of solids, liquids, and gases is illustrated. A simple explanation is given for expansion and contraction of materials; the terms "good and poor conductors" are demonstrated in experiments; and visual material explains how heat travels by conduction, convection, and radiation. 1955
- SG-60 Helicopter** (colour) 11 mins.
This film presents a straightforward explanation of the principles of helicopter flight, in addition to a survey of its many uses and its potentialities. 1954
- SG-68 How Many Stars?** (colour) 11 mins.
New and more efficient tools such as the Hale telescope at Mt. Palomar have helped to answer the question "How Many Stars Are There?" Descriptions are given of our galaxy and the place of the solar system in it. 1954
- SG-145 How Power Drives Machines** 11 mins.
A diary written in the 1850's and a modern jet plane started Bill thinking about the uses of power in the past and present. From the muscle power of the blacksmith to the uses of atomic and solar energy, from the water wheel to the gas turbine, this film surveys the applications of power in driving machines to do work. 1963
- SG-152 How Sound Helps Us** (colour) 11 mins.
Listening with Dick, your pupils become aware of sounds and how they give us various kinds of informations, as well as pleasure. Combining interesting discovery experiences with beginning science concepts, the film introduces the basic qualities of sound and shows that sounds are made by blowing, rubbing, plucking, or hitting one thing against another. 1964
- SG-160 How Wheels Help Us** (colour) 11 mins.
This film shows how wheels work and the relationship between rollers, sprocket wheels and gears. Using familiar situations, pupils are shown in logical sequence, simple and complex variations and applications of basic principles. Children are encouraged to observe and then discover for themselves, scientific information concerned with the wheel and its many forms. 1966
- SG-95 How We Explore Space** (colour) 18 mins.
Introduces the instruments astronomers use and the methods by which they obtain information about the objects of space. Includes what are, perhaps, the first colour motion pictures ever taken of the planets. 1958

SG-136 How We Know the Earth's Shape

(colour)

11 mins.

We use a globe as a model to represent the shape of the earth. But how do we know what the earth's shape really is? The film shows how, during the centuries, man has changed his ideas about what the earth looks like: from flat, to curved, to round, to flattened and bulging, to pear-shaped. Yet a perfectly round globe is still the best model of the shape of the earth.

1960

SG-73 How Weather Helps Us (colour)

11 mins.

How rainy, snowy, windy, and sunny kinds of weather are helpful to people, to plants and to animals is brought to children's attention as the film reviews weather that accompanies the changing seasons. Pupils are also aided in identifying the types of clouds which indicate changes in weather.

1957

SG-61 How Weather is Forecast (colour)

11 mins.

This film shows the actual operation of a weather observation and forecasting station. The instruments used to observe and record weather, the charting of weather maps, and weather forecasting are illustrated. The importance of this forecasting to farmers, pilots, fishermen and inhabitants of flood areas is discussed.

1953

SG-161 Illumination, Story of (colour)

11 mins.

This story of man's attempts to light his world ranges from the flickering flames of prehistoric times to the cool light of today's electroluminescent materials. Antique lamps are rekindled and experiments are re-enacted to show how man learned the nature of chemical combustion, electricity, incandescence and luminescence and applied this knowledge in his constant search for more efficient light sources.

1966

SG-162 Land Forms and Human Use (colour)

11 mins.

Categorizes landforms into mountains, hills, plateaus, and plains. Relationships are shown between landforms and human use. Mountains have always attracted man, but living conditions are easier on hilly lands. Plateaus are suitable for grazing cattle and growing food crops. The film explains why plains are the most highly populated portions of earth.

1966

SG-74 Lands and Waters of Our Earth

(colour)

11 mins.

Jimmy becomes aware of the many kinds of land and water forms on the surface of our earth during a family picnic at a scenic spot. He is able to observe hills, mountains, valleys, rivers, and other geographic features; a picture book helps him understand the relationships among them.

1956

SG-14 Latitude and Longitude

11 mins.

The subject is introduced by showing how a ship needs some method of stating its position without referring to landmarks. Teaching concepts are clearly illustrated by diagram. The practical usefulness of the material presented is stressed.

1947

SG-75 Learning About Electric Current

7 mins.

This film describes the characteristics, uses and dangers of electric current. Circuits, conductors, insulators, fuses, and switches are explained both in animation and in simple demonstrations, and the electricity used in the home is traced back to the generators in a power plant.

1955

SG-96 Learning About Leaves (colour)

11 mins.

This film explains how leaves are important to plants, animals and man. It compares different kinds of leaves—those of many common trees, lawn plants, and evergreens, and shows how leaves are related to other parts of a plant, the stem and roots. The function of green leaves making and storing foods, and the changes that take place during the different seasons, are clearly illustrated.

1957

SG-125 Learning About Light

8 mins.

Deals with the fundamental concepts in the study of light such as which objects are luminous; when are objects transparent, translucent, or opaque; what is reflection; and what is refraction.

1955

SG-126 Learning About Sound

8 mins.

Whether loud or soft, high or low, sound is made by vibration—of a string, a taut surface or a column of air—and travels in waves. We are aware of sounds because the vibrations reach our ears and the hearing nerves carry their message to the brain.

1963

SG-137 Let's Learn to Predict the Weather

(colour)

11 mins.

Weather facts which pupils can observe for themselves are presented in this film to give a basic understanding of why weather changes take place. The film shows the significance of barometer readings, wind direction, types of clouds, and other interesting observations which will enable pupils to anticipate weather changes.

1962

SG-146 Let's Look at Levers (colour)

10 mins.

Shows examples of levers, and illustrates how the lever, a basic machine, helps man to do work beyond his own strength. Some methods of using the lever are shown, such as the lift, pry, hold, pinch and cut, and weigh and measure methods.

1961

SG-97 Life in a Cubic Foot of Air

11 mins.

Using a reflective approach, the film explores the life in a cubic foot of air taken from the air around us. Various living forms such as yeast plants, molds, bacteria, amoeba and pollen grains are discovered and examined. Through microscopic views of these plants and animals the viewer learns something of their structure and life processes.

1958

SG-163 Life Zones of the Central Rockies

(colour)

21 mins.

The ecology of the four life zones: The Grassland-deciduous zone, the pine transition zone, the spruce-fir zone and the alpine-arctic zone is shown. The vegetation and wildlife characteristics of each zone are analyzed.

1965

SG-98 Living and Non-Living Things (colour)

11 mins.

Tony learns the five basic differences between living and non-living things. In observing his dog and fish, plants, clouds, rocks, and other phenomena, he recognizes the characteristics of these things which distinguish between the two great groups.

1958

SG-62 Look to the Land (colour)

21 mins.

This film presents a forceful reminder of our ultimate dependence on our resources of land, forest, and water. The tragic consequences of our neglect of these resources are documented. The film calls attention in animated drawings to carefully made plans of proposed programmes for redevelopment.

1953

SG-169 Machines Help Us (colour)

12 mins.

This motivational film asks three questions: "What is a machine?" "How do we get machines?" "How have machines changed our way of living?" It develops the idea that we live in a world where machines have helped to raise our standard of living. This is a revised edition of "What Are Machines?"

1965

SG-99 Mahnomen—Harvest of the North

(colour)

16 mins.

Introduces wild rice as an old Indian legend and describes the area in which it grows, its importance to the Indians, and the tools and techniques of ancient and modern harvesting. Em-

phasizes the crop as an important economic factor in the transition from the old to the new way of life for the Indians of the North, and views it as a growing food industry in the American market place. 1959

SG-138 Making Things Move (colour) 11 mins.
Introduces concepts of force and motion by leading children through a series of practical experiences with objects and machinery on a farm. Shows examples of forces that make things move; forces that keep things from moving; and forces—such as gravity and friction—that make things more difficult to move. 1962

SG-139 Making Work Easier (colour) 10 mins.
Machines, both simple and complex, help man accomplish his daily work. Some simple machines illustrated in the building of a house are: inclined planes, levers, pulleys, wheels and axles. 1963

SG-76 Michael Discovers the Magnet 11 mins.
Using familiar objects in simple experiments at home, Michael learns about magnetism. Then he puts on a show for his friends to demonstrate some of the exciting things that can be done with magnets. 1955

SG-35 Mile Beneath the Wheat, A (colour) 16 mins.
This film portrays the discovery and development of the Leduc oil field in Alberta. Clearly defined sequences depict the intense activity during the early days of the field; rock formations and methods of drilling; spectacular scenes of the burning of waste gases from a new well; building of pipe lines; the change wrought in the community. 1952

SG-81 Minerals and Rocks (colour) 16 mins.
The camera follows two young rock collectors as they gather specimens and make standard identification tests, such as colour, streak, hardness, chemical and fracture tests. The film shows how igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are formed, and explains ways of recognizing each. 1957

SG-100 Moon and How it affects Us, The (colour) 11 mins.
Telescopic motion pictures and photographs shows the seas, craters and mountain ranges of the moon; eclipses, the moon's phases, and their effect on the earth's tides are clearly explained. Information is given of the moon's size, movement, and distance in relation to the earth. 1958

SG-101 Moving Things on Land (colour) 11 mins.
People have worked at ways to make moving easier and faster. Various methods of reducing friction are shown by the attempt of two children to move a heavy crate. 1958

SG-63 Nature's Plan (colour) 16 mins.
This film describes the water cycle as nature's plan for providing all living things with life-giving water. Natural and time-lapse photography combine with animated drawings to clarify the mechanics of the water cycle. 1953

SG-147 Ocean Currents (colour) 17 mins.
By demonstrations, the differences in densities of hot and cold water, fresh and salt water as causes of convection currents are shown. As a result of currents, the tropics export heat, the poles, cold. Masses of water flow north and south as definite ocean currents. It is pointed out that the actual paths taken are influenced by the Coriolis effect (demonstrated by a ball rolling on a spinning turntable) and further influenced by location and shape of land forms in their paths. 1963

SG-102 Ocean of Air (colour) 14 mins.
Using simple tests, the basic principles underlying air weight, air pressure, and composition of the air are developed. The film is also concerned with ways in which air is important in

our daily life activities, in protecting us, and in exploration of ocean depths and the regions beyond our earth. 1961

SG-77 Ocean Tides (Bay of Fundy) (colour) 14 mins.
Animation is used to explain how tides are caused, with pictures of the unusual tides in and near the Bay of Fundy, the forty-foot tides in the Bay, the tidal bore that rushes up the Petitcodiac River, and the reversing falls-rapids of the Saint John River. How tides influence people who live near the ocean is discussed. 1957

SG-103 Osmosis (colour) 16 mins.
By means of photomicrography, time-lapse photography, and animation, this film illustrates the inner mechanism of plants and explains how water is transported throughout the plant. Laboratory experiments illustrate osmosis action, and the other film techniques support the laboratory experience by explaining the laws of nature that make osmosis work. 1957

SG-69 Our Weather 11 mins.
This film shows how weather affects our lives, what causes the weather, how weather conditions are measured and forecast. 1955

SG-127 Our World of Science 11 mins.
Explains what science is and how we learn about science. Introduces and defines the words "science" and "experiment", and demonstrates a simple experiment which second graders can do. Develops the idea of an orderly universe and shows a clear-cut working procedure for problem solving in science. 1956

SG-70 Pipes in the House 11 mins.
The three major utilities—water, fuel and light—are described and how they are made available to the home. A camping trip shows the contrast between primitive facilities and modern ways of turning on a faucet, gas stove or electric lights. 1955

SG-36 Power, How We Get Our 11 mins.
The film shows that all power comes from Nature, and that man must learn how to harness it and put it to use. Sequences deal with the major sources of power: wind, water, fuels, explosives, and the atom. Some applications of each are given. 1949

SG-104 Pure Water—The Best of Gifts (colour) 25 mins.
The history of water control with its purification, storage, and distribution is outlined in this film. Sequences show the various uses of water in an oil refinery plant. The emphasis that modern industry places on purification and recirculation units receives excellent treatment. 1958

SG-20 Rain, What Makes 11 mins.
In terms suitable for students of the lower elementary school grades, the film introduces and explains the concepts of evaporation and condensation as they apply to the water cycle. Animated drawings summarize the principles involved. 1947

SG-170 Rainshowers (colour) 15 mins.
The sights and sounds, beauty and rhythm of rain are captured in this film. An experience in the changing moods of a day when a rainshower comes to a farm and to a city. Narration is only used for the introduction. 1965

SG-43 Rape of the Earth 22 mins.
Soil erosion is a world problem. This film gives in detail the long history of man's plundering of the earth, and of the increase of swelling floods, growing deserts, and dying soil. Measures taken to prevent erosion in many lands are reviewed, and an appeal is expressed for united effort in the work of conservation of our most valuable resource. 1948

- SG-105 Rockets: How They Work** (colour) 16 mins.
Dramatically presents the basic principles of rocket flight in terms that can be clearly understood by pupils. With animated models and drawings, the film shows how rockets achieve motion and compares rocket power with other types of motive power. Dramatic scenes at a rocket-launching site cover the countdown procedure and the take-off of a giant multi-stage rocket. Also demonstrates the functioning of a rocket guidance system. Demonstrates the principles of rocket propulsion, fuels, and rocket engines, multiple-stage rockets, and guidance systems. Gives a clear picture of the basic scientific techniques on which the modern use of rockets is based. 1958
- SG-82 Rocks** 11 mins.
Collecting rocks as a hobby becomes an introduction to the study of geology as a science, and in a few type examples the major earth crust formations are clarified. 1952
- SG-171 Rocks and Minerals** (colour) 10 mins.
This film suggests a few of the ways in which rocks may be classified or grouped. It then illustrates the formation of the three basically different kinds of rocks: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary. Rocks differ, too, according to the materials of which they are formed. Many different rocks composed of different minerals are shown and identified. 1964
- SG-115 Rocks For Beginners** (colour) 22 mins.
Presents the fundamentals of rock classification and explains the origin and characteristics of the different classes of rocks. Relates rock samples to large formations. 1958
- SG-153 Rocks that Form on the Earth's Surface** (colour) 16 mins.
This film is designed to help students investigate sedimentary rocks—to discover where they come from, what they are made of, and how they are formed. With carefully selected visual examples and demonstrations, the film explores some of the ways in which sediments are produced, transported, accumulated, and hardened into sedimentary rock by processes which can be observed on land and in shallow water. 1965
- SG-172 Rocks that Originate Underground** (colour) 23 mins.
The film suggests that the igneous and metamorphic rocks must be formed within the earth's crust. Conditions are reconstructed by use of indirect evidence and the fact that both types of rock are composed of intergrown crystalline mineral grains. 1966
- SG-106 Satellites: Stepping Stones to Space** (colour) 16 mins.
Explains what satellites are and why they are important to us. Through an examination of Explorer I, the student is shown the instruments satellites carry and what those instruments tell us about outer space. 1959
- SG-154 Science for Beginners** (colour) 11 mins.
The manner in which a scientist works is illustrated when Mike finds mold on a piece of bread. Mike's procedures for discovering the conditions needed for mold to grow illustrate some of the methods used in science. His conclusions, based on simple observations and experiments, will interest primary pupils and raise questions which will stimulate them to investigations of their own. 1964
- SG-64 Scientific Method, The** (colour) 11 mins.
Here is a dramatic exposition of the scientific method of thinking as developed and applied by scientists and as used in the solving of everyday problems concerned with observable facts. 1952
- SG-140 Shadows on Our Turning Earth** (colour) 10 mins.
Shadows are made when objects block light. The surface of the earth, on the side away from the sun, is always in shadow. The movement of the earth, as it turns continuously into and out of its own shadow, produces day and night. 1962
- SG-173 Soil: What it is and What it Does** (colour) 11 mins.
Youngsters may call it dirt or mud but it's soil. In a garden we learn that different kinds of soil are different mixtures of sand, clay and humus. At a beach we learn how weathering of rocks makes soil. Simple experiments show us the kind of soil in which plants grow well. 1966
- SG-141 Sound and How it Travels** (colour) 11 mins.
This film defines sound, and shows how it is caused through vibrations, as well as how the vibrations travel through air, liquid and solids. Simple demonstrations help to illustrate the differences between sounds—their uses in everyday life, as well as in specialized work. 1963
- SG-142 Space Flight Around the Earth, A** (colour) 11 mins.
As we look at the earth from space, we can actually see its roundness, its oceans, land and the air around it. We can see what causes night and day as we move through the earth's shadow toward the sunrise. Through unusual and beautiful photography, we go along with John Glenn on his historic flight. 1960
- SG-155 Space Science: An Introduction** (colour) 14 mins.
Introducing the new vocabulary of space science, this film uses live action, a specially designed model, and animation to show how speed and direction determine whether a space vehicle will go into orbit, fall back to earth, or escape the earth. Terms such as thrust and acceleration are explained; g-forces and zero g conditions are demonstrated; and satellite orbits are shown. 1964
- SG-148 Space Science: The Planets** (colour) 16 mins.
Information is presented by means of telescope and observatory pictures. Animation is combined with other facilities to clarify the images and motion of the planets. Observations include the results of studies concerning the atmosphere, temperature and distances. 1963
- SG-178 Stars and Star Systems** 16 mins.
Illustrates the work of astronomers with the reflecting and the radio telescope. It shows how astronomers rely on theoretical analysis as well as direct observation for answers to the mysteries of the universe. 1966
- SG-128 Story of Magnetism** (colour) 14 mins.
The purpose of this film is to help develop more completely the pupil's understanding of the nature of magnetism, with special attention to the relationships between magnetism and electricity. The student learns of the vital importance of the work being done in this area of science as it applies to the work and life of the world. 1961
- SG-51 Sun's Family, The** 11 mins.
This film explains what the solar system is: that the sun is really one of the smaller stars, and that the nine planets revolving around it constitute its "family"; that the earth is one of the planets, and that each planet travels in a fixed orbit around the sun. 1950
- SG-52 Temperature, Measuring of** 11 mins.
Using the thermometer as its example, this film introduces

the principle of contraction and expansion. It shows how liquid and metal thermometers work. 1951

SG-53 Things Expand When Heated 11 mins.
Demonstrates by animation and simple photography the movements of molecules before and after heat is applied, showing that their accelerated movement requires more space and therefore causes expansion. Many concrete examples are used. 1954

SG-45 This is the Moon 11 mins.
Excellent enlarged telescopic views show clearly the detail on the surface of the moon. Demonstrations and animated diagrams develop the reasons for the moon's phases, and explain that the moon shines by the reflected light of the sun. 1949

SG-47 Thunder and Lighting 11 mins.
The film explains thunder and lightning in simple terms, leading to the understanding of static electricity. It shows that rubbing certain objects together causes them to become charged with electricity; that like charges repel and unlike charges attract; that in a similar manner clouds become charged, and that lightning results when they discharge. Protective measures against electrical storms are discussed. 1950

SG-164 Tides of Fundy (colour) 20 mins.
The tides along the coast of Nova Scotia vary more than tides in any other part of the world. The phenomena which cause them is explained, and animated illustrations show how the geography of the area contributes to the extreme tide levels. Many industries—commerce, fishing, etc., are closely tied in with the rise and fall of the water. The rugged shore line offers many points of interest to geologists and to scientists in their study of erosion. 1965

SG-108 Treasures of the Earth (colour) 11 mins.
An animated film that visualizes some of the ways in which minerals have been deposited in the earth, and the resulting changes through the forces acting on the earth's crust. Describes how oil was trapped in the earth's folds and how coal was formed. 1958

SG-83 Trip to the Moon, A (colour) 16 mins.
An imaginary rocket takes off to the moon and explores its surface. During the trip we learn many facts about conditions met in navigation to the moon. Once above the moon's surface, the film shows in detail the craters and seas, the valleys and the mountains that can be seen from the earth. 1957

SG-54 Understanding Our Earth: Glaciers 11 mins.
Glaciers from Alaska, the United States, Canada and Europe are shown to orient the audience to the many different kinds of glaciers and how they are formed. Visual instruction also covers the formation of icebergs, and the significance and impact of glaciers during the ice age. Evidences of glaciation are seen in glacier lakes in the Rocky Mountains, soil in the Middle West, glacial drift in New England, and the Matterhorn peak in the Swiss Alps. 1952

SG-78 Understanding Our Earth: How its Surface Changes (colour) 11 mins.
This film acquaints students with the forces which build up and wear away the earth's surface over long periods of time. Scenes of wind and water at work, of volcanic eruption and lava flow, and of the geologic evidence offered by various formations, reinforce the key concepts of the film. 1956

SG-84 Understanding Our Earth: Rocks and Minerals 11 mins.
The three classes of rocks—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic—are related to the natural conditions that produce

them. The various uses of rocks and minerals in their natural state are explained. 1957

SG-26 Volcanoes in Action 11 mins.
By the use of diagrams, the formation and the eruption of volcanoes are illustrated with photography of actual examples. Animated drawings are used to show the theory of the cause of volcanic eruption. 1951

SG-129 Volume and its Measurement (colour) 11 mins.
Using three-dimensional plastic models, this film demonstrates basic principles in measuring volume, and graphically illustrates the meaning of cubic units of measure. Volumes of prisms, pyramids, cylinders, and cones are found both by actual measurement and by the use of mathematical formulae. Practical applications for the use of these formulae are indicated. 1960

SG-27 Water Cycle, The 11 mins.
Shows the movements of water from ocean to sky to rain to streams, rivers and back to oceans. The motion picture describes by actual photography and animation how the circulation of water is divided into atmospheric and ground circulation, how clouds form, how storms develop, how droplets of water collect and how rain falls, and follows the movements of surface and underground water. 1947

SG-30 Water, Ground 11 mins.
Indicates the origin of ground water and its relationship to rainfall. Explains the work of ground water in producing artesian wells, geysers, caverns and petrifications. 1949

SG-174 Waves on Water (colour) 16 mins.
With the help of large experimental tanks, the film explains how waves are created and demonstrates that even though waves may travel, the water does not move. It also points out that high-energy waves are created by underwater earthquakes. 1967

SG-110 Way Stations in Space (colour) 14 mins.
Some problems involved in putting a space station into orbit around the earth are introduced. The need for such structures to serve in space exploration, in communication, and in research, is explained. 1961

SG-111 Ways to Find Out (colour) 11 mins.
A young child's experiences through the use of his senses. He can see clouds, smell damp leaves, hear the patter of rain-drops, feel the wetness, and even taste the rain. In his home, he explores that wonderful world that is revealed through size and shape, rough and smooth, and loud and soft. 1957

SG-112 We Use Power 11 mins.
Various kinds of power are explored through simple experiments: muscle power, wind, water, steam, electricity, gas, diesel and jet. Experiments are performed by two 11–12-year-old children. 1956

SG-79 Weather Station, The 11 mins.
Johnny visits the local weather station with a meteorologist. The functions of the various instruments that record temperature, pressure, wind velocity, and humidity are explained, and the exchange of information among stations is developed. 1957

SG-32 What is Science? 11 mins.
This film is designed as an introduction to the study of science. In a simple story, it presents the application of the scientific method, embracing five steps: curiosity, observation, hypothesis, testing of hypothesis, and conclusion. 1947

SG-156 What Makes Clouds? (colour) 19 mins.
A close look at fog and at a cloud shows that both are composed of droplets of water. Where did the water come from?

Evaporation and transpiration are sources of invisible water vapour and their existence alone does not explain how the cloud forms from the vapour. An experiment with condensation produces fog in a bottle, and the film concludes with an investigation of how condensation occurs in nature. 1965

SG-131 What Makes Day and Night? 8 mins.
Demonstrates that alternation of day and night is due to the rotation of the earth on its axis, and that it always is daytime on some part of the earth. 1947

SG-157 What Makes the Wind Blow? (colour) 17 mins.
A step-by-step search for the cause of a typical on-shore breeze at the beach is conducted. Possible explanations are first tried out in laboratory models, then actually double-checked in a nature situation. Pressure differences are found to be associated with the normal daytime air movement. Principles established are then used to find the actual cause for a violent wind storm that blows off-shore at the beach. Larger and stronger air movements are also explained. 1965

SG-132 Which Way is North? (colour) 14 mins.
A freighter at sea, a jet airliner heading for a distant city, a patrol of Boy Scouts hiking back to camp—all are dependent on direction-finding in order to reach their destination. For thousands of years, men have devised different ways of locating north. After they had determined north, they could orient themselves correctly. With the development of the compass, however, travellers had to adjust their methods of direction-finding, for the compass needle does not point to true north—it points to magnetic north. 1962

SG-149 Why Communication Satellites? (colour) 12 mins.
Explains how radio and television signals, travelling in a straight line, can be sent around the curve of the earth. Through the use of satellites, they may simply be bounced back, or strengthened and rebroadcast. Shows how communication satellites may be used to send direct signals to any place on earth, to space ships, or even to bases on the moon. 1963

SG-175 Why Do We Still Have Mountains? (colour) 20 mins.
The nature of mountains is presented through natural photography and laboratory experiments. The film shows that benchmark measurements over a period of 40 years prove that in certain places uplift is occurring today. 1966

SG-143 Why Explore Space? (colour) 16 mins.
A thought-provoking film which raises questions in both science and social studies. What are the values of space research? How does it relate to world problems? How will new knowledge change your life? Recent achievements in space flight are used to demonstrate suggested answers to such questions. 1963

SG-113 Why Seasons Change 11 mins.
Detailed animated drawings, of spring, summer, fall, and winter show the gradual change that takes place in both hemispheres, as the earth makes its journey around the sun. The film explains why it is hot in summer and cold in winter, and why the seasons in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are always opposite. 1959

SG-144 Wind and What it Does (colour) 11 mins.
Experiments demonstrate the work of warming and cooling air in creating winds. Animation is used to show the causes and directions of prevailing winds around the earth, while live-action photography illustrates the behaviour of winds. 1963

SG-133 You and Machines (colour) 14 mins.
The purpose of this film is to help pupils comprehend the im-

portance of machines by explaining how energy is controlled and directed to do work. The uses of levers, inclined planes, wheels, axles, gears, and pulleys are all demonstrated. In this machine age, increased force, increased speed, and transmission of energy are essential to meet the ever-growing demands of our way of life. 1961

SCIENCE—NATURAL

SN-233 About Flowers (colour) 7 mins.
A nature lesson is taught in a field of flowers in a way to interest even the youngest audience. In the film two children playing in a meadow learn from an elderly neighbour about the recurring growth cycle of the flowering plant. They see how and why flowers attract bees, how fertilization occurs, how seeds are formed, how old plants die and new plants come to life in the spring. 1965

SN-171 Adaptations of Plants and Animals (colour) 16 mins.
Examples illustrate the adaptations of living things to environment, for food-getting, and for protection. Directed observation of a variety of plants and animals leads pupils to an awareness of the principles of adaptation so important to survival. 1957

SN-156 Amphibians (colour) 11 mins.
The subject of this film is the life of amphibians—frogs, toads, and salamanders. It presents the characteristics they share and the differences among them. We see how and where they live, what they eat, and what changes they undergo in their development and metamorphosis. A typical amphibian, the frog, is followed through its life cycle. 1957

SN-234 Among Fish (colour) 11 mins.
A demonstration, for junior science classes, of what fish are, how they live, breathe, swim and more remarkable, how they float up or down by manipulating their air bladder. The fish shown in the film are of the kind native to Canada's lakes and streams, but others, of the tropical variety, are observed in the miniature marine world of a classroom aquarium. As they swim before the lens they provide remarkable close-up views of the physical characteristics that enable them to live in water. 1966

SN-269 Animal Babies Grow Up (colour) 11 mins.
Puppies and piglets, a colt and a kangaroo, opossums, woodchucks, snakes, fish, birds, tadpoles and caterpillars illustrate how animals are born, and the stages they undergo as they develop. Important life science concepts includes the extent of care given by the mother, feeding habits of the young, and that while some may not look like their parents at birth, all grow up to resemble them. 1966

SN-185 Animal Friends (colour) 11 mins.
The adventures of a kitten and her friend, a big white dog, as they eat and play together. Stresses such moral and spiritual values as friendship, consideration, and helpfulness. 1956

SN-172 Animal Homes 11 mins.
Animals live in trees, in the ground and in water. Not only are settings and exterior scenes of different homes shown, but views are provided inside such homes as those of the trap-door spider, squirrel, raccoon, skunk, woodchuck and wood mouse. 1954

SN-1 Animal Neighbours, Our 11 mins.
In this film we study the homes and habits of ten common animals—rabbit, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, chipmunk, gopher,

deer mice, meadow mice, shrew, mole, and bat. The film is designed as an introductory film on small mammals, and is particularly suited for younger children. 1947

SN-224 Animal Tracks and Signs (colour) 11 mins.
This film shows how animals can be identified by the tracks they leave in mud, snow or sand. Two children identify tracks taken from a mud trap by reference books; they also search for other tracks and signs of animals in the woods and along the seashore. 1962

SN-251 Animals and How They Communicate (colour) 11 mins.
By sight, sound and movement, animals communicate fear, presence, interest, alarm, etc. Examples ranging from courtship displays among birds to social life of prairie dogs and the actions of bees and ants illustrate methods of communication. 1966

SN-144 Animals and Their Foods (colour) 11 mins.
The many animals seen in this film are divided into three groups according to the foods they eat: (1) those that eat plants; (2) those that eat meat; and (3) those that eat both plants and meat. The illustrations shown are keyed to explain the basic concepts that different animals are suited to eating different kinds of food. 1955

SN-145 Animals and Their Homes (colour) 11 mins.
Shown are various types of animal homes, with illustrations of them as protected places for rearing the young. Animals shown and discussed are the duck, grebe, beaver, stickle-back, rabbit, horned lark, robin, eagle, squirrel, gopher, prairie dog, wasp and cliff swallow. 1955

SN-146 Animals at Work in Nature (colour) 11 mins.
Many kinds of animals are shown doing work that is necessary for their survival. Close-up photography shows that animals have special body parts they use as tools to drill, weave, carry, glue, suck, dig and chew. Some of the animals portrayed are bear, gopher, beaver, cricket, mosquito, bee, ant, caterpillar, etc. 1956

SN-157 Animals, Baby 11 mins.
Using several animal families, this film introduces such concepts as degree and nature of parental care, resemblance to parents, general patterns of growth, variation in independence, and the fact that some baby animals are hatched from eggs and others born from the body of the mother. 1948

SN-95 Animals Growing Up 11 mins.
Traces the growth and development of baby animals during the first few weeks of life. Three sequences show hatching chicks, a litter of puppies, and a baby calf. 1944

SN-56 Animals, How Nature Protects (colour) 11 mins.
The adaptations of many animals in various environments as means of protection are dealt with in this film. The importance of fleetness of foot, mimicry, coloration, armour, and seclusion is depicted. 1951

SN-173 Animals in Autumn (colour) 11 mins.
Typical autumn activities of a variety of animals are shown—searching for food, building warm homes, preparing to migrate or hibernate during the winter months. Large animals like the deer; smaller animals like the fox, rabbit, ground squirrel, raccoon, weasel and coney; cold-blooded animals, birds and insects are included. 1957

SN-133 Animals in Spring (colour) 11 mins.
This film depicts a spring excursion into the natural environs of bluebirds, ducks, insects, frogs, turtles, foxes, skunks, woodchucks, and others to show their way of life in spring. 1955

SN-99 Animals in Winter 11 mins.
Illustrates the methods of survival of the badger, woodchuck, chipmunk, caterpillar, snowshoe rabbit, and bluejay. Their preparations in autumn and life in winter are shown. 1950

SN-148 Animals Live in Winter, How (colour) 11 mins.
Winter scenes of birds, a snowshoe rabbit, raccoon, badger, skunk, and deer are compared with some views of these animals at other times of the year to introduce such concepts as migration, hibernation, and protective coloration which help children understand how animals adapt to winter living. 1956

SN-206 Animals of Prehistoric America (colour) 15 mins.
Motivated by the interest of two children, a paleontologist explains how the development of animal and plant life on earth is interpreted from fossil remains. The changing forms of animal life over the past billion years, from simple invertebrates to modern mammals, are shown by means of fine picture reconstructions and animated models. 1959

SN-106 Animals of the Woods, Common 11 mins.
This film shows us gray squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, porcupines, otters, mink, beavers, woodchucks, and possums in their woodland home. We learn about the varied life of the woods and the habits of many of these animals. 1943

SN-207 Animals Protect Themselves (colour) 11 mins.
Billy, his father, and Snooper his dog take a walk through the woods and discover some of the ways animals have of protecting themselves from their enemies. Billy learns that some animals protect themselves by running very fast, others by their structure. Some animals, such as the skunk, have quite unique and effective defense mechanisms. We see many of the more common animals, and observe the way they are adapted for protection. 1960

SN-208 Animals See in Many Ways (colour) 11 mins.
The film illustrates the differences in the eyes of various animals—from the simple eyes of an insect to the complex eyes of a backboned animal. The kind and position of an animal's eyes is often a clue to the animal's way of life. 1962

SN-187 Animals Useful to Man (colour) 16 mins.
This film traces the contributions animals have made from primitive times down to the present day. In our highly mechanized civilization, animals still supply many of man's needs. As a source of food and raw materials, they are just as valuable as ever. In certain geographical areas of the world, the muscle power of animals is almost indispensable. Doctors and scientists find ever-increasing use for animals in research. And today, as ever, animal pets give pleasure to countless numbers of people. 1963

SN-147 Animals—Ways They Eat (colour) 11 mins.
Emphasis is placed on the use of specially adapted body parts which enable various animals to catch and eat the food necessary for their survival. Among the animals shown are amoeba, snails, crabs, fish, birds, giraffes, cows, and other wild and domestic animals. Slow motion and extreme close-up photography show the smallest details. 1956

SN-149 Animals—Ways They Move (colour) 11 mins.
The different means of movement that animals use are pictured—running, hopping, crawling, climbing, swimming, gliding, flying. Slow photography is used on the fast-moving animals and speeded-up photography for slow-moving animals.

Some of the animals shown are bison, ostrich, kangaroo, rabbit, grasshopper, inchworm, snail, snake, eel, sea lion, flying squirrel and heron. 1956

SN-158 Ants 11 mins.
The activities of four different types of ants—mound builders, black ants, household ants, and carpenter ants—are described. The life cycle of the carpenter ant is traced in detail, including construction of the nest, laying of eggs, feeding of young, hatching, and preparations for swarming. 1949

SN-244 Ants: Backyard Science (colour) 11 mins.
Ants are among the insects most familiar to us. This film shows us what an ant's life is like, what its body is like, how ants live, and how the ant colony carries on its daily routine. The film provides an excellent visual introduction to this fascinating animal, motivating the students to further study. 1966

SN-174 Audubon and the Birds of America (colour) 17 mins.
The life and works of John James Audubon are unfolded as the film re-creates Audubon's youth, his struggles to resolve repeated business failures with an intense interest in painting wildlife, his decision to dedicate his life to his art, and his eventual triumph in the publication of his magnificent work, "The Birds of America". 1957

SN-8 Beach and Sea Animals (colour) 11 mins.
Appearance, natural activities and adaptations of several common animals of the seashore are shown in this film. Close-ups and explanations give a clear presentation of the peculiar features of many of the animals. Starfish, crabs, cuttlefish, an octopus, snails and scallops are some of the animals shown in this film. 1957

SN-125 Beaver Makes a Comeback (colour) 20 mins.
This is a film report of a beaver conservation project for Indian trappers of the James Bay area. The film explains how the project was put into effect, and contrasts the economic plight of the Indian population when the beaver had been all but exterminated, with the improved living conditions after the area was restocked. 1962

SN-175 Behaviour in Animals and Plants (colour) 11 mins.
We are introduced to four types of behaviour in animals and plants. Developed from the simple to the complex, each type of behaviour—tropism, reflex action, instinct, and intelligence—is defined and illustrated. 1957

SN-159 Big Animals of Africa (colour) 11 mins.
This film pictures many of the larger animals of Africa, explaining how they live together. Included are the zebra, giraffe, wildebeest, lion, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, ostrich, flamingo, and many others. 1957

SN-209 Big Green Caterpillar, The (colour) 11 mins.
A boy finds an insect egg which he observes throughout the process of hatching of the insect, and its later development. The film illustrates how an animal adapts to its environment, shows the life-cycle of an insect, motivates an interest in science and stimulates a greater awareness of the interesting things in nature that are available to all children. 1962

SN-151 Big Land Animals of North America (colour) 11 mins.
This film identifies several large wild animals such as the moose, elk, bison, bear, and deer and calls attention to their distinguishing characteristics. It describes their relationships to each other and to their environment. 1956

SN-160 Bird Homes (colour) 8 mins.
Different kinds of bird homes are portrayed, as well as the habitats in which they are found, and the types of materials used in nest building. We see that the basic plan for a nest is a cup-shaped hollow or structure and that it may be as simple as a small depression scratched in the ground or as neat as the structure of fine materials built by the warbler. 1957

SN-107 Bird Houses, Building (colour) 11 mins.
Helped by an older brother, two children set to work making a bluebird house and a robin shelter. They collect materials, work from detailed plans, complete the houses, and in early Spring put them up with nesting materials nearby. The film explains the purpose of building bird houses, points to remember in construction, and shows common birds nesting in several types of bird houses. 1955

SN-245 Birds and Migration (colour) 18 mins.
The patterns of bird migration, causes, predictable schedules and routes and reasons why the patterns of immigration have changed. Flyways are detailed with animation. 1965

SN-210 Birds and Their Characteristics (colour) 11 mins.
This film shows in detail the characteristics which differentiate birds from the other groups of vertebrates. Features which all birds have in common are shown—feathers, wings, and legs, warm-bloodedness, and beaks. We learn of the adaptations and special characteristics of several kinds of familiar birds. Unusual slow-motion photography shows details of a bird's flight. 1961

SN-100 Birds are Interesting (colour) 11 mins.
Birds differ in many ways. Some are resident, while many migrate. They differ in the use of their wings. The greatest variety is shown in bills and claws, and the ways in which they are used. Many pictorial examples are provided. 1950

SN-134 Birds, Five Colourful (colour) 11 mins.
The goldfinch, cedar waxwing, yellow-headed blackbird, red-headed woodpecker, and bluebird have been photographed in their natural habitats. They are shown feeding, nesting and rearing their young. The dull garb of the female is contrasted with the brilliant plumage of the male. 1965

SN-188 Birds: How We Identify Them (colour) 11 mins.
We go along with two boys, Bob and Ray, as they set out to look for birds. With field glasses and bird guide book, they see and identify many different birds. We learn how to distinguish one bird from another: by appearance; the sounds they make; and their actions, both on the ground and in the air. The identifying characteristics of many of our more common birds are pointed out as we observe them in their natural habitat. 1960

SN-13 Birds in Winter 11 mins.
This film is designed as an introduction to bird study for all ages and is particularly directed towards stimulating young children to project activities and to encourage conservation of bird life. Winter residents shown include the Chickadee,

Nuthatch, Junco, Cardinal, English Sparrow, Starling, and the Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers. 1948

SN-108 Birds in Winter, Attracting
(colour)

8 mins.

Observing winter birds attracted to a feeding station in their uncle's backyard, two children decide to build stations of their own and set out a variety of food. The film creates interest and gives reasons for attracting birds to our backyards; explains most suitable foods; and shows common species in their natural habitat and at several types of feeding stations. 1958

SN-14 Birds of Prey

11 mins.

These birds of prey are presented in their natural habitats, with many close-ups to show their peculiar features. The barn owl, screech owl, great horned owl, bald eagle, sparrow hawk, marsh hawk, red-tailed hawk, rough-legged hawk, turkey vulture, and black vulture are shown. The film points out the work that these birds do in killing rodents and other destructive pests. 1948

SN-126 Birds of the Dooryard (colour)

11 mins.

Robins, warblers, phoebes, flickers, cardinals, swallows, wrens and martins are seen and heard. The film brings out differences among these birds, their ways of protecting their nests and feeding their young, and ways in which they may be encouraged to nest in backyards. 1965

SN-11 Birds of the Marshes (colour)

11 mins.

The colour camera travels deep into the marshes to bring you a study in birdlife seldom seen. Besides the red-winged blackbird, least bittern, and marsh wren, the homes of the sora rail and the pied-billed grebe are presented in their natural surroundings. 1956

SN-12 Birds of the North Woods

11 mins.

An excellent study in which the nesting and living habits of some northern birds are shown. Very fine close-ups bring the birds near enough for detailed observation. 1956

SN-109 Birds of the Prairie Marshes
(colour)

11 mins.

This film uses close-up photography to give an excellent understanding of the life of the wild ducks, geese and other water birds of the western marshes of Canada. 1965

SN-110 Birds that Eat Insects (colour)

8 mins.

The various birds which feed on insects are shown, with emphasis on their adaptability for catching and eating the insects. Some of the birds shown are the barn swallow, the kingbird, the yellow warbler, the hairy woodpecker, the flicker, and the robin. 1952

SN-111 Birds that Eat Seeds (colour)

8 mins.

Designed to show children how the physical structure of birds is adapted to the kind of food they eat, this film is about seed-eating birds: a boy feeding his canary draws attention to the bird's cone-shaped bill, small size, and agility. Similar features are noted in evening grosbeaks at the boy's feeding station. The junco, indigo bunting, goldfinch, white-crowned sparrow, song sparrow, crossbill, and cedar waxwing are also shown. 1952

SN-15 Black Bear Twins

11 mins.

A family, on a camping trip, encounters a pair of black bear cubs. The children feed the twins. The cubs visit the tent while the family is absent and they eat what they can find and upset everything. Later, the cubs raid a bee hive and then nurse their stings by rolling in mud. Commentary is in simple language. 1952

SN-152 Blind as a Bat (colour)

6 mins.

The life and habits of the bat are pictured. Close-ups show that it is not blind but has well-developed eyes. Laboratory tests demonstrate the bat's ability to avoid obstacles, even when blindfolded, by emitting inaudible cries. 1955

SN-16 Bobolink and Bluejay (colour)

11 mins.

The nesting habits, methods of rearing their young, and other typical customs of these two birds are contrasted by a comparative study. The use of this film should lead to a better appreciation of the differences exhibited by common birds in their appearance and habits. 1946

SN-17 Bread

11 mins.

Sequences in this film portray the use of flour in the home; the harvesting of wheat; flour milling; and the making of bread in a modern bakery. 1945

SN-176 Bumblebee, The (colour)

11 mins.

Every aspect of the life of the bumblebee is seen in close detail: hibernation, hunting for a nesting site and the strange story of the kidnapped queen. 1956

SN-19 Bunny Rabbit

11 mins.

Bunny's adventures begin in the film when he is only a few days old. A fox chases Bunny's mother and tries, unsuccessfully, to get into the rabbits' home. When Bunny is old enough, he ventures out into the woods and finally makes a trip to a farm where he meets and talks to cows, chickens, puppies, and turkeys. The language used is simple and the close-ups of the animals are excellent. 1945

SN-20 Butterflies

11 mins.

Shows the life cycle of the butterfly and indicates the economic importance of both the harmful and the beneficial types. Natural control through parasitism is demonstrated. 1941

SN-84 Butterfly Botanists (colour)

11 mins.

Butterflies seem able to recognize and select with amazing accuracy the plants they need for food. Their relationship with plants, their life cycle story, and their economic importance are dramatized here with Monarch, Fritillary, Viceroy, Wanderer, and other important species shown in egg, larva, chrysalis and adult stages. 1947

SN-50 Butterfly, Monarch (colour)

11 mins.

Development of the Monarch Butterfly from a caterpillar through the various changes of the chrysalis stage to the adult. An excellent film in beautiful colour. 1950

SN-21 Camouflage in Nature by Form and Colour Matching (colour)

11 mins.

This is a photographic description of the way in which Mother Nature combines animal colouring and body form to provide protection in the natural habitat. Various birds and animals are used as examples. 1964

SN-22 Camouflage in Nature by Pattern Making (colour)

11 mins.

Presents numerous examples of birds, animals, insects, fish, reptiles, and amphibians which depend upon the camouflage of pattern to protect them from their enemies. 1964

SN-252 Cat Family (colour)

10 mins.

Animals may differ greatly in size, colour and habitat nevertheless possess characteristics in common which make them relatives. The structure and habits are studied. Final scenes stress the similarity between the lion and the cat. 1966

SN-161 Chameleon, The (colour)

11 mins.

The characteristics and habits of the chameleon are depicted in colour and with extreme close-ups to demonstrate details of the feet and eyes. The chameleon is seen in its normal

habitat, camouflaged against the leaves, moving about the branches. Some remarkable scenes show the colour changes of the skin in response to light changes and temperature.

1956

SN-135 Conservation, Meaning of
(colour)

11 mins.

This film shows what is being done to maintain our country's resources and natural beauty by limiting hunting and fishing, building dams to control floods, planting trees, and developing new farming methods.

1961

SN-189 Coral Kingdom (colour)

8 mins.

Beautiful scenic views reveal the plant and animal underwater life along the twelve hundred miles of the Great Barrier Reef of Australia.

1958

SN-127 Cultivate Your Garden Birds

11 mins.

An expert ornithologist spent several years photographing unusual scenes of the cardinal, warbler, bluejay, mourning dove, brown thrasher, grosbeak, cedar waxwing, robin, oriole, catbird, hummingbird, flycatcher, wren, and spotted sandpiper. Specific suggestions are offered to help you attract and observe bird life.

1950

SN-23 Dandelion

11 mins.

Growth, fertilization, and root structure of the dandelion are portrayed in this film.

1950

SN-270 Deer and Antelope (colour)

11 mins.

Sequences of development of deer illustrate the growth and final casting off of the antlers. Wild red deer in the Scottish Highlands and a herd of red deer in a park are studied. The speed and jumping ability of the fallow and roe-deer are shown. Differences between deer and antelope are then presented. The springbok, eland, kudu, roan, waterbuck, gnu and impala are depicted in the natural habitat.

1965

SN-246 Deer Family of North America

(colour)

18 mins.

This film examines the origins, ranges, habitats, characteristics, and life histories of the North American members of the deer family: moose, elk, caribou and deer.

1965

SN-85 Ducks, Seven Little

11 mins.

Carol, a little girl, has Muscovy ducks as pets. Close-up photography shows seven little ducklings emerging from eggs. They have their first swim, their first search for worms, and other adventures, under the supervision of the parent birds.

1952

SN-25 Elephants

11 mins.

The film shows an elephant farm where the animals are trained for the circus. As the story of Mumbo proceeds, close-ups of her large ears, eyes, trunk, feet, and skin are shown and the commentator remarks on the characteristics of each. The elephants do tricks, push a stalled truck, and one takes a bath in water and dust.

1940

SN-211 Fall Brings Changes (colour)

11 mins.

The adaptation of plants and animals to colder weather is shown. This film is also most useful as a teacher's aid in the area of Language Arts. It is beautiful and poetic and will inspire many stories to enrich the child's imagination and vocabulary.

1961

SN-177 Farm Babies and Their Mothers

(colour)

11 mins.

The film, introducing seven different farm animal babies and their mothers, challenges the child to name both mothers and babies. In separate sequences, each animal is shown and described, its habits and economic importance indicated. At

the end of each sequence, the animal mother and her baby are identified by name.

1954

SN-27 Fern, The

20 mins.

A study of the two generations in the life history of the fern. The bursting of spores and early stages of growth of the prothallus are shown in detail. Animated diagrams explain the structure of male and female organs and the process of fertilization.

1951

SN-212 Fish and Their Characteristics

(colour)

11 mins.

Through underwater photography we are introduced to the characteristics of fish and shown how this group of vertebrates is fitted for its environment. The film illustrates the variety of form, protective devices, and reproductive methods in different types of fish. True fish are distinguished from other marine animals. The freshwater perch is studied as a representative fish.

1961

SN-254 Fish in a Changing Environment

(colour)

11 mins.

Examines evidence, through fossils, that fish have survived through their ability to adapt slowly to changing environments. Students are encouraged to draw inferences from fossil evidence, to observe the structure of the fish and to make predictions from known conditions.

1966

SN-153 Fish Out of Water (colour)

11 mins.

How the grunion spawns in the sand is portrayed. The embryonic development of the eggs is studied in the laboratory with photomicrography and time-lapse photography. Animated charts show how the spawning is timed to the tides.

1954

SN-247 Flowering Plants and Their

Parts (colour)

16 mins.

This film reviews the typical structure of the "higher" green plants, and illustrates, through demonstrations, the functions and interdependence of their parts.

1966

SN-29 Flowers at Work (colour)

11 mins.

The structure and function of the various parts of a flower are shown by means of animated drawings. Reproductive processes of many plants are depicted. Different methods of pollination are shown.

1951

SN-255 Flying Mousetraps — Owls (colour)

13 mins.

Mr. H. Hedges describes the following owls which are found around Toronto — screech owl, great-horned owl, snowy owl, barred owl, barn owl, short-eared owl and the saw-whet owl. He points out the features which make them good "flying mousetraps"—large wings, sharp talons, hooked beak, large eyes, large ears and the ability to turn their heads all the way around.

1966

SN-30 Forest and Conservation (colour)

11 mins.

This is an important film for the study of the critical problem of how to conserve and efficiently utilize our forest resources. Correct logging, proper methods of cutting trees, and preparing the log for the mill are shown. We see the reforestation program. The entire process from planting the seedling to taking care of the tree in maturity is illustrated. The combination of detailed information and fine photography makes this film an excellent one for any age level.

1946

SN-136 Forest, Life in the (colour)

11 mins.

We are shown how forests, like cities, are constantly changing and densely populated. The telephoto lens shows how even the trunk of a dead tree teems with life. What is food for one denizen may be a threat to another, but all depend on plant life for food and shelter.

1955

- SN-162 Forest Tent Caterpillar** (colour) 16 mins.
Close-up camera studies illustrate the life cycle of the forest tent caterpillar and show the damage caused annually to our deciduous forests by this voracious insect. The film traces its development from the egg-laying through larval and pupal stages to the emergence of the lackey moth, and shows how the caterpillar population is controlled by natural hazards and the rapacity of other insects. 1953
- SN-31 Frog, The** (colour) 11 mins.
The environment and complete life cycle of the frog is dealt with in detail. The economic importance of the frog in destroying harmful insects is shown. 1958
- SN-33 Goats (Nanny and Billy)** 11 mins.
The feeding, milking and care of goats are shown on a typical goat farm. Two kids frolic, jump, climb, and get into mischief. The goat's milk is delivered to town by a boy, driving a billy-goat in a small wagon. All is presented in story form, using simple language. 1958
- SN-154 Goldfinch Family** (colour) 8 mins.
A complete view of the family life of goldfinches is presented, with many vivid close-ups. We see their eating habits, their special way of building a nest, and their methods of feeding and caring for their young. 1956
- SN-137 Grasshopper: A Typical Insect** 6 mins.
The body structure of the grasshopper is shown as exemplifying the basic characteristics that identify insects, and its life cycle is studied as typical of those insects which go through a process of incomplete metamorphosis. The need for controlling the grasshopper's destructiveness is also shown. 1955
- SN-35 Gray Squirrel, The** (colour) 11 mins.
A family of gray squirrels is shown in their nest in an oak tree. The baby squirrels are photographed at different stages of growth. The young squirrels learn to climb, play, and find nuts. There are some excellent close-ups, one especially of a squirrel cracking a nut. How nuts are hidden and later dug up is shown. The language is simple. 1959
- SN-257 Green Plants and Sunlight** (colour) 11 mins.
This film illustrates how green plants capture the sun's rays and manufacture food stressing man's reliance on this process which he cannot duplicate in the laboratory. As 90% of the photosynthetic process takes place in lakes and oceans, man is turning toward the sea as a source of food. 1966
- SN-39 Honey Bee, The** 11 mins.
Life in a bee hive is described in this film. The work of the three types of bees is illustrated. Excellent close-ups show hatching of workers and queens; also swarming, making of honey, and building a new hive. 1940
- SN-40 Housefly** (colour) 16 mins.
Shows the structure, life-cycle and breeding of the common housefly. The fly's method of spreading disease germs, the laying and hatching of eggs, and the development of the adult fly are illustrated. Methods of fly control are suggested. 1958
- SN-165 How Insects Help Us** (colour) 11 mins.
Working in his mother's flower garden, Bill notices only harmful insects. But when he and Jack go fishing he becomes aware of many useful insects. The audience sees insects that are valuable because they destroy others that are harmful, insects that are food for fish and birds, bees that carry pollen and make honey, silk worms, and numerous insects that are beautiful and fascinating to observe. 1957
- SN-128 How Plants Help Us** (colour) 11 mins.
As Steve bicycles to his uncle's farm, he observes the plants around him, and discovers that plants are helpful in many ways. With him, your pupils will learn how people are dependent upon plants for their food and clothing, for wood, paper, rubber, and many other common articles important in their daily lives. 1956
- SN-213 How Sunshine Helps Us** (colour) 11 mins.
Because Jack is sunburned, he thinks it would be better if there weren't any sunshine. But he learns that sunshine gives us light and warmth, and makes rain for plants to grow—giving us food. 1961
- SN-166 How Trees Help Us** (colour) 11 mins.
Walking through the woods with his father, Wally sees different kinds of trees and begins to learn of the many ways trees help us by supplying lumber, food, and material for things we make. In the story of a mighty old oak, Wally realizes how very long it takes a tree to grow and how it is valuable throughout its life. 1957
- SN-228 How We Know About the Ice Age** (colour) 16 mins.
The ice age has left lasting evidence of its passing in many parts of North America. Scientists are observed studying these areas in an effort to determine what caused earlier glaciers and to explore the possibilities of future movements of ice fields. 1964
- SN-190 Insect Foods** (colour) 22 mins.
The various foods of insects and their feeding habits are of great importance to people. In very close action, examples of all stages of insect life are presented. 1959
- SN-258 Insect Metamorphosis** (colour) 14 mins.
The purpose of this film is to illustrate the various types of metamorphosis. Silverfish, crickets, damselflies, and swallowtail butterflies are filmed in extreme close-up as they pass through the stages of metamorphosis characteristic of their species. Specific stages illustrated are: direct metamorphosis, gradual metamorphosis with a nymph stage, gradual metamorphosis with a naiad stage, and complete metamorphosis. A review repeats all of the major concepts. Quite suitable for junior high school instruction, but especially valuable as elementary material. 1966
- SN-44 Insect World, Killers of the** 11 mins.
This film depicts the struggle for life among insects and spiders. A wasp kills a cricket, but in turn is killed by a spider; the spider falls prey to a solpugid which is overcome by a scorpion. Excellent close-ups are presented. 1949
- SN-96 Insect Zoo** (colour) 11 mins.
A boy and his young sister set up an outdoor insect zoo in jars and boxes. On display are the katydid, cricket, caterpillar, milkweed bug, ladybird beetle, an ant-house, and a pet praying mantis. Close-up shots are accompanied by interesting and informative commentary. This is an excellent film to motivate study and observation of insects. 1950
- SN-115 Insects** (colour) 11 mins.
The class of animals known as insects is clearly defined. The film identifies the principal characteristics of butterflies, wasps, beetles, flies, and grasshoppers; and points out differences between true insects and their near relatives. It reveals life cycles, feeding habits, and protective colouring of a variety of insects, and explains ways in which man can encourage beneficial insects and combat pests. 1953
- SN-167 Insects are Interesting** (colour) 11 mins.
Clear understanding of how insects live, their biology, their

life histories and their adaptations is developed. The metamorphosis of the locust, the moth and the butterfly is illustrated in detail. 1953

SN-63 Insects, Pond 11 mins.
Shows the life cycles of the water beetle, the May fly and the dragon fly and suggests the adaptations of these insects to their environment. 1952

SN-235 Insects That Help Us (colour) 11 mins.
Various insects are seen as they carry on their daily occupations. Bees carry pollen and they produce honey for food; ants work in the soil to keep it porous and they carry fertilizer underground to feed plants; ladybird beetles feed on destructive insects; and silkworms spin thread for clothing. All of these functions are useful to man. 1965

SN-214 Introducing Insects: Butterflies, Beetles and Bugs (colour) 17 mins.
Creatures of the insect world are divided into several groupings. Special camera techniques, magnified close-ups, and slow-motion photography clearly show distinguishing characteristics and patterns of behaviour. From the tiny flea to the giant Goliath beetle this film presents a colourful glimpse of the complexity of these forms of animal life. 1961

SN-43 Jamaican Harvest (Bananas) 11 mins.
A study of the cultivation of the banana crop in Jamaica. We see the ploughing, harrowing, planting, pruning, and harvesting. Irrigation methods are shown, together with scenes of sorting, checking, packing, and the transportation of the fruit by bullock cart and rail to the docks for export. 1949

SN-129 Kangaroos 11 mins.
This film offers an excellent opportunity to study the physical characteristics and habits of the Australian kangaroo. The appearance, eating habits, play, self-defence, and care of young of these unusual and fascinating animals are well depicted. 1953

SN-45 Kittens, Three Little 11 mins.
Three kittens are born on a farm and are carried by their mother to an old buggy where they are taught to care for themselves. They learn to hunt and to protect themselves against a dog. Later, two are given to a storekeeper and one is kept on the farm. Film is useful for language study as well as elementary social studies. 1951

SN-178 Ladybird Story, The (colour) 11 mins.
The story of how the Vedalia ladybird beetle was discovered in Australia and brought to California in 1885 when the entire citrus industry was threatened by the cottony-cushion scale is depicted. The experiment proved to be the first successful example of biological pest control. By use of close-up and microphotography we study the life cycle of scale and ladybird beetle. 1957

SN-191 Learning About Bears (colour) 11 mins.
This film story of the life of bears in the wilds shows many of the habits and characteristics of the black bear and illustrates the training the cub receives from his mother until he is ready to be on his own in the spring of the second year. 1959

SN-179 Learning About Flowers (colour) 11 mins.
Vivid photography portrays the story that there are many different kinds of flowering plants. Time-lapse photography is extensively used to show the opening of some of the more common flowers of our fields and gardens. 1957

SN-192 Learning About Seeds (colour) 11 mins.
Explains that there are many different kinds of seed-bearing

plants and that seeds have many sizes, shapes and colours. Through time-lapse photography we see how seeds grow and what they need for growth. Several methods of seed dispersal are also clearly illustrated. 1961

SN-46 Leaves 11 mins.
The process of photosynthesis is portrayed in detail. The opening of a horse chestnut bud, and a growing nettle twig, are presented by time-lapse photography. 1936

SN-116 Life Along the Waterways (colour) 11 mins.
Beautiful colour photography depicts the many forms of plant and animal life found near the streams, ponds, rivers, and marshes that make up a waterway system. It illustrates the dependence of the members of this community on the waterway, and points out their activities throughout the spring, summer, and autumn seasons. The film indicates physical changes of the waterway in the growth from brook to river. 1952

SN-259 Life in a Vacant Lot (colour) 10 mins.
Presents the interrelationships of organized living in an urban vacant lot. A vacant lot has a short life because it is replaced by construction or planting. This film encourages students to investigate the kinds of life to be found in vacant lots in their own communities. 1966

SN-261 Life Story of a Snake (colour) 11 mins.
This film examines the physical characteristics, life cycle and behaviour of the blacksnake. It also illustrates ways in which a cold-blooded animal adapts to changing conditions in the environment. 1964

SN-248 Life Story of a Water Flea (Daphnia) (colour) 10 mins.
Close-up and microscopic views of Daphnia show it carrying on basic life functions, including a beating heart; the development of an egg in the brookpouch of the mother; and peristalsis in the intestine. Children learn that Daphnia produces eggs without fertilization, has a heart and blood with hemoglobin, and that it is the major small food-organism in fresh water. 1965

SN-236 Life Story of the Hummingbird (colour) 16 mins.
The life cycle of the smallest of birds is presented as the film shows and explains physical characteristics, feeding habits, courtship, nest building, incubation and hatching of the eggs, care and growth of the nestlings, and eventually the first flight of the young. High-speed photography reveals the unusual wing movement which enables the hummingbird to remain in suspension, or to fly backwards as well as forward. 1963

SN-237 Life Story of a Moth—the Silkworm (colour) 11 mins.
Illustrates in detail the structural and behavioural changes which occur during the process of metamorphosis in the silkworm moth. Through detailed close-ups of the molting process, the complex behaviour of the larva as it spins its cocoon, the emergence of the silkworm moth, its mating and laying of eggs, a vivid study is presented of the dramatic phenomenon of insect metamorphosis. 1964

SN-260 Life Story of the Oyster (colour) 11 mins.
Shows how the free swimming oyster larva develops into an adult attached to objects in shallow waters of the ocean. This film notes the place of this well-known mollusk in the marine food cycle. 1963

- SN-262 Life Story of the Toad** (colour) 10 mins.
This film illustrates the metamorphosis typical of amphibians. It shows the position of the toad in the food cycle and how toads reproduce, feed and move. 1963
- SN-193 Little Animals** (colour) 11 mins.
Introduces basic concepts of the size of animals and the senses they use. Shows where small animals can be found, and how some can only be observed through a microscope. 1959
- SN-215 Living Mammals, The** (colour) 17 mins.
Defining a mammal in biological terms, this film shows characteristics held in common by all mammals and presents the various ways in which mammals have adapted themselves to life in the air, in the water, in tree tops and on the ground. Sequences examine the highly developed senses of sight, smell, touch and hearing and show how these are combined in the hunt for food. The adaptations of teeth for herbivorous, carnivorous, and omnivorous modes of life are shown. Diverse means of self-protection are portrayed. 1961
- SN-238 Living Things in a Drop of Water** (colour) 12 mins.
Through photomicrography the viewer is able to see the variety of living forms in an otherwise invisible world, and observe that the same life processes carried on by familiar plants and animals take place in the world of micro-organisms: moving, capturing, eating, reproducing. The numerous forms of life seen through the microscope fill the role of producers and consumers: the plants store sunlight, providing the basic food source for animals, which live on the plants and on other animals. In one-celled or many-celled organisms, the life functions are equally complex. 1965
- SN-271 Looking at Mammals** (colour) 11 mins.
Some of the 2,000 animals on the Hollywood film set of "Dr. Doolittle" illustrate the importance of animal classification. While learning the difference between birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, the student meets: Flower-face, the trained hippo; a giraffe that can be ridden; a chimp that smiles on command; along with unusual reptiles and birds. The film ends with a simple review and question period reinforcing the concepts learned. 1966
- SN-263 Looking at Reptiles** (colour) 11 mins.
This film differentiates reptiles from other creeping forms through body structure, respiratory system and manner of egg laying. The film brings out the fact that reptiles were the first vertebrates to adopt terrestrial life. 1965
- SN-118 Mammals are Interesting** (colour) 11 mins.
The essential characteristics of mammals are illustrated in several striking sequences. Various types of mammals are shown in their natural surroundings, and distinctions among these types are depicted. 1953
- SN-87 Mammals of the Countryside** (colour) 11 mins.
A representative group of mammals that share the land with the farmer—the woodchuck, red fox, skunk, mink, opossum, raccoon, muskrat, and beaver—are studied in terms of their habits, habitat, and influence upon the farmer's crops. 1947
- SN-88 Mammals of the Rocky Mountains** (colour) 11 mins.
Moving up the mountain from the valley grasslands through the wooded slopes and alpine meadows to the barren heights, we see how animals typical of each mountain zone adapt themselves to the changing seasons. The film shows how the mountain goat, bighorn sheep, mule deer, marmot, porcupine, beaver, and others solve their particular problem of food supply. 1947
- SN-119 Marine Life** (colour) 11 mins.
Here is a vivid portayal of some of the colourful forms of animal life found under the sea. Shown are some typical activities of octopuses, sea urchins, hermit crabs, reef fish, sea robins, moon fish, sergeant majors, and killers of the sea. Tiger sharks, barracuda, porpoises, sea fans, and sea anemones all are seen in their natural surroundings. 1952
- SN-229 Marvels of the Hive** (colour) 20 mins.
This is a complete documentary film on the biology of the honey bee. It emphasizes the complex behaviour patterns that make up the instinctive activities of bees; it shows the special duties of each class of bee; and it includes the dramatic episode of bees swarming. 1963
- SN-194 Migration of Birds—The Canada Goose** (colour) 11 mins.
This film tells the migration story of the Canada goose. In brilliant colour photography we see the northward migration flight and its completion in southern Canada. This film shows seldom-photographed activities of the Canada goose: nesting, raising the young and teaching them to fly, defending against natural enemies, flocking, and finally migrating to winter quarters along the Gulf of Mexico. 1950
- SN-49 Milk** 11 mins.
Presents the story of milk from the dairy farm to the table. We see the use of milk in the home, the dairy, milking and the care of cows. Our visit to the modern dairy plant includes a lesson in the pasteurization and bottling of the milk. This is an important film for helping to acquaint children with our modern industrial society. 1957
- SN-51 Mosquito, Life Cycle of** 11 mins.
The film describes the life cycle, structure, and feeding habits of the mosquito. Live action and animation are used to show the anatomy. Microphotographic scenes detail the mosquito egg, the larval and pupal stages, and the final emergence of the adult mosquito. 1956
- SN-52 Mosquito, The** 11 mins.
The life cycle of the mosquito is illustrated in this film. Sequences reveal common breeding places, various stages in the life cycle, and the emergence of the adult insect. Methods of control and feeding habits are also shown. 1947
- SN-168 Moth, Cecropia** (colour) 11 mins.
Here is the life story of one of our most familiar insects. A detailed study of its life-cycle is developed. 1958
- SN-216 Mother Cat and Her Baby Skunks** (colour) 11 mins.
In northern California, while preparing to photograph a story about a skunk family, the cameraman chanced upon an unusual situation. A mother cat had adopted some orphaned baby skunks! Children in nursery school, kindergarten, and primary grade classes in language arts and nature study will find this film a rich learning experience. It also has applications for social studies units on family living. 1958
- SN-131 Mother Hen's Family** (colour) 11 mins.
With Jerry, we follow the story of birth from the beginning of

embryonic development through the hatching of a hen's egg. We observe the growth of the living embryo as we follow this life process. 1960

SN-169 Mother Rabbit's Family (colour) 11 mins.
From the day her babies were born, Mother Rabbit finds Hoppy to be especially curious. As Hoppy grows we see him learn to be a good rabbit even when his curiosity leads him into mischief. He almost falls prey to a hawk and he gets caught by two children, but his good mother brings him safely home again. While telling this simple story, the film also draws attention to some of the characteristics of rabbits. 1957

SN-101 Nature's Engineer 11 mins.
This film provides a complete picture of the physical characteristics, interesting habits, and habitat of the beaver. The final sequence stresses the value of this animal in conservation. 1947

SN-57 Orange Grower 11 mins.
The film tells the story of a typical orange grower and his family, showing the work of budding, pruning, planting, fertilizing, irrigating, and controlling insects. 1952

SN-58 Paper 11 mins.
Tells the interesting story of modern paper-making, from the forest to the finished product. Several sequences show paper being made into items familiar to children. 1946

SN-59 Paper Making 22 mins.
From a sequence of winter logging operations in the northern woods the film follows the logs through conversion into pulp. Both the sulphite process and the ground wood process are illustrated. The action of the digester and the bleacher is explained in animated drawings. The paper is then followed to a large printing firm to show how it is used in the publishing of a magazine. 1941

SN-60 Pets, Care of 11 mins.
Designed primarily to meet the needs and interests of elementary school pupils who are learning the responsibility for their pets and the proper techniques of their care. 1944

SN-195 Pioneer Burro (colour) 16 mins.
Describes the role of the burro and the prospector during the gold rush and development of the west. Film also shows methods of finding and recovering gold by means of pan and cradle. 1959

SN-61 Plant Growth 11 mins.
The complete life cycle of the pea plant is described. Time-lapse photography shows the germination of the seed and the growth of root, stalk and tendrils. Animation illustrates fertilization. 1936

SN-139 Plant Growth, Wonders of 11 mins.
A girl and her younger brother grow plants from bean and squash seeds, the stem of a geranium, the leaf of a succulent, and the root of a sweet potato plant. The growth is shown in time-lapse photography. 1958

SN-138 Plant, Life of a (colour) 11 mins.
The steps in the life cycle of a typical flowering plant, the pea, are clearly shown. The roles of roots, stems, leaves, flower, fruit, and seed are identified. Time-lapse photography is used to dramatize live-action shots. 1959

SN-264 Plant Through the Seasons, A (colour) 11 mins.
Drawings and live photography show the life cycle of the apple tree. Flower formation, pollination, seed and fruit formation are processes associated with seasonal changes. The film stresses an inductive approach promoting an understanding of plant functions. 1966

SN-180 Plants Make Food (colour) 11 mins.
Two children discover how plants make food. They learn something of the functioning of roots, stems and leaves; the transforming of water, minerals and carbon dioxide into foods; the role of chlorophyll and sunlight; the importance of plants as our ultimate source of food. Animation graphically illustrates the food-making process. 1957

SN-66 Plants, Roots of (colour) 11 mins.
The structure and function of tap, fascicled and fibrous roots, explaining the process of osmosis and the formation and storage of starch and sugar. 1962

SN-272 Plants that Have no Flowers or Seeds (colour) 11 mins.
With the aid of microscopic and time-lapse photography, combined with artwork, we see examples of plants that have neither flowers nor seeds—fungi, algae, mosses and ferns—and learn the various ways in which such plants reproduce and obtain their food. 1966

SN-249 Plants that Live in Water (colour) 11 mins.
Fresh and salt water plants are described as are the differences between simple algae and flowering plants that have true stems, leaves and roots. Water plants—like all green plants—have chlorophyll, make food and give off oxygen. The film provides students with a stimulating introduction to earth science and encourages independent study. 1966

SN-62 Plant Traps (colour) 11 mins.
Shows the characteristics of plants that feed upon insects. Use is made of time-lapse and microphotography to show the action of the plants in trapping the insects. The pitcher plant and the sundew are illustrated. 1954

SN-120 Point Pelee—Nature's Sanctuary (colour) 11 mins.
Point Pelee National Park provides an ideal spot for the ornithologist, entomologist, and botanist. The forest-covered strip of land projecting into Lake Erie serves as a main way-station for migrating birds. Many different species of birds, butterflies and other insects, along with examples of wild flowers and shrubs, are shown. 1955

SN-217 Pond, The (colour) 20 mins.
In extreme close-up colour photography and synchronized natural sound, life forms above and below the surface of the water are observed in action. Wild flowers and plants provide food and shelter for an abundant animal life—invertebrates, fish amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Each member of this total community is studied as it affects all other members in this dramatic relationship. 1961

SN-265 Pond Chorus—Frogs and Toads (colour) 18 mins.
Mr. Hedges visits a pond in the Toronto area where these frogs are seen—leopard frog, green frog, chorus frog, wood frog, and the tree frog. Differences between frogs and toads are examined. Male frogs sing in the spring to attract the female. The life cycle of a frog is shown. Questions are raised as to why they have moist skin, large eyes and different textured skin. 1960

SN-239 Pond Life Aquarium (colour) 12 mins.
Using simple equipment two children, ten and twelve, collect plant and animal life for a pond aquarium. They set up the aquarium and put in their collection, being careful always to observe the balance of oxygen and life in the water. Close-up photography shows the feeding apparatus and breathing tubes of the mosquito, newt and back swimmers. Children learn much about the importance of the food chain, the balance of nature and camouflage in nature as they study life in the aquarium. 1964

- SN-140 Red Hen, The (Real Life)** (colour) 11 mins.
A hen is shown hiding her nest and hatching her chicks. The chicks are seen emerging from the eggs. (This film should not be confused with E-22 Little Red Hen.) 1949
- SN-141 Reptiles** (colour) 16 mins.
This film introduces the five orders of reptiles remaining on the earth. Living sequences of lizards, turtles, tuataras, crocodilians and serpents in their natural habitat are shown. 1955
- SN-196 Reptiles and Their Characteristics** (colour) 11 mins.
The film study identifies the five orders of animals that make up the reptile group and points out their common characteristics and some of their differences. We see the snakes, lizards, turtles, crocodilians and the rare tuatara in their native habitats and learn something of how they live and reproduce, their adaptations to their environments, and some of the ways in which they benefit mankind. 1959
- SN-105 Roadrunner Battles Rattlesnake** 11 mins.
The roadrunner is a fast running member of the cuckoo family which is found in Northern Mexico. It does not fly, having very short wings. In the film, the roadrunner attacks and kills a rattlesnake. 1950
- SN-64 Robin Redbreast** (colour) 11 mins.
It is springtime and father robin returns, followed shortly by mother robin. They build a nest, hatch and rear their young, with father robin doing his share of hatching. The growth and the development of the robins are traced until the autumn, when they are shown preparing to fly south. 1958
- SN-102 Seashore Life** (colour) 11 mins.
Clear photography depicts the variety of life in the shallows, on the sands and mud flats, and in the rocky pools along the ocean shore. 1950
- SN-68 Seed Dispersal** (colour) 11 mins.
Portrays the dispersal of seeds by wind, animals and by self-propulsion. Time-lapse photography and microscopic enlargements are used to show the action of the poppy, nightshade, thistle, bean and others. Movements of seeds in germinating and sprouting are shown in slow-motion. 1948
- SN-170 Seeds Grow into Plants** (colour) 11 mins.
Seeing the many ways in which little seeds travel, observing the embryo plant inside a bean seed, and watching the growth of a seed into a small plant, children become familiar with the conditions necessary for seed growth and learn that seeds grow into plants like those from which they came. 1956
- SN-72 Shep, the Farm Dog** 11 mins.
A day in the life of a boy and his collie dog on a farm. The boy and dog herd the cattle to pasture and then have a trip to the woods, where Shep chases a woodchuck. Both boy and dog have a swim, during which the boy pretends he is drowning and the dog saves him. 1939
- SN-197 Singing Frogs and Toads** (colour) 11 mins.
An interesting film on various sizes and kinds of frogs and toads found in Canada; the sounds they make, the kind of places they live in and what they live on at various stages of growth. 1961
- SN-121 Skunk, Adventures of Willie** 11 mins.
An animal story for young children features Mother Skunk and her five babies. Willie is the venturesome one who usually finds himself in difficult situations. 1953
- SN-266 Small Animals Protect Themselves** (colour) 11 mins.
In this film the camera becomes a magnifying glass, as the audience observes in some detail the grasshopper, dragonfly, snail, ladybug and others in their natural surroundings. 1966
- SN-225 Snails: Backyard Science** (colour) 11 mins.
Close observation of a common backyard snail reveals a great deal of scientific information: how it moves, where it lives, what it looks like, how it is protected by nature, and many other interesting facts. 1962
- SN-122 Snakes Can be Interesting** 11 mins.
A brother and sister go fishing with their uncle, and find a bull snake along the way. They take it home and keep it as a pet until it is time for it to hibernate. We learn much about the eating habits of this snake, and how it changes its skin as it grows. Other snakes are studied during a trip to the zoo. Diagrams help us distinguish poisonous snakes from non-poisonous ones. 1952
- SN-74 Spiders** (colour) 11 mins.
Shows the habitats, life cycle and adaptations of many kinds of spiders. The film contains good scenes on spinning, food getting and reproduction. 1941
- SN-218 Spring Brings Changes** (colour) 11 mins.
In spring, when the sun warms the earth, the world comes alive. Farmers plough their fields and Faith and Mark plant a vegetable garden. Beautiful nature photography compresses in time a wealth of changes in plants and animals, changes that occur so gradually that they are difficult for the child to grasp. 1961
- SN-123 Spring, Glory of** (colour) 11 mins.
Time-lapse photography is used throughout to depict the wonders of nature. The development of the horse chestnut from bud to flower and fruit is clearly shown, as well as the opening of the flowers of the lilac, magnolia, and several others. 1953
- SN-142 Spring is an Adventure** (colour) 11 mins.
A young girl and typical spring activities including watching flowers bud and bloom, waiting for the robin's eggs to hatch, looking at baby turtles and tadpoles in a stream, and planting a garden. The film could be used in lessons in language as well as science. 1955
- SN-273 Spring is for Flowers** (colour) 11 mins.
Dorothy and Ken locate and identify Bloodroot, Dogtooth Violet, Hepatica, Spring Beauty, Blue Violet and White Trillium. In addition to flowers they observe the Robin, Meadowlark and the Red-winged Woodpecker. The ecological relationships are presented for discovery by the students. 1965
- SN-267 Story of Discovery, A (Why Plants Bend Towards Light)** (colour) 13 mins.
Replicates experiments performed by Darwin and later scientists to illustrate an historical approach to experimentation, giving students an insight into the scientific method. The question "Why do plants bend toward light?" is a vehicle for presenting the experimental process, as well as for posing other problems which as yet have not been answered. 1965
- SN-230 Story of the Red-Winged Blackbird** (colour) 11 mins.
Excellent natural photography makes possible close observation of many fascinating activities in the life of the familiar red-winged blackbird: the migratory flight, the courtship ritual, nest-building, defence of the nesting site against enemies, the hatching of young birds. 1960
- SN-226 Stream, The** (colour) 15 mins.
The two basic types of stream environments, the erosional and depositional habitats are examined through seasonal

changes and along the course of a flowing water system. Examples of both fast and slow running streams include species of life-forms especially adapted to each. In addition, the positions and interrelationships of aquatic plants and animals in the numerous food chains are described. 1962

SN-231 Summer Bird Hike (colour) 10 mins.
An excellent study of two boys on a typical bird hike shows how to observe and identify common birds in Southern Ontario. This film should be useful in stimulating an interest in bird study. 1964

SN-198 Sun and How it Affects Us, The (colour) 11 mins.
A comprehensive study of the sun is presented, including the sun's size, distance from the earth, physical nature, and its effect on life, weather, and tides on earth. A basic understanding of the probable origin and effects of the corona, prominences, flares, and sunspots is provided through telescopic motion pictures. 1958

SN-240 Tad the Frog (colour) 11 mins.
As we observe Tad hatch from a tiny egg into a tadpole, and develop into a full-grown adult, we learn how frogs breathe, what they eat, how they grow and live. Designed to combine science concepts with a variety of language arts activities, this film also instills ideas of pet care and conservation of wildlife. 1965

SN-47 Teddy Bears, Live (Koala) 11 mins.
This film features Australia's little bear-like marsupial, the Koala. It depicts how the strange little animal eats, sleeps, travels and lives. 1949

SN-92 Timagami Ranger (colour) 22 mins.
The film briefly outlines the causes of forest fires and shows the resultant devastation. Sequences depict an actual forest fire in Northern Ontario, and show Ontario's Forest Protection Service in action, demonstrating methods of detection, communication, transportation, and suppression. Lessons are given in the proper use of fire by campers, smokers, and settlers in forest areas. 1947

SN-181 Toads (colour) 11 mins.
One of the few remaining descendants of prehistoric amphibians, the toad has been able to survive. The cycle of life is traced from a water-born to a land-dwelling animal. We see the toad's remarkable means of protection and its ability to live even in desert areas. 1957

SN-241 Tree is a Living Thing, A (colour) 11 mins.
A motion picture camera linked to a high-powered microscope shows what happens in even the smallest cell of the living tree. With this film students can observe the miracle of the leaf as it turns sunlight into chlorophyll. The film is in the form of a story about a young boy and a wise neighbour. Together they discover from a fallen tree in the boy's backyard how a tree feeds, breathes, and grows. 1965

SN-97 Trees, Seasonal Changes in (colour) 11 mins.
Classification, seasonal changes, and careful observation of trees are stressed in this film, which compresses the story of a year into a few minutes of time. Flowers, fruit, seeds, buds, and leaves of several common trees are shown and discussed. 1949

SN-73 Turtle, Snapping 11 mins.
This film presents a very complete study of the snapping turtle. Appearance, food, reproduction, enemies, and many interesting features of its life are shown and described in simple language. Many other forms of water life are seen incidentally. 1953

SN-227 The Turtle: Care of a Pet (colour) 8 mins.
By finding out how an animal lives and what it eats, the very young child learns to care for pets. 1962

SN-199 Vacant Lot (colour) 20 mins.
The kinds of insect, plant and animal life found on a vacant lot; their habits, modes of life and relation to their surroundings under varying weather conditions. 1961

SN-219 Water and What it Does (colour) 11 mins.
Water is made up of molecules in constant motion. This film demonstrates the changes which occur when substances are dissolved, and the effects of temperature changes. The transitions from a liquid to a gas, and to a solid are clearly illustrated. 1962

SN-220 We Explore the Field and Meadow (colour) 11 mins.
On a bright, beautiful morning we take a walk into the field and meadow with Wayne and Kathy. We see many of the plants and animals that live there—wild roses, red clover, grasses, bumblebees, grasshoppers, birds, rabbits and snakes, —and we learn that these living things depend upon one another for their needs within the meadow environment. 1961

SN-200 We Explore the Stream (colour) 11 mins.
Paul and Marcy explore a stream near their home in order to find snails for their aquarium. They observe many of the plants, birds, fish, and insects that are common to a stream environment and learn of the interdependence of living things. Unusual close-ups show us animals such as the raccoon, bass, crayfish, and others. 1960

SN-250 What can you Find? (colour) 12 mins.
Three children are shown finding shells, rocks, leaves, insects, flowers, and animals as they walk through woods, fields, backyards, and near water. Differences are noted in size, shape and colour among similar creatures and natural objects. Scenes of fall, winter, spring and summer show patterns of seasonal change. The commentary encourages the viewers to enter into the exploring and wondering. 1966

SN-221 What do We See in the Sky? (colour) 11 mins.
Freddie's curiosity about things he sees in the sky leads him to learn about the sun, moon, planets, stars, and constellations—their relative sizes and distance from the earth, their light, and something of their composition. While learning about the sky, he comes to appreciate its beauty and wonders. 1957

SN-201 What Plants Need for Growth (colour) 10 mins.
Makes effective use of time-lapse photography and revealing close-ups to give children a new appreciation of the marvels of plant growth. Simple laboratory experiments are performed to illustrate the basic needs of plants—for water, light, minerals, air and warmth—and to show how plants react to favourable and unfavourable conditions. Children will be interested in setting up similar experiments and in caring for plants of their own. 1958

SN-222 What's Alive (colour) 11 mins.
Helps the student toward an understanding of the activities that distinguish living from non-living things. Defines things in terms of a set of activities. 1961

SN-242 Whitethroat (colour) 10 mins.
This film has no narration. It uses the beautiful Whitethroated Sparrow as its central character and its "cast" includes the mammals, birds and bullfrogs of picturesque Algonquin Park. We see the Whitethroat as it watches the Ruffed Grouse guard its territory, young wolves at play, the Red Fox during its quest for food, a pair of Common Loons feed their young, and Mallard Ducks play as the Beaver works. 1966

SN-268 Why Plants Grow Where They Do

(colour)

11 mins.

We visit an open field, a woodland, a desert and a pond to see the reasons why certain plants grow in each area. We learn that all plants have certain basic needs to live. After we see the actual environment, each type of plant community is set up in a glass vivarium.

1966

SN-81 Wild Fowl in Slow Motion

11 mins.

This film illustrates North American wild fowl from take-off through flight to landing.

1947

SN-182 Wildlife in the Rockies (colour)

16 mins.

After many years of careful conservation, Banff and Jasper National Parks have become vast zoological gardens. This film shows us many intimate views of the creatures of the wild, big and small, that inhabit the forested mountain slopes of these parks. Deer, moose, bear, big-horn sheep, birds, and small animals that live above the treeline, are natural subjects for close-up camera-shooting against a backdrop of snowy peaks of the Canadian Rockies.

1957

SN-202 Wind at Work, The (colour)

11 mins.

This film shows how the earth and our lives are influenced by the natural force of wind. It can be used to present the concepts that air is a substance, and that wind is moving air. Many effects of winds are demonstrated—in shifting sand dunes, rock erosion, helping the farmer, and making weather.

1960

SN-232 Winter Bird Hike (colour)

12 mins.

Billy and Dave go on a hike to discover birds which spend the winter in Ontario. They learn about the special habits of the different birds, and something of the interesting characteristics of various species.

1965

SN-243 Winter Comes to the Forest (colour)

11 mins.

When winter comes, the forest looks cold, bare and dead. But if we look more closely, there are buds containing tiny leaves, the cocoon of a moth, a chickadee looking for insect eggs, rabbit tracks in the snow, seeds which will grow next spring. Our discoveries reveal the many ways that living things are adapted for living through the winter.

1964

SN-183 Wonders in a Country Stream (colour)

11 mins.

Two children search for some of the living things in and around a brook. There are fish where the water runs deep, a garter snake, shadows of insects that walk on water, and a damselfly sunning itself. They find a young frog, a newt and a baby snapping turtle.

1950

SN-124 Wonders in Your Own Backyard

(colour)

11 mins.

This film shows a boy and girl finding a worm, spider, millipede, sowbug, and snail in their backyard. An excellent introduction to the science of zoology at an elementary level.

1948

SN-203 Wonders of Water (colour)

18 mins.

Uncle Bob solves the mystery of H_2O for his young friends. He uses electrolysis equipment to separate water into hydrogen and oxygen. Explains molecules and the nature of gases. Discusses the water cycle and evaporation and condensation.

1958

SN-223 Woodcock, The (colour)

6 mins.

The viewer has an opportunity to observe birds' plumage patterns, actual camouflage, nesting and feeding habits and several interesting methods which the woodcock uses to protect the eggs and young birds from enemies.

1956

SN-204 Worms to Wings (colour)

18 mins.

Photomicroscopy, and time-lapse photography present the life

cycle of the anise swallowtail butterfly, which exhibits the characteristics of complete metamorphosis. Describes the role of the butterfly in the pollination of flowers.

1955

SN-143 Zoo Babies (colour)

11 mins.

The physical characteristics and habits of zoo animals such as baby monkeys, gnus, kudus, lions, peacocks, alligators and bears are depicted in this film. The relationship between the babies and their parents is emphasized. The film shows how the animals get their food, and how they are protected.

1961

SN-205 Zoo Baby Animals (colour)

11 mins.

Through this film, children have an opportunity to look behind the scenes at the zoo . . . to see activities in the kitchen and hospital; to see how baby animals are fed and cared for by their keepers. Baby animals featured in the film are the lion, tiger, gorilla, bear, elephant, harbour seal, kudu, llama, Barbary sheep, tapir, and baboon.

1961

SN-184 Zoo Families (colour)

11 mins.

Tommy takes his mother to visit the zoo. They see the lion, monkey, kangaroo, hippopotamus, chimpanzee, and jungle hen families. Tommy is impressed by the care the animal mothers take of their babies.

1955

SN-94 Zoo, The (colour)

11 mins.

Presents unobstructed views of animals in an open-air zoo at feeding time. The following are shown, singly and in groups: polar bear, kodiak bear, lion, tiger, kangaroo, alpaca, giraffe, zebra, baboon, sea lion, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and elephant. The narrative describes the food, native habitat, and general characteristics of each animal.

1953

SN-98 Zoo, Washing Time at the

11 mins.

Delightful studies of various animals and birds bathing and swimming.

1952

SCIENCE — PHYSICS

SP-24 A is for Atom (colour)

22 mins.

This film gives a simple yet comprehensive explanation of the principles of atomic energy. It indicates the possibilities of its peacetime applications in industry, medicine, agriculture, and science.

1953

SP-28 Archimedes' Principle

6 mins.

This film recreates the events that led to the discovery of Archimedes' Principle and provides examples of the principle within the setting of a modern physics laboratory. By combining historical perspective and present-day practice, the film should encourage a feeling of interest in the subject and a better understanding of its experimental aspects. It is recommended for use in Grade 11.

1957

SP-29 Atom and Biological Science

11 mins.

The use of radioactivity in several areas of biology is identified and dramatized in this film. Animated drawings help develop an understanding of the principles related to procedures that cannot be seen by the unaided eye.

1953

SP-36 Atomic Energy

11 mins.

This film explains, with ingenious animated drawings, the concepts basic to an understanding of atomic energy. It identifies parts and structure of atoms; defines and contrasts

electronic or chemical energy and nuclear energy; explains the three known forms of atomic energy release—natural radioactivity, nuclear synthesis and nuclear fission. Illustrations show relationship between atomic energy from the sun and chemical energy stored and released in photosynthesis and combustion. 1947

SP-42 Atomic Energy—Inside the Atom
(colour)

14 mins.

In this film, several pieces of evidence are presented to suggest that the atom is not an entity in itself, but that there is something inside the atom. Simple experiments with radioactive materials, including a cloud chamber demonstration, illustrate the breaking up of atoms. In animated diagrams we see the structure of an atom, establishing the concept of a central core or nucleus. The film also demonstrates that there is energy inside the atom, and shows several examples of this energy doing work. 1962

SP-23 Cell, The Primary

11 mins.

This film shows the construction, operation and use of a primary electric cell. Animation is used to explain the theory of the flow of electrons. 1952

SP-74 Coulomb Force Constant

34 mins.

Large scale version of the Millikan Experiment. Small charged plates made very large and effects of this and separation increase shown as well as those of adding more batteries to charge the plates. 1964

SP-61 Coulomb's Law

30 mins.

Demonstrates the inverse square variation of electric force with distance, and also the fact that electric force is directly proportional to charge. Introduces the demonstration with a thorough discussion of the inverse square idea. Also tests inverse square law by looking for electrical effects inside a charged hollow sphere. 1959

SP-71 Elastic Collisions and Stored Energy

27 mins.

Various collisions between two dry ice pucks are demonstrated. Cylindrical magnets are mounted on the pucks producing a repelling force. Careful measurements of the kinetic energy of the pucks during an interaction lead to the concept of stored or potential energy. 1962

SP-75 Electric Lines of Force

7 mins.

How to produce electric field patterns with a neon sign transformer as a high voltage source. Safety precautions are stressed. It also shows how electric field patterns are set up. 1959

SP-20 Electrical Circuits, Elements of

11 mins.

Demonstrations clarify the concept that electric current is a flow of electrons controlled by circuits. The concept is developed by describing home electrical circuits and by illustrating a short circuit caused by faulty insulation. The film reveals functions of conductors and insulators, and measurements of electric flow by application of Ohm's Law. 1943

SP-31 Electricity, What is

16 mins.

The film presents classical electrostatic experiments, and provides accounts of electromagnetism in the work of Oersted and Faraday. It illustrates some of the achievements of our civilization by showing industrial applications in motors and generators. Diagrams help in depicting the organization of atoms in the latest atomic theory. 1952

SP-76 Electromagnetic Waves

33 mins.

Reasons for belief in unity of the electromagnetic radiation spectrum. Experiment shows radiation rises from accelerated charges, consists of transverse waves that can be polarized.

Interference shown in X-ray, visible light, microwave and radiowave. 1961

SP-39 Electromagnets: How They Work

11 mins.

Every time you make a telephone call, listen to the radio, ring a doorbell, or use a machine that has an electric motor in it, electromagnets are working for you. Through a progression of effective laboratory experiments, this film shows how an electromagnet is constructed and demonstrates several ways in which its strength can be increased. 1960

SP-43 Electrons at Work (colour)

14 mins.

Presents evidence that electrons exist and that they provide energy for many different kinds of work. Simple experiments and demonstrations illustrate the characteristics of electrons, and interesting examples of electrons at work in television tubes and in electric computers are shown. 1962

SP-38 Electrostatics

11 mins.

The nature of repulsive and attractive forces between bodies charged by contact under different conditions is demonstrated. The film treats: the techniques of charging by induction, identification of conductors and insulators, and the use of measuring devices—the electroscope and the electrometer. Reference is also made to atmospheric conditions producing lightning. 1951

SP-77 Elementary Charges and the Transfer of Kinetic Energy

34 mins.

In a diode using the identical geometry of the Millikan experiment, the gain of kinetic energy of electrons flowing from the cathode to anode is measured experimentally and found to be that predicted by the results of the Millikan Experiment. 1961

SP-78 Energy and Work

28 mins.

Shows that work, measured as the area under the force-distance curve, does measure the transfer of kinetic energy to a body, calculated from its mass and speed. A large-scale falling ball experiment, a non-linear spring arrangement and a "Rube Goldberg" graphically establish work as a useful measure of energy transfer in various interactions. 1962

SP-44 Energy and Work (colour)

11 mins.

Demonstrates that in science the word "work" means using energy to make something move, or to make something stop moving. Simple illustrations such as moving water, a wrecking ball, or a bowling ball, are used to show that there is energy (kinetic) in all moving objects. Explains that energy can be stored (potential) and that potential energy is stored in many things: a wound-up rubber band, a hanging sandbag, gasoline and other fuels. Demonstrates that energy can be changed from one form to another. 1962

SP-21 Energy, Nature of

11 mins.

The scientific concept of energy is explained with illustrations in the fields of atomic energy, electricity, sound, light, and heat. 1950

SP-40 Engines and How They Work (colour)

11 mins.

Operating principles of various types of engines including steam, gasoline, Diesel, turbine, jet and rocket are explained through the use of animation, models and live action. The film also develops an appreciation for the importance of engines and discusses briefly developments such as the free piston engine and the ionic-propulsion engine. 1958

SP-45 Evidence for Molecules and Atoms
(colour)

19 mins.

This film illustrates simple and compelling evidence that atoms and molecules exist. It shows that scientists are concerned with many things they cannot see, and explains the value of circumstantial evidence in science. Simple demonstrations and laboratory experiments are used to build a case for the

existence of atoms and molecules. Photomicrography, X-ray and live-action photographs are used to illustrate this important concept. 1962

SP-22 Flight, Theory of 11 mins.
Explains basic principles of airplane flight by illustrating the application of physical laws to forces acting on airfoils. First, wind tunnel demonstrations reveal relations of air velocity to lift and drag on flat and cambered airfoils. The film then demonstrates functions of rudder, elevator, and ailerons; and finally illustrates actions of plane when pitching, rolling and yawing. 1941

SP-46 Forces (colour) 13 mins.
This film shows that a force is a push or a pull, that pairs of forces can change the shape of objects, that machines make it possible to change the direction or size of a force, how an impact can transmit a force, and the effects of balanced and unbalanced forces. Familiar situations and simple demonstrations show gravitational, electrical and nuclear forces. 1961

SP-62 Forces 23 mins.
Introductory to mechanics in general, this film foreshadows later work with kinds of forces. A qualitative Cavendish experiment shows gravitational forces between small objects. Also by means of this experiment gravitational force is compared with electrical force in a simple demonstration. 1959

SP-63 Frames of Reference 28 mins.
By means of a variety of experiments on frames of reference moving at constant speed or at constant accelerations, this film demonstrates the distinction between an inertial and non-inertial frame of reference, and the appearance of fictitious forces in a non-inertial frame. 1960

SP-72 Franck-Hertz Experiment 30 mins.
A stream of electrons is accelerated through mercury vapor, and it is shown that the kinetic energy of the electrons is transferred to the mercury atoms only in discrete packets of energy. The association of the quantum of energy with a line in the spectrum of mercury is established. The experiment retraced in this film was one of the earliest indications of the existence of internal energy states within the atom. 1960

SP-57 Friction all Around (colour) 7 mins.
This film illustrates the utilization of friction by examining familiar situations: heat is produced by sawing wood; a cigarette lighter heats the flint, making sparks fly; rocket nose cones and meteors get hot. The film then shows how we can reduce friction by making things smoother and by using wheels; also how we can increase it by such methods as using bathtub mats, and by sprinkling sand on icy roads. 1963

SP-32 Galileo's Laws 6 mins.
This film recreates events that led to Galileo's discovery of some of the fundamental laws pertaining to falling bodies. It provides demonstrations that verify Galileo's discoveries and uses special film techniques to make these demonstrations more comprehensible. By combining historical perspective and present-day practice, this film develops interest in the subject, and a better understanding of its experimental aspects. It is recommended for use in Grade 13. 1953

SP-34 Gas Laws and Their Application 16 mins.
This film demonstrates some of the research which led to the discovery of the relationship between temperature, volume, and pressure of gases. Applications of the gas laws are shown in compression, refrigeration, heat engines, and low temperature research. 1954

SP-41 Gravity: How it Affects Us (colour) 14 mins.
This science film vividly illustrates gravity's importance by

showing some of the things that gravity does: its action upon our daily activities, its effects on our earth in the universe, and how it would affect a human being on an imaginary trip through outer space. Several film sequences are devoted to the gravitational studies and experiments of Galileo Galilei and Sir Isaac Newton. 1961

SP-7 Heat — Its Nature and Transfer 11 mins.
Explains in animated drawings the nature of heat and some of the principal ways in which heat is transferred. Illustrates practical applications of heat in home and industry. 1948

SP-18 Heat, Transfer of 11 mins.
By means of experiments the film demonstrates the three ways of transferring heat: conduction, convection, and radiation. At the end of each section, common applications to everyday living are given. 1957

SP-58 How Simple Machines Make Work Easier (colour) 11 mins.
A see-saw and a slanted board lead beginners in science to an understanding of what a simple machine is and how it helps us do work. We are introduced to the terms "lever" and "inclined plane". We see that the wheel-and-axle and pulley are variations of the lever, and that the wedge and screw are variations of the inclined plane. All machines are made up of simple machines. 1964

SP-47 How to Bend Light (colour) 12 mins.
This film introduces the concept that light can be bent by reflection and refraction. A simple demonstration shows that light travels in a straight line, and that objects can be seen because light hits them and is then reflected back to the eye. Demonstrates with the help of mirrors and prisms that light bends when it passes from one material to another, and that lenses can bend light to magnify objects or to focus images. 1962

SP-48 How to Measure Time (colour) 11 mins.
In this film, time is shown to be an important scientific concept because of the role it plays in the description of events. It demonstrates the principle that time can be measured by counting the events of a repetitive action. Shows how many devices, such as clocks, oscilloscopes, etc., use this principle to measure time, and describes the importance of measuring time in science. 1961

SP-49 How to Produce Electric Current with Magnets (colour) 11 mins.
The film demonstrates that electricity and magnetism are closely related: an electric current can produce a magnetic effect, and magnets can be made to produce electric current. This basic principle is applied to electromagnets and generators, and magnets and coils are shown moving in relation to each other, producing enough electricity to light a city. 1962

SP-64 Interference of Photons 13 mins.
An experiment in which light exhibits both particle and wave characteristics. A very dim light source, a double slit, and a photomultiplier are used in such a way that less than one photon (on the average) is in the apparatus at any given time. Characteristic interference pattern is pointed out by many individual photons hitting at places consistent with the interference pattern. Implications of this are discussed. 1959

SP-65 Introduction to Optics (colour) 23 mins.
Deals with approximation that light travels in a straight line; shows the four ways in which light can be bent—diffraction, scattering, refraction and reflection; refraction illustrated by underwater photography to show how objects above water appear to a submerged skin diver. 1946

- SP-26 Laws of Motion** (colour) 14 mins.
Newton's three laws of motion and the important events leading to their discovery are graphically explained. Experiments illustrate the theory and the application of laws, with demonstrations by auto, train, airplane, and gun. 1952
- SP-50 Light and Colour** (colour) 14 mins.
Illustrates that white light consists of many different colours, and that colour depends on the ability of an object to absorb certain colours in light and reflect others back to the eye. Simple demonstrations and experiments show what colour is, how it is related to light, how the eye sees colour, and how colour can give information. 1962
- SP-10 Light Waves and Their Uses** 11 mins.
The principles of reflection and refraction with mirrors and lenses are demonstrated. Application of these principles in the human eye and in science is revealed. The presentation is technical. 1937
- SP-51 Magnetic, Electric and Gravitational Fields** (colour) 11 mins.
This film has to do with three invisible things: magnetic, electric, and gravitational fields. Simple demonstrations show that although fields are invisible, the effects they have on objects can be observed: the effects of a magnetic field on a compass needle, of the earth's gravitational field on the moon's orbit, and of electric fields on various materials. 1962
- SP-33 Magnetism** 16 mins.
The laws of polarity, the magnetic field, and terrestrial magnetism are illustrated. Through its effective treatment of elementary magnetism, the film leads to an understanding of atomic fields. Modern applications of magnetism and the important role of magnets in our technological civilization are shown. This film should prove most useful in Grade 11 Physics. 1953
- SP-19 Matter and Energy** 11 mins.
This film shows graphically that everything in the universe is either matter or energy. Matter is presented in its different forms and elements, compounds, and mixtures are defined. Physical and chemical change, the laws of conservation of matter and energy, are visualized by the sound and motion of real life examples, supplementing expert laboratory demonstration. 1947
- SP-73 Matter Waves** 28 mins.
Dr. Gerner presents a modern version of the original experiment which showed the wave behaviour of the electron. The students see electron diffraction patterns on a fluorescent screen. The patterns are understandable in terms of wave behaviour; Alan Holden presents an optical analogue showing almost identical patterns. The electron diffraction experiments of G. P. Thomson are described by Holden who also presents brief evidence for the wave behaviour of other particles such as neutrons and helium atoms. 1962
- SP-66 Millikan Experiment** 30 mins.
Simplified Millikan experiment described in the text is photographed through the microscope. Standard spheres are substituted for oil drops; an analysis of the charge related to the velocity of the sphere across field of view of microscope emphasizes the evidence that charge comes in natural units that are all alike; numerous changes of charge are shown, produced by X-rays, with the measurements clearly seen by the audience. Professor Friedman gives an introduction and running commentary; Dr. Redfield does the experiment. 1959
- SP-79 Photons** 19 mins.
Photomultiplier and oscilloscope used to demonstrate that light shows particle behaviour; photomultiplier explained, amplification demonstrated, "noise" reduced; reasoning required to understand final outcome carefully discussed. 1960
- SP-37 Preface to Physics** (colour) 14 mins.
A preview of important aspects of physics is presented with a view to stimulating a greater interest in this subject area. Historical settings, modern laboratory scenes and animated drawings invest this science film with an exceptional degree of educational impact. 1953
- SP-80 Pressure of Light** 23 mins.
Light pressure on a thin foil suspended in a high vacuum sets the foil into oscillation. The film leads up to this by a discussion of the Crookes radiometer and the effect—not light pressure—that causes it to rotate. The role of light pressure in the universe is also briefly discussed. 1959
- SP-12 Radio Messages, Receiving** 11 mins.
This film presents a technical yet simplified account of how radio waves from the air are picked up by an aerial and transformed into sound waves. The principles of the tuning coil, condenser, crystal and ear-phones are explained as simply as possible. 1951
- SP-13 Radio Messages, Sending** 11 mins.
Film shows the importance of radio in modern life. The next sequence explains the operation and principles of the microphone, transmitter, control room, and amplifier. This is followed by a technical explanation of the mechanism of a broadcasting station. Finally, the "handie-talkie" and other special applications of radio are referred to. 1952
- SP-59 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning** (colour) 11 mins.
Illustrating the basic concept that evaporation is a cooling process, this film uses animation and a model of a refrigerator with plastic coils to show how, through a continuous cycle of evaporation and condensation of a refrigerant, heat is absorbed from inside the insulated box and released outside. The same principles are observed in air conditioning systems, and convection currents are illustrated. 1964
- SP-67 Rutherford Atom** 40 mins.
Dr. Hulsizer uses a cloud chamber and gold foil in a simple alpha-particle scattering experiment to illustrate the historic Rutherford experiment which led to the nuclear model of the atom. Behaviour of alpha-particles clarified by use of large scale models illustrating the nuclear atom and Coulomb scattering. 1961
- SP-81 Scientist, The** (colour) 18 mins.
This film follows Dr. Arthur Shallow, co-discoverer of the laser beam, through a typical day in his life as he engages in several activities. Even though he performed the role of a teacher, physicist, counsellor and advisor as a professor at the University of California, yet he has time to relax and think through a problem related to his own field of interest. 1966
- SP-14 Series and Parallel Circuits** 11 mins.
An explanation of two types of electrical circuits using animated diagrams. Ohm's Law is illustrated and proved experimentally. Ohms, amperes and voltage are treated in detail. 1944
- SP-15 Sound Recording and Reproduction** 11 mins.
A technical illustrated explanation of the processes of recording sound on a film and reproducing it. All the instruments necessary for recording and reproduction are illustrated and the principle of each explained. 1943
- SP-16 Sound Waves and Their Sources** 11 mins.
Depicts by animation and sound the fundamental concepts of amplitude, frequency, and wave length. Characteristics of

sound waves are demonstrated, and a comparison of organ music and human speech is made. 1933

SP-68 Speed of Light 21 mins.
Outdoors at night Dr. Siebert measures the speed of light in air over a 300-metre course using a spark-gap, parabolic mirrors, a photocell and an oscilloscope. In the laboratory he compares the speed of light in air and in water using a high-speed rotating mirror. 1960

SP-69 Straight Line Kinematics 34 mins.
Notions of distance, speed and acceleration discussed; graphs of all three versus time are generated using special equipment in a real test car; relationships among them shown by measurements (and estimates) of slopes and areas from the graphs. 1960

SP-27 Television: How it Works 11 mins.
This film explains the use of the tube in television production; the method of broadcast; and how the picture is reproduced on the screen. 1952

SP-60 Thermometers and How They Work (colour) 11 mins.
Three basic types of thermometers are demonstrated—those made with liquids, gases and solids—showing how each type works. Provides an understanding of the often difficult concept of materials expanding when heated, and contracting when cooled. Reveals many different uses of thermometers in various occupations and emphasizes the importance of temperature and how it is measured. 1962

SP-70 Universal Gravitation 31 mins.
The law of universal gravitation is derived by imagining a solar system of one star and one planet. Professors Hume and Ivey as inhabitants of planet X describe the process by which they derived the law in their solar system. The kinematics and dynamics of planetary motion are demonstrated using various models. Satellite orbits are displayed using a digital computer. 1961

SP-17 Vacuum Tubes 11 mins.
A technical treatment of the component parts, construction, and uses of the vacuum tube in radio transmission and reception. 1943

SP-52 Vibrations (colour) 14 mins.
The basic principle of vibrations and their importance in many areas of science is demonstrated. Shows that a vibration occurs whenever an action is repeated with a more or less regular rhythm; that sound is the result of vibration; and that every object that vibrates has a natural frequency of vibration. Stop-motion photography helps to visualize the concept that two things are needed to cause a vibration: a force that pulls the vibrating object to a centre position and the natural tendency for a moving object to keep moving. 1961

SP-53 Waves and Energy (colour) 11 mins.
Introduces the important principle that waves can be reflected, that they take time to travel. Explains the meaning of "frequency" and "wave length" and depicts some of the ways in which waves carry information. 1961

SP-54 What is Electric Current? (colour) 14 mins.
Basic concepts about electricity, electric current, electric charges, and electric circuits. Evidence is given that electric charges are in all materials, that there is an electric current only when electricity has a complete circuit to flow through, and that electricity can flow through a circuit in either direction. 1962

SP-55 What is Space? (colour) 11 mins.
Shows that space is everywhere, that it exists in objects that

appear solid as well as in outer space, that it is not empty, and that all through space, on earth and in outer space there is movement. The concepts of space on earth and in solid materials are illustrated with familiar examples and simple demonstrations. Animated diagrams explore the concepts of size, distance, and motion in outer space. 1961

SP-56 What is Uniform Motion? (colour) 14 mins.
Illustrates the principle that moving objects move naturally with uniform motion if no forces are acting upon them. Simple demonstrations show that when an object is moving at a constant speed in a straight line, it is moving with uniform motion, and that objects travelling with a uniform motion travel equal distances in equal time. Demonstrates the effect of friction on moving objects. 1961

SP-82 World of Semi-Conductors (colour) 38 mins.
It describes the electrical properties of semi-conductor materials, the effects of adding various controlled impurities and the way in which semi conductors can be used for rectification or as amplifiers. It briefly sketches the manufacturing process involved and the direction of further research. 1962

SOCIAL STUDIES

AFRICA

SS-221 Nomad People, Life of 11 mins.
The desert tribes, moving in search of pasture and water, and following the herds that provide food and clothing, have had great influence on the course of history. From them have come many of our traditions and cultural roots. The picture brings to the classroom a simple treatment of the desert nomads. 1947

ASIA

SS-302 Arabian Children (colour) 16 mins.
The film starts in Saahab, a town in Jordan, early in the morning. Sequences reveal the work of the members of the family; scenes at school; household activities; afternoon chores; and evening pleasures. 1954

SS-354 Boy of India (colour) 11 mins.
This is the story of Rama, an eight-year-old boy who lives with his family on a tea plantation in Assam, India. Accompanying his father, a mahout, to learn how he handles his work elephant, Rama for the first time works with the elephant Gunda as she pulls a stalled tea truck from the stream. 1956

SS-37 China, Children of 11 mins.
This film shows a typical day in the life of the Lee family in Kwan Shin village in Western China. Early morning life is depicted in the village—transportation, stores, and a lumber yard. The occupations of the people and the life of the children both at school and at play are revealed. 1940

SS-619 Japanese Boy: Story of Taro (colour) 20 mins.
A touching story is presented of a Japanese child who loses a friend, gains a treasured possession, and learns that growing up often means sacrificing one end to gain another. Set against the magnificent mountains of central Honshu, the film takes us into a Japanese home and school, revealing the attitudes, customs, and problems of a farm family living on the edge of a city, and offering insights into the Japanese character. 1963

SS-484 Michio, Schoolboy of Japan (colour) 14 mins.
A day in the life of a Japanese schoolboy. Michio and his classmates learn about cleanliness in their science class when they study soapsuds through microscopes and later carry out a soap making experiment. 1960

EUROPE

SS-388 Boy of the Netherlands, A (colour) 11 mins.
This is the story of Willem, a Dutch boy who travels from his farm home by barge to Amsterdam to buy a new chain for his bike. He shares the life of the barge family and enjoys the sights of old and new Holland as seen along the canal. Arriving in the city, he buys a surprise for Katrien, the little barge girl. 1957

SS-39 Holland, Children of 11 mins.
The members of a Dutch farmer's family are presented in everyday activities typical of rural life in Holland. Opening scenes show a windmill, dykes, canals, harbours, fishing fleets, farmlands, and cattle grazing. Hendrik and Annie feed the chickens before breakfast. At school, they have a geography lesson, and join in sports and games. A trip to a Dutch town presents a comparison of rural and urban life. 1946

SS-315 Laplanders 11 mins.
This is the story of the reindeer-tending Laplanders of northern Scandinavia. It follows a family from summer fishing grounds to highland reindeer pastures, and portrays the Laplander's dependence on the reindeer for food, clothing, shelter, and transportation. 1952

SS-210 Norwegian Children 11 mins.
This film takes us on a visit to youngsters living on a farm in the beautiful fiord country of western Norway. It portrays the life of Norwegian young folk and women at the "saeters" high in the mountains where they live during the summer. At the home farm on the fiord we have glimpses of typical harvesting, fishing, and dairying. 1946

SS-41 Switzerland, Children of 11 mins.
A scenic picture of a few summer days with a typical Swiss family consisting of two children, their parents, and grandfather. Wood carving and clock making are presented through a trip to town, while a trip up the mountain introduces cheese making and family picnic. Scenes of the snow-covered Alps and of green fertile valleys are shown. 1946

SS-609 Switzerland: Life in a Mountain Village (colour) 14 mins.
A typical Alpine village in southwestern Switzerland was chosen to show the way of life and traditional activities of the Swiss people. In this beautiful mountain setting, we observe the people at work in their various occupations, and at play on festive occasions. 1963

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

SS-260 English Children 11 mins.
This film portrays typical English family life in the city of York and stresses the daily activities of the children. It points out interesting aspects of English home life and presents authentic events in a modern school, on the playground, at a cricket match, and at a grocery store. It concludes with a happy family holiday trip by train to a nearby seaside resort. 1949

SS-237 Irish Children 11 mins.
Depicts the daily life of the O'Reilly family who live on a farm in County Clare in western Ireland. Adults and children are shown at work and play. 1948

SS-422 Scotland, Children of (colour) 15 mins.
This is the story of life and work in a Scottish fishing village. We see the work of the fishermen through the eyes of two boys and a girl; we see the children in their home life, in school (where they see a film about American school children), on a visit to a large fish market, and to a shipbuilding town down the coast. Above the town are the ruins of an old castle, and in the imagination of the little girl, Scotland's romantic past comes alive, with bagpipes and a swirl of kilts. 1958

CANADA

SS-26 Canada, Industrial Provinces of 11 mins.
Orients Ontario and Quebec as the heart of the Dominion of Canada. The industries, as agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and tourist trade are illustrated with the localities where each predominates. The relationship of the Central provinces to the remainder of Canada, to the United States and other regions of the world is shown. 1958

SS-38 Eskimo Children 11 mins.
The activities of an Eskimo family on Nunwak Island are portrayed. The interior of their winter home is shown, with the children sleeping on a wooden platform. Food, clothing, transportation, daily activities, games, and social customs are depicted. 1941

SS-370 Indians of the Plains: Life in the Past (colour) 11 mins.
The film shows how the Plains Indian lived before the white man arrived, depending on the buffalo for food, clothing and shelter. Examples are shown of quill and beadwork decoration of clothing and moccasins, preparation of pemmican, painting of household articles, and a typical encampment beside a river. 1954

SS-739 Place to Stand, A (colour) 18 mins.
This film presents 2 hours of film by means of a unique multiple-picture technique, a rhythmic kaleidoscope of life in Ontario. It presents a comprehensive view of Ontario's landscape, industry and people. It represents a completely new idea in film making. 1967

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

SS-731 Indian Family of the California Desert (colour) 15 mins.
A woman from the Cahuilla Indian tribe, which has lived for hundreds of years near the desert area now called Palm Springs, recalls her primitive life and illustrates that her tribe intelligently adapted to its environment, had fine craft skills and were creative, intelligent and happy people. 1966

SS-81 Navajo Indians 11 mins.
This film deals with life of Navajo Indians in their homes in the desert region of the southwestern United States. A pony race, dances, rug-weaving, home-building, and cooking are presented. The film closes with scenes taken at a Navajo wedding. 1943

MEXICO

SS-172 Hacienda—Life in Old Mexico (colour) 11 mins.
This film portrays life in San Carlos, an old-fashioned, self-sufficient community, eight days on horseback from modern civilization. 1947

SS-156 Mexican Children 11 mins.
This film tells a simple, delightful story of two Mexican children, depicting their experiences at home, at school, and at play. Brother and sister help with the home tasks, play with their pets, attend school, and go with Mother to visit Father in the fields. The family attends a colourful fiesta where the children see various displays and enjoy stirring Aztec dances. 1942

SS-668 Mexican Village Life (colour) 13 mins.
An authentic view of contemporary village life in Mexico is shown in this film which relates the daily activities of the Lopez family. Students accompany Manuel Lopez to school, visit his father's farm, and shop with him at the colourful village market. A brief sequence portrays a trip to Mexico City and provides interesting contrasts between Manuel's village and life in the busy, cosmopolitan capital. 1965

CLOTHING

SS-357 Clothes We Wear 11 mins.
This film discusses animal, plant and synthetic fibres; contrasts primitive methods of spinning thread and weaving cloth with today's methods; develops an appreciation of the abundance and value of the clothes we wear. 1947

SS-50 Cotton 11 mins.
Tells the story of the making of cotton cloth, from the picking of the boll in southern fields to the packing and shipping of the finished cloth as it comes from the looms of a modern mill. Hand-picking of cotton is contrasted with the work of a modern mechanical picker. 1946

SS-147 Wool 11 mins.
The complete story of wool from the sheep to finished sweaters. Flocks of sheep are seen in springtime as they are herded to the ranch for clipping. The shearing, fleece packing, sorting, washing, carding, and mixing processes are revealed, with the factory manufacturing the completed product. 1947

COMMUNITY SERVICES

SS-443 Behind the Scenes at the Supermarket (colour) 11 mins.
The film describes the behind-the-scenes activities involved in the operation of a large supermarket. It illustrates the many people and jobs necessary to help the supermarket serve the community. 1958

SS-456 Community Keeps House, A (colour) 11 mins.
Shows how a community keeps clean. Stresses how special machines clean streets, parks, schools; how rubbish and trash are buried or burned; and how each person can help the community keep house. For social studies and language arts. 1959

SS-161 Doctor, The 11 mins.
Portrays the significant role of the doctor in modern society. Follows a child specialist through a typical day's activities—at his office, at the hospital, and at the home of a patient. Shows Dr. Cramer giving a young boy a routine physical examination, vaccinating a baby for smallpox, visiting his hospital patients, and diagnosing a case of measles. 1947

SS-617 Everyone Helps in a Community (colour) 14 mins.
A community grows from a farm in the wilderness, through the coming of the railroad, to a modern community. Work in pioneer days is contrasted with work today in which each person specializes in what he can do best. Film emphasizes interdependence and the benefits of division of labour in a community. 1963

SS-464 Fathers Go Away to Work (colour) 11 mins.
Three children playing house try to re-enact a typical day. David, the father, goes off to work but returns soon. So they try to figure out where daddies work all day. Then we see David's father drive to work as a construction worker driving an earthmoving machine. Ruth's father takes the bus to his office, where he checks his mail, dictates letters, telephones customers in selling his product. Patricia's father walks to his office, where he works as an artist doing commercial art work. 1959

SS-59 Fireman, The 11 mins.
Firemen are shown performing their duties in the fire station. Sequences show the care of equipment, drills, testing of trucks, hose, ladders and life-saving devices. A real fire affords

an opportunity to observe the firemen answering the alarm and extinguishing the blaze. 1955

SS-473 Helpers in Our Community (colour) 11 mins.
While Susie, her classmates, and their teacher talk about the different kinds of helpers in their community, we meet many of these interesting people and learn about the important work that they do. The street repairman, the doctor, the storekeeper, the bus driver and others are represented. We see how all work together to make the community a good place in which to live. 1958

SS-369 Helpers Who Come to Our House (colour) 11 mins.
As Joey's family moves into its new home, Joey learns that many people come to his house to provide many services. The newspaper boy, the mailman, the milkman, the garbage men, and others help Joey's family and other families in the community. 1955

SS-620 Jet Pilot (colour) 18 mins.
The documentary approach used in this film shows a Canadian pilot during an ordinary work day. Procedures involved in preparation for take-off, as well as the actual operations within the cockpit, are viewed through the eyes of the pilot. While the film is too technical for the primary grades, it is suitable for the intermediate division. 1964

SS-649 Mailman, The (colour) 11 mins.
A complete picture of the varied responsibilities of mailmen is depicted by following a city mailman and a rural carrier on their daily routes. To give students an understanding of the vast transportation network required for efficient postal services—and the ways in which these services affect our daily lives—the film traces a letter sent by a young girl in a California city to her best friend on a farm in Pennsylvania. 1964

SS-96 Policeman, The 11 mins.
The film describes the function of police officers in general, and follows a typical patrolman through a regular shift of duty. Lessons in pedestrian and traffic safety are developed. The role of the policeman in helping the blind, controlling school traffic, and rescuing a marooned kitten is illustrated. 1955

SS-385 What Our Town Does for Us (colour) 11 mins.
During a visit to his town hall to buy a bicycle tag, Billy sees the services provided the community by its government. On his tour he sees something of local government organization and the part taxes play in the operation of the community government. 1955

SS-721 Why Communities Trade Goods (colour) 10 mins.
The purpose of this film is to present a film which shows why and how communities exchange goods. People in every community need things which they do not produce in their own area. This film shows that one community trades with another for the things needed and that this trade depends on transportation. The importance of these various areas and of the big cities where things come together are equally shown. The contributions each makes to trade is clearly pointed out. 1966

SS-581 Wires to Our House (colour) 14 mins.
Many wires are necessary to distribute power safely throughout the house. The film explains how various wires are channels for the transmission of power and communication. 1961

FOOD

SS-60 Food Store, The 14 mins.
Here we see Jack and Ann who help their mother with the marketing in a local self-service store. They select fruits and

vegetables, canned goods and meat. They learn that different wholesalers supply the store. Finally we see them at the cashier's counter before they load the groceries on their wagon for the trip home. 1958

SS-597 Foods from Grains (colour) 11 mins.
Visiting his uncle's bakery, Bobby sees the steps involved in making bread. He learns that bread is only one food made from grains, and a shopping trip to a supermarket shows him many others. Bobby also learns where and how the most important grains—wheat, corn, oats, rice, and rye are grown and harvested. 1962

SS-63 Grapefruit 11 mins.
The cultivation of grapefruit, including the growth of seedlings in nurseries, spraying to eliminate pests, and the taking and planting of cuttings is seen in detail. These scenes are followed by the portrayal of the harvesting, examining, washing, grading, and packing of fruit ready for transport to the markets of Canada and the British Isles. 1951

SS-472 Green Gold (The Story of Bananas) (colour) 11 mins.
Much co-ordinated effort on the part of workers is required before bananas are ready for market and consumption. This film traces in detail all the phases from the clearing of the jungle to the loading of the steamship. 1949

SS-404 Life in Cold Lands (Eskimo Village) 11 mins..
Fishing, seal hunting, trapping animals for fur, putting up the tent which is their summer home, shopping in the village store—these are shown. 1956

SS-498 Rice in Today's World (colour) 11 mins.
Showing the importance of rice as a major food crop, this film points out rice-producing areas around the globe. Factors contributing to rice growing are explained, such as proper climate, water supply, and terrain. 1958

SS-608 Story of Meat in Canada (colour) 25 mins.
All phases of the meat industry are presented, from livestock on the range to packaged meat in the supermarket, with emphasis on: methods of marketing cattle, sheep and hogs, the operations within the processing and packing plant, and Government inspection for the protection of the consumer. 1964

SS-610 This is Coffee (colour) 14 mins.
A step-by-step outline of the correct procedures for making coffee in any of the conventional home coffee makers, drip pot, percolator and vacuum pot. A portion of the story briefly traces the stages of the product from bean to cup. 1962

SS-141 Wheat Farmer, The 16 mins.
Portrays the life of a wheat farmer and his family on a modern large-scale wheat farm in a typical midwestern area in United States. Attention is focused on the importance of the growing of wheat to our everyday existence. 1938

SS-413 Where Does Our Food Come from? (colour) 11 mins.
Helping his father in the grocery store, Dickie wonders where our foods come from. The men who deliver dairy products, meats, and fresh fruits and vegetables help Dickie learn of the places where our foods are grown and processed and of the people who work together to bring them to us. 1956

SS-514 Where Does Our Meat Come from? (colour) 11 mins.
Visiting Uncle Phil's feeder farm, Wes and Emily want to

know where our meat comes from. Uncle Phil explains, and the film shows, that the story of meat starts in the western range country, and is continued on the corn-belt feeder farms. We see the livestock going on from there to the stockyards and packing plants. The processed meat is then taken by refrigerated railway cars to the local market from which we purchase it and bring it into our homes. 1960

GEOGRAPHY

SS-530 Abitibi (colour) 28 mins.
Using 50-year-old black and white flashbacks, interspersed with modern colour shots, the technological advances in the logging and pulp and paper industry are dramatically illustrated. The visual presentation is so self-explanatory, that only five minutes of commentary is required. 1963

SS-198 Africa, South (Riches of the Veldt) 22 mins.
Portrays the industries of the Union of South Africa. The chief sequences depict a native village, the city of Johannesburg, the climatic areas and types of agriculture, scenes in the Rand gold mines and in the diamond mines at Kimberley. 1952

SS-584 African Continent: Tropical Region (colour) 14 mins.
Tropical Africa today is a region of great social change, of tremendous potential wealth, and of great promise for the future. Major resources and products of the mountainous Eastern Highlands, the great grassy Savanna and the rain forests of the Congo Basin and the Guinea Coast are presented. 1962

SS-526 Alaska: The 49th State—Its People and Resources (colour) 16 mins.
This film fills in the outline with an exciting visualization of geography, resources, people and their jobs. We see that Alaska is a last American frontier and, like all frontiers, a land for pioneers and hard work. The film indicates that many obstacles must be overcome before Alaska can reach its full potential of wealth—inadequate transportation, lack of industries located within the state, too many imports and not enough exports. 1960

SS-6 Algonquin Waters 11 mins.
This film contains interesting views of the magnificent forests and waterways of Algonquin Park in Ontario. A general view of the park is given first, followed by scenes of tourists canoeing, fishing, swimming, and riding horseback through the Park. 1946

SS-386 Amazon: People and Resources of Northern Brazil (colour) 22 mins.
The people and resources of Northern Brazil are presented in this film story of the largest river in the world. In beautiful colour sequences the film traces the story from the river's source to its mouth. It should prove effective in stimulating social studies at the Intermediate grade level. 1958

SS-387 America's Inland Waterways 14 mins.
Scenes of activity on some of the most important lakes, rivers, and canals that form a network of transportation routes are combined with map animation to stress the importance of the inland waterways to the country's economy. The historical background of some of the major waterways and the kind of cargo carried on them are also presented. 1956

SS-10 Andes, The—Chile Barrier (colour) 11 mins.
The influence and the importance of the Andes in relationship to Chile and the rest of South America are shown. Concen-

tration of population, industries, mining, water power, and transportation are well illustrated. A summary shows the good and bad effects of the Andes on the economic and social development of this region. 1947

SS-722 The Appalachian Highlands

(colour) 14 mins.
Stretching from northeastern Canada to southern Alabama, the Appalachian Highlands are characterized by an extensive mountain system, flowing waters, and large and small valleys. Traditionally used for light manufacturing, cash crop farming and mining, the region's resources were badly conserved. Growth of the region is being revitalized as conservation, public works projects and new industries make their impact on the people and economy. 1967

SS-152 Arctic Borderlands in Winter

(colour) 11 mins.
This is a film trip to Churchill, Manitoba. As autumn comes to an end, the film shows every living thing busily preparing for the approaching winter. Caribou migrate south ahead of the howl of the arctic wind, the grouse develops a protective white coat, and the trapper with his dog team braves the snowy trail. After going through this vivid experience in arctic living, students realize that in these barren lands all living things, including man, must adapt to their environment or perish. 1948

SS-12 Argentina: People of the Pampa

(colour) 16 mins.
This film illustrates rural and urban life in Argentina—the agricultural area and the centre of commerce and industry, Buenos Aires. It points out that the economic vitality of the urban areas depends on the products of the pampa—the wheat, flax, corn, wool and beef that Argentina exports to the rest of the world. 1945

SS-641 Asia: A Continental Overview

(colour) 16 mins.
This geographic and historic overview treats principal physical regions of Asia and examines each in terms of natural resources and human use. The film gives a picture of the wide range of living conditions on this largest and most populous of the continents and emphasizes the many changes taking place in centuries-old patterns of life. 1964

SS-441 Atlantic Region, The

22 mins.
This film presents a study of the east coast region of Canada and the life and industry of its people. It shows the direct influence of geographical factors on the development of the area, for example, how the readily available sea harvests gave rise to the great Maritime fishing industry, and how the development of farm lands, mineral deposits and forest resources established other industries. We see how the many scattered settlements were gradually linked together as able and healthy communities. 1957

SS-206 Australia (colour)

11 mins.
This film surveys the geographic character of the continent, shows the inter-relations of topography, climate, people, industry, and agriculture, and describes the principal exports and imports. 1956

SS-251 Australia, Geography of

11 mins.
The advanced geography of Australia is presented—winds, wet and dry areas, rural resources, manufacturing, and natural resources. Animated maps are used extensively. 1958

SS-699 Australia Now (colour)

27 mins.
The purpose of this film is to survey the current situation in Australia. A physical map and cinematography show Austral-

ia's size, shape and some unique land formations. The film surveys the nation's progressive social patterns in terms of its standard of living, type of government, population make-up, religious faiths, education, and United Nations participation. Major activities of the people in urban, agricultural, and pastureland regions are pictured and described. It is all positive, presenting no unresolved social or economic problems other than a need for more widespread distribution of available water. 1966

SS-23 Brazil—People of the Highlands

(colour) 16 mins.
Recent developments in the modern cities of Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Sao Paulo are illustrated. The natural resources, occupations of the people, and social customs are revealed. Schools, churches, and marketing coffee are shown. 1961

SS-534 Brazil: Geography of South

America (colour) 14 mins.
Brazil is a country of frontier lands and great promise. This film acquaints us with the geographic features of Brazil and shows us their relationship to such important crops as coffee, cotton, and cacao. We see a land of impenetrable jungle, fertile farmlands, gigantic plantations, rich mineral resources, thriving industry, and big cities, including a sequence on beautiful Brasilia, new capital of Brazil. 1964

SS-355 British Guiana (colour)

30 mins.
An extensive trip through the colony of British Guiana gives a general picture of the geographical aspects, the industrial life, transportation, etc., as it is today. 1953

SS-208 British Isles—Land and People

(colour) 11 mins.
Provides an over-all survey of Britain, showing why it is one of the most important regions in the world. The physical characteristics of the land, the life and character of the people, industries, food supply, and the vital importance of overseas trade to Britain are all analyzed. 1950

SS-417 Burma, People of the River

(colour) 14 mins.
This film explores the varied regions and ways of living in the new nation of Burma—the large rivers that serve as highways; the rice fields in the delta and river valleys; the jungle that yields rich harvests of teakwood and bamboo; the colourful village life; and the city of Rangoon, centre of commerce, transportation, and ancient culture. 1958

SS-418 Canada, Atlantic Provinces

(colour) 18 mins.
An overview is presented of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The film emphasizes the growing industrialization of the region, including the development of iron ore deposits, steel production and mining of gypsum, as well as the older established industries of fishing, logging, agriculture. 1958

SS-644 Canada: Landform Regions

(colour) 16 mins.
A view of Canada from a helicopter, showing the nature and extent of landform regions. As if one were looking down upon an immense relief map, Canada appears as a magnificent moving panorama in which the physical features of the entire land are clearly seen: the time-worn mountains of the Canadian Shield, the lowlands regions, the great plains of the interior and the mountain ranges of the west and the east. Views at ground level illustrate the influence of physical geography on where people live and what they do. 1965

- SS-28 Canada, Pacific** 11 mins.
Routes of discovery and exploration are traced. Portrays the settling of the province, with emphasis upon the part played by climate and by transcontinental and ocean transportation. Other sequences on fishing, lumbering, agriculture, mining, smelting, and ship building follow. 1952
- SS-682 Canals: Towpaths West** (colour) 17 mins.
Canals were an important link in the water transportation system in opening up many parts of North America. An animated cross section of the mechanism of a canal system explains clearly the principles involved. The story is told by a towpath driver and includes some of the romance of life in a developing country. 1963
- SS-587 Cattle Ranch** (colour) 20 mins.
The life of a cowboy on a British Columbia cattle ranch is dramatized. It shows activities on the range—branding, feeding, etc.—and finally, the trek to the city abattoir. A colourful production glamorizing life on a ranch. 1961
- SS-725 The Central Lowlands** (colour) 14 mins.
Often called “the heartland of North America,” the central lowlands produce more automobiles, farm machinery, industrial and electrical equipment, and grow more corn and oats than any other region. Favorable physical geography, a unique agricultural and industrial balance, and a high degree of specialization in agriculture and industry are the three major themes stressed to explain this great productivity. 1967
- SS-209 Champlains of Today** (colour) 28 mins.
A canoe trip follows the route of Champlain up the Ottawa River Valley, across scenic Lake Nipissing to the fast waters of the French River, to Georgian Bay, Penetang, and Midland. Included are scenes of camping, fishing, resort life, air views of the Thirty Thousand Islands, concluding with the Martyr’s Shrine Pageant. 1952
- SS-700 Change in the Western Mountains** (colour) 12 mins.
This film deals principally with the regional characteristics, the people and industries of British Columbia. It shows recent changes in technology of the lumbering, fishing and mining industries. 1966
- SS-681 Changes in the Maritimes** (colour) 13 mins.
An analysis of the economic and social situation in the Maritimes is related to the geographical features of the region. It stresses the conflict between the possible improved standard of living, the need for urbanization and industrialization, and the inherent characteristics of the inhabitants to retain their private enterprise and isolated way of life, at the cost of poorer living conditions. 1966
- SS-678 The Changing Wheat Belt** (colour) 13 mins.
Wheat farming in Western Canada has changed radically through improvements in farm machinery and development of better varieties of grain. Other industries including oil, gas, and potash are contributing to population concentration in urban centres, abandoning the farms. The resulting economic changes are outlined, but the natural hazards of wheat farming—drought, hail, frost—still remain for the farmer. 1966
- SS-536 Chile** (colour) 20 mins.
The story device here is to meet one boy at home with his family and then follow him to school. In school, he and three other children talk about the four major regions of the country which they either had originally come from or had recently visited: Central Valley near Santiago; North Chile, and the port city of Antofagasta; Valparaiso; and Southern Chile, including Concepcion. After school, we follow the same boy again through Santiago—and see some of its past, present and future. 1962
- SS-356 China: The Land and the People** (colour) 16 mins.
Stressing the essential characteristics and differences between North and South China, this film presents an overview of the country whose population is greater than that of any other area in the world, and accents the importance of agriculture to the Chinese. Some indication is given of a trend towards industrialization in China. 1955
- SS-538 Climates of North America** (colour) 20 mins.
Excellent map sequences are used to depict the variations in climate in the different regions of North America. The patterns of climate with their causes and influence on industry and life of the people are shown. Regions illustrated are: Greenland ice-cap; Arctic tundra; sub-Arctic; continental; sub-tropic; Pacific and desert. 1962
- SS-47 Colombia and Venezuela** 11 mins.
Describes the human and economic geography, topography, and climate of Colombia and Venezuela. Photography shows the several types of people that live here and their work—farming, mining, shipping, manufacturing. The industrial and agricultural aspects present interesting contrasts throughout the film. Animated map drawings show the extent of Colombia-Venezuela world trade in the import and export of products. Provides an introduction to Latin America. 1944
- SS-615 Columbia, The** (colour) 10 mins.
Discovered in 1792, the Columbia river has often been in dispute between Canada and the United States. This film shows how both countries benefit through its recent development to provide hydro power and tourist facilities. 1966
- SS-48 Congo, People of the** 11 mins.
A map of Africa shows the region of the Congo river and the location of the Mangbetu people. Views of the jungle and native houses suggest the dense vegetation and heavy rainfall of this region. The film shows a native family preparing a meal of cassava roots, bananas and fish, all previously obtained by younger members of the family. The skills of the natives are displayed in hairdressing, ivory carving, decorative painting, and the making and playing of a musical instrument. 1950
- SS-590 Continent of Africa: Lands Below the Sahara** (colour) 22 mins.
A comprehensive study of central Africa is presented, showing causes and effects of Africa’s many political and social revolutions, as well as the physical geography of the continent. The contrast in the ways of life of its indigenous peoples, and the non-African’s role in the development of the country, help provide a foundation for an understanding of the problems confronting the new nations in their struggle for recognition. 1963
- SS-539 Countries of the Andes** (colour) 11 mins.
Colourful views of the mountains, the highlands, and the people are seen against a historical and geographical survey of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile. The main topographical regions are described in relationship to the resources and cultural development of these Andean nations. 1961
- SS-650 The Danube: The Valley and its People** (colour) 14 mins.
On a journey through the countries and cities along the eight-hundred mile valley of the Danube river we trace the history of the valley from the time of the Roman Empire to the present day. The changes introduced by the Communist regime were sudden and drastic with a great acceleration in the expansion of manufacturing facilities, and the urbanization of former agricultural areas. 1963

- SS-591 Decision to Drill** (colour) 27 mins.
This is a documentary drama of men and machines at work in the endless search for oil and natural gas. We see the various stages of the search: the geologists, the surveyors, the land crews and the company management personnel as they weigh the probabilities of making a "discovery". When a decision to drill is reached, the derrick is moved into operation. Finally the crucial moment—is it a strike or a dry hole? 1964
- SS-459 Down North** (colour) 30 mins.
A progress report, in colour, of recent sub-Arctic developments in the half-million square-mile District of Mackenzie in the Canadian north. In thriving communities such as Hay River, Yellowknife, Port Radium, the film shows how modern technology, new year-round roads and new methods of winter transport are opening up new possibilities in mining, lumbering and other industries. The influence of northern development on the Eskimo and Indian populations is shown. 1963
- SS-592 East Africa (Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda)** (colour) 21 mins.
The variety and natural beauty of the region's physical features are shown, as well as the influence of topography on settlement and economic development. Different peoples who live there are pictured in their various activities, as they face their problems in a difficult period of transition. 1963
- SS-645 The Edge of the Barrens** (colour) 14 mins.
The tundra of Canada's sub-Arctic stretches from the polar sea to the southern treeline and supports, despite the permafrost, a surprising variety of life. Here you see the ungainly musk-ox survivor of the Ice Age, and herds of caribou still following the migrant trails; also birds and flowers, smaller animals, and clouds of insects giving life to the brief Arctic summer. 1964
- SS-616 Eire** (colour) 11 mins.
The salient facts outlined in this film are obtained by journeying from the Atlantic coast on the west to the Irish Sea on the east. The traveller sees recent hydro developments, the bogs, turf cutting, the cattle industry and life in the city of Dublin. Map sequences clarify the geography of Eire, and pin-point important regions. 1965
- SS-56 England, Canals of** 11 mins.
An account of the origin, development, and present status of canal boat traffic in England. A voyage on one of the boats through Grand Union Canal reveals interesting sequences on the food, work, and social customs of the people. 1938
- SS-211 Erie's Shore** (colour) 22 mins.
The film provides a tour of the sunny north shore of Lake Erie. Shown are scenes of recreational areas, beaches, the countryside, and of the annual pheasant shoot on Pelee Island. 1953
- SS-704 Ever-Changing Lowlands, The** (colour) 10 mins.
This is one of the series of films showing the characteristics of the Quebec-Ontario region bordering the United States where most of Canada's population settled and where manufacturing and agriculture thrive. 1967
- SS-541 Face of the High Arctic** (colour) 13 mins.
A study centred around the Queen Elizabeth Islands of the Canadian Arctic, of a geological evolution that has gone on for millions of years. Treeless wastes bear evidence of glaciers that advanced and receded, and of life forms that changed with the climate. The film exposes the cataclysmic forces that passed over this Arctic land, then retreated leaving it in cold repose. 1959
- SS-262 Far Western States** 11 mins.
Characterizes the Far Western States as a contrast in climate, topography, and people. Their strategic position as a gateway to the Pacific and the Far East is emphasized. Natural resources and growth of industries are shown, with explanations of economic problems of irrigation and extreme climatic conditions. 1955
- SS-465 Fishermen** 22 mins.
Which should he choose—to stay boss of his own boat and hope for better catches, or to seek a job in commercial fishing, trading independence for more certain income? This is a discerning documentary on the choice that faces many of Canada's east-coast fishermen as modern technology beckons them away from the traditional ways of inshore fishing. Set against a background of cliffside villages and storm-scoured coves, the film is a thoughtful study of significant changes taking place in a vital maritime industry. 1959
- SS-163 Fishing Grounds of the World** 11 mins.
The film opens with a map of the four main fishing grounds of the world and deals particularly with the grounds of North West Europe, showing how conditions there combine to provide an ideal habitat for fish. The process of trawling, unloading at Hull, and marketing at Billingsgate are illustrated. 1955
- SS-707 France: The Rhone Valley** (colour) 16 mins.
The purpose of the film is to illustrate the varied geography of the Rhone lowlands and to emphasize the extent to which people of this region are dependent on the river. The physical features, the climate and agriculture, the industries, and the road and rail traffic are shown by an imaginary air journey over a model. 1961
- SS-466 Fraser's River** (colour) 15 mins.
This colour film, photographed in the scenic splendour of the Canadian Rockies, describes the effect the Fraser River has had on the social and economic development of British Columbia. It traces the river from its source in the Rocky Mountains to its mouth where the city of Vancouver stands. The influence of the Fraser as a provincial lifeline of commerce and communication, and as a transportation link with the rest of Canada, is shown. 1954
- SS-166 Friendly Invaders** (colour) 22 mins.
A travelogue through the Thousand Islands, along the St. Lawrence River and up the Rideau Waterway to Ottawa, Canada's capital. The film pictures fishing, sailing, canoeing, and scenes at the historic site of Fort Henry, Kingston. 1950
- SS-728 Germany: A Regional Geography** (colour) 27 mins.
A regional differentiation within Western Germany is a reflection of the varied nature of its physical geography. A series of panoramic views shows the contrast of Germany and how each section contributes to the economy. 1965
- SS-366 Geography of North Central States** 14 mins.
The geography of the North Central region is related to its importance as a source of foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured goods and as a key region for the transport of materials by rail and water. 1956
- SS-468 Geography of South America: Five Northern Countries** (colour) 11 mins.
The economic concepts related to land, climate, and major

resources are emphasized in this film on the gateway countries of South America—Colombia, Venezuela, and the three Guianas. We meet the people, learn of their ways of life, and observe the many modern developments which industrialization has brought. The type of government of each country is touched upon briefly. 1965

SS-469 Geography of the United States:

An Introduction (colour) 14 mins.
This comprehensive overview of the geographical and human use resources of the U.S. stresses the theme of unity from variety. From the great variety of landforms, resources, climatic regions, crop belts, types of occupations and peoples has come a vigorous and productive country. 1959

SS-651 Great Britain (colour) 22 mins.
This film is designed to help students understand and appreciate how Great Britain has contributed to our ethnic heritage in the last one thousand years. It includes references to history, geography, industry, education, literature, law and democratic government. Beautiful photography of ancient landmarks and traditional ceremonies is accompanied by a clear and concise narration. 1965

SS-428 Great Lakes, The—How

They Were Formed (colour) 11 mins.
Thousands of years ago the Great Lakes were formed as a result of the work of glaciers. The film describes the present-day drainage of the Lakes and the physical characteristics of Niagara Falls, and illustrates topographical changes now occurring. 1948

SS-396 Great Plains, The (colour) 24 mins.
Those who settled the Canadian Prairies met the challenge of their environment and spread throughout the Great Plains to engage in mixed farming and grain growing in Manitoba; to plant thousands of square miles of wheat in Southern Saskatchewan; to ride the rolling hills of Alberta behind herds of beef cattle, and more recently, to probe deeply into these same hills to unlock the underground vaults. 1956

SS-729 The Great Plains (colour) 14 mins.
Where rainfall is sufficient, wheat and other cereal crops thrive on the level terrain of the Great Plains. Where there is less rainfall, the raising of cattle and sheep is predominant. The development of large Canadian and American oil fields has helped broaden the economy of the region which can be called "the breadbasket, meat locker and oil supplier to the continent." 1967

SS-171 Greece: On Mediterranean Shores

22 mins.
This film records the story of life in modern Greece in all its aspects. Sequences show village life by the sea and among the mountains. Crops and resources are shown, with special emphasis on goods for export trade. The Corinth Canal, the port of Piraeus, and Athens with her ancient glories are pictured. 1955

SS-332 Greece, People of (colour) 14 mins.
In this film the people of Greece are shown at home and work in both rural and urban areas. Agriculture provides the major exports: olive oil, tobacco, fruit, and wool. The cities and seaports are hives of industry. Many of the old ruins are seen, as well as the newer structures which are patterned after the famous buildings of Greece's golden past. 1957

SS-545 Guatemala—Nation of Central

America (colour) 17 mins.
In its variety of climate and people, Guatemala is very much like other countries of Latin America: a developing nation with a substantial part of its population living primitively,

unmindful of life beyond the small upland villages. An Indian teacher introduces us to Thomas Morales and his family. From Juan Perez, manager of a large banana plantation, we learn of an entirely different world—that of the plantation where farming is geared to profit and where all the advantages of the modern world are utilized. 1958

SS-397 Harvest in the Valley (Potatoes)

(colour) 14 mins.
Large-scale potato farming in one of Canada's largest export areas—the Saint John Valley of New Brunswick. The film shows the harvesting of a bumper crop: the specially designed, motor-driven machines that lay bare row upon row of tubers; the crews of potato pickers who follow closely behind, filling thousands of barrels in a season; and the mammoth warehouses where potatoes are sorted and graded for export. 1957

SS-333 Hawaii: U.S.A.

22 mins.
This is a colourful study of the history and heritage, beauty and commercial life of the Territory of Hawaii and her half-million cosmopolitan citizens. The volcanic origin, a million years ago, is graphically depicted as is the development to the present of Hawaii's major industries: sugar, pineapple, cattle, and coffee. 1953

SS-368 Heart of England (colour)

16 mins.
This film gives an excellent description of the English countryside and of the people of the land. It centres in Shakespeare's home city and surroundings, and moves out to give a portrait of the delightful English midlands. 1954

SS-267 Herring Hunt

11 mins.
This is a dramatic story of herring fishing off the Pacific coast of Canada. It has citizenship value in teaching proper attitudes to adversity, and how mistakes should be handled. 1951

SS-474 High Arctic: Life on the Land

(colour) 22 mins.
An ecological study in full colour of plant and animal life on the Queen Elizabeth Islands in the Canadian Arctic, and of the life cycles which are the law of nature even in these frozen wastelands. Animals such as the musk-ox, lemming and Arctic hare, and various forms of plant life are seen as part of an evolution that began in pre-history and continues almost imperceptibly today. 1957

SS-475 India: The Land and the People

(colour) 11 mins.
This film develops fundamental concepts of the geography and people of India, including topography, cultural heritage, typical village and farm life, religions of important groups, influence of Gandhi, and present-day problems. 1958

SS-524 Industrial Canada

18 mins.
A documentary account of Canada's industrial development and what it means economically and socially to the Canadian people. The film traces the country's transformation from a strictly agricultural economy to an increasingly industrial one, commenting on the impetus given by World War II. The Canada of today which we see in this film portrait presents a diversity of industrial activity, with rich natural resources of every description forming the basis of export and manufacture. 1958

SS-732 The Intermountain Highlands (colour)

14 mins.
Embraced by the Rockies on the east and the Sierra Nevada, Cascade and Coast Ranges on the west, the Intermountain Highlands are of spectacular though generally arid beauty. In the few areas where sufficient water can be made available, there are growing agricultural communities and urban centres.

Tourism, scientific and research facilities, and residential developments designed especially for retirement years are broadening this region's economy. 1967

SS-711 Ireland (colour) 20 mins.
Variations in the physical characteristics of the island, and the influences on its people and economy form the basis of this film. The basis of the economy is still the small landowner. The film shows how two governments are developing Irish resources in conjunction with other parts of the British Isles. 1966

SS-216 Ireland, A Visit to (colour) 11 mins.
A tour of the countryside and of the city of Dublin provides scenes typical of Ireland, and shows the way of life of the Irish people, rural and urban. 1955

SS-271 Ireland, Northern 11 mins.
Industries in Northern Ireland are depicted. The film includes such typical farm scenes as harvesting of flax, cutting of peat, and dairying. It also shows the fishing and shipping industries at Belfast. 1954

SS-217 Iron and Steel Supply of the World 11 mins.
The subject is introduced by a map of the major coal-fields, iron deposits, and iron and steel centres of the world in general and the British Isles in particular. Actual scenes show limestone quarrying, iron and coal mining. The making of iron and steel is shown by a diagram of the layout of an iron and steel works which is animated stage by stage. This is supported by actual shots of coke ovens, furnaces, rolling and finishing mills. 1953

SS-337 Iron from the North 22 mins.
This is the story of the development of one of Canada's richest mineral areas, the Ungava district of Quebec—Labrador. It tells how a railway was built from the seaport of Seven Islands to the rich Knob Lake iron ore deposits hundreds of miles inland, enabling coastal freighters to carry the ore to Great Lakes steel mills. 1954

SS-733 Isthmus of Panama (colour) 20 mins.
Panama's strategic geographical situation and its effect on history are reviewed. Included are the events which led to its construction to present-day life in the American zone and in the Republic of Panama. 1964

SS-238 Italian Peninsula, The 11 mins.
The cool climate of northern Italy, the Mediterranean climate of the south, the twin coastlines, and the mountain ranges have helped to produce different types of agriculture and living patterns. The film shows a citrus fruit grower near Naples, high school students in Rome, a rice farmer in the Po Valley, and a silk factory worker in Milan. 1950

SS-272 Italy: Peninsula of Contrasts (colour) 16 mins.
Skilfully depicts the physical geography of Italy and illustrates ways in which it influences the lives of the people. Contrasts old-fashioned and up-to-date methods of farming and transportation; portrays ancient and modern aspects of Italian cities; reveals the fertile and barren regions; and highlights the importance of the tourist trade to the people of Italy. 1952

SS-274 Japan, The Land and the People (colour) 11 mins.
By means of maps and animation the location and surface conditions of this small land, which supports eighty million people, are made clear. Japanese children and adults take part in the story. The activities, industries, and trade of the people are depicted. 1965

SS-734 Japan: Pacific Neighbour (colour) 16 mins.
In this land, the Japanese people have adapted their unique

environment to fit their own needs. Fishing boats, merchant ships, crowded cities, transportation, education, religion, industries, cities and farm life are dealt with briefly. 1966

SS-275 Java, Tropical Mountain Island 22 mins.
This film presents the Island of Java in its tropical setting and portrays its abundant wealth. Through the eyes of four trainmen, we get a clear picture of the country from the coastal plains to the mountain slopes. Both urban and rural scenes show the people at work on the land and in the various industries. 1964

SS-672 A Lake for the Prairies (colour) 29 mins.
The South Saskatchewan River dam is a multi-million-dollar irrigation scheme which promises prosperity for the dust bowl of the Prairies. The film recalls the region's earlier days—the first influx of land-hungry settlers, the Great Depression, and experiments in water conservation and field husbandry. Work on the dam progresses toward cresting a lake to irrigate thousands of acres and provide electricity for industry and farm. How man moulds his environment to meet his own needs is dramatically illustrated. 1965

SS-218 Land of Blue Water (colour) 22 mins.
This film follows the Blue Water Highway route from Windsor north along the shore of Lake Huron to Bruce Peninsula and thence around Georgian Bay to Orillia on Lake Couchiching. Scenes of swimming, beach scenes, towns and villages, motorboat racing, and resort life throughout the area are shown. 1951

SS-477 Life in the Alps (Austria) 11 mins.
Haying, gardening, lumbering, and particularly grazing are the activities that fill the lives of people on the high slopes of the Austrian Alps. The seasonal movement of cattle and sheep from lower pastures to higher grazing lands illustrates how farmers have worked out a successful pattern of agriculture in a difficult and challenging Alpine terrain. 1958

SS-552 Life in Grasslands: Argentine Pampas (colour) 11 mins.
With a visit to the "estancia" of Senor Molinos and his family, we become acquainted with family and community life on one of the representative grasslands of the world. We learn something of the climate and geography of the Argentine pampas, a region which produces abundant food crops, fine cattle and sheep. 1961

SS-553 Life in the High Andes (colour) 11 mins.
This film shows how life in high mountain regions is affected by altitude and climate. Visiting an Indian family living in a mountain valley in Peru, we learn how farming, grazing and weaving are important to their lives. The camera shows the influences of the ancient Incan civilization and presents colourful views of market day in the village. 1961

SS-550 Life in an Oasis (colour) 11 mins.
The relationship of an oasis environment to daily life is dramatically shown in this film—the irrigation farming, the building of houses of mud bricks, the constant fight against wind and sand. The film contrasts earlier, natural oases with present-day, man-made oases where modern technology is used to locate water, drill wells, build fertilizer factories, and prepare the earth for planting. 1962

SS-480 Location: Niagara (colour) 25 mins.
This film, produced for the Greater Niagara Chamber of Commerce, stresses the important place Niagara holds in this province. The early history of the area is outlined. An engineer is impressed with the water power facilities, Welland Canal, and sporting events. The important historical events receive careful treatment, while the holiday possibilities are viewed through the eyes of a family on vacation. 1963

- SS-177 Malay Peninsula, The** (colour) 11 mins.
A tour of the entire peninsula shows primitive native methods and modern industrial techniques combining to produce precious raw materials for the rest of the world. The film also provides a sound lesson in intercultural relations by showing how Hindus, Moslems, Buddhists, and Christians live and work side by side. 1948
- SS-178 Manitoulin Holiday** (colour) 11 mins.
Tourists are shown enjoying their vacation on Manitoulin Island. Fishing, swimming, and horseback riding are portrayed. The possibilities of trout fishing are stressed. The natural beauty of this favourite tourist paradise is skilfully revealed in this film. 1954
- SS-278 Mediterranean Africa** (colour) 11 mins.
A geographical and historical survey of the narrow and limited fertile area of Africa along the Mediterranean coast is revealed in good colour sequence. 1952
- SS-78 Mexico, Land and People** (colour) 20 mins.
Tells a graphic story of the origin, history, and present status of the Mexican people. Emphasis is placed on the habits and customs of the people in rural areas. Corn harvesting and grinding, home-building, pottery making, and handicraft work are among the activities shown. Barter in the village stalls makes up a picturesque sequence. Scenes of mining activities and glimpses of life in Mexico City complete the story. This is a revised edition of the film "People of Mexico". 1962
- SS-340 Middle East, The** (colour) 16 mins.
This regional geography film provides an overview of this important area. The lands, people, homes, natural resources, and industries are shown as they are today. 1954
- SS-279 Middle States** (colour) 11 mins.
This film describes the region's agricultural resources, industrial and commercial activity, and its role as the hub of the nation's transportation system. Stress is placed on the significant contribution of the Middle States to the nation's economy. 1942
- SS-558 Mississippi River, The** (colour) 14 mins.
By houseboat, we follow the historically famous "Father of Waters" which, with its tributaries, forms a vast net of waterways, linking great agricultural and industrial areas with important cities and ports. This interesting film emphasizes the importance of the Mississippi as a drainage basin for more than a third of the continent, and indicates its geographic, commercial, and historic influence on its adjacent lands. 1960
- SS-432 Money Minters** (colour) 11 mins.
A colourful description of the development of money throughout the ages, of how nickel is mined and smelted, and of how coins are minted today in the Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa. 1962
- SS-485 Most Lovely Country** (colour) 31 mins.
A centennial tribute to British Columbia, the film has as its theme the fulfilment of a prophecy made by Captain George Vancouver when he first saw the country in 1792. The camera traces the history and development of the province from that date. 1964
- SS-317 Mountains of the West** 22 mins.
The influence of geographical environment upon industries and occupations is the theme of this film. Animation is used to depict the geological evolution of mountain ranges and valleys before and during the Ice Age. Present-day scenes show how man has learned to unlock the resources of this region and use them for his own good. 1954
- SS-559 My Island Home** (colour) 15 mins.
Prince Edward Island is sometimes known as the Garden of the Gulf. Life on the Island is viewed through the eyes of a native son, who presents the various occupations of the people, as well as showing the facilities for recreation and cultural pursuits. 1961
- SS-342 Newfoundland, High Tide in** (colour) 22 mins.
This film gives an account of the efforts of the people of Newfoundland to modernize and extend their industries. While mining and lumbering are mentioned, the emphasis is on what is being done to revitalize the fishing industry and to improve marketing. 1957
- SS-488 New Zealand: The Land and the People** (colour) 11 mins.
A trip through New Zealand's North and South islands shows that this country of mountains, forests, and grasslands is a modern nation whose people share many of the customs of all English-speaking people. Exceptional photographic views show us the live-stock and dairying industries, the busy port cities, and the activities and recreation of the people—of both European and Maori ancestry. 1959
- SS-280 Nile Valley, Life in the** (colour) 11 mins.
An account of the Nile Valley is presented—the river, its source; the people that live on its banks; their ancient, but still common customs; the pyramids, and other heritages from the past. 1957
- SS-675 North America: The Continent** (colour) 16 mins.
The basic geographic structure of the continent is clearly shown in this film; the coastal highland regions, the Western Cordillera and the Appalachian Highlands enclosing the interior plains, which stretch from the Canadian Shield to Central America. Land forms and climates of the major regions are seen in relation to the human use that has produced highly developed agricultural, industrial and urban societies. 1966
- SS-715 Northeast, The: Gateway for a Nation** (colour) 11 mins.
The film illustrates the effect that a major part of U.S. industrial activity—the shipment of goods—has on industry itself and on the people involved, by following the mass of American goods that move through the Eastern Seaboard area by train, ship, truck and plane. 1966
- SS-716 Northeast, The: Headquarters for a Nation** (colour) 22 mins.
An overview of the Northeast is presented through scenes of its harbors, government agencies, commerce marts and the interaction of the people. The student learns of the region's immense power and impact—political, industrial, cultural and economic. 1966
- SS-717 Northeast, The: Port of New York** (colour) 17 mins.
Geographically, New York is important to world trade and is seen as a pivotal trade centre. Economically, it is the busiest harbor in the world and illustrates the dependence of nations upon the exchange of goods. 1966
- SS-86 Northeastern States** (colour) 11 mins.
The development of resources in West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Following this historical background, features of the land, people, natural resources, the textile, clothing, and heavy industries are shown in their interrelated aspects. Consideration also is given to transportation and recreational facilities. Interdependence with other sections of the United States is indicated. 1942

- SS-281 Northwestern States** (colour) 11 mins.
Animated maps illustrate geographical characteristics of these States, and stress the natural resources and population trends. Scenes portray agricultural, mining and lumbering activities, recreational facilities, and cultural advantages. 1942
- SS-626 Nova Scotia Saga** (colour) 18 mins.
Produced by the government of Nova Scotia, this film is designed to present a comprehensive study of the province. Various aspects dealt with are: its historical background, its agricultural and industrial developments, its tourist industry, and the contributions of various nationalities to its culture. 1963
- SS-640 Oasis** (colour) 20 mins.
Vividly depicts an oasis in the Libyan desert as a fertile island in a sea of sand. Shows that the date palm tree, symbol of an oasis, plays an important part in the life of the oasis dweller. Film sequences reveal the problem of irrigation, women making bread and weaving garments, and men fashioning leather shoes and belts. The crowded market place where inhabitants carry on trade is the centre of community life in an oasis. 1965
- SS-602 Origins of Weather** (colour) 13 mins.
Using animation, this film illustrates many factors which determine the weather and climate of our earth. The effect of the sun, wind, atmosphere and earth motion are viewed from a space vantage point, as they interact to produce the changes in weather conditions. 1963
- SS-738 The Pacific Coast** (colour) 18 mins.
The geography of the Pacific Coast—extending from lower California to the Aleutian Islands—is one of great contrasts between north and south. Their key differences in climate and topography, industrial activity and urban development are illustrated to show how the north's economy depends on shipping and limited natural resources, while the south's is much more diversified, with a wide variety of agriculture and industry. 1967
- SS-344 Pakistan** 14 mins.
Dr. Sorensen was advisor to the Pakistani government, and out of his experience grew a film, a geographer's view of the republic of Pakistan, a country of seventy million Mohammedans living on the crowded subcontinent of India. 1954
- SS-191 Pampas, Horsemen of the** 22 mins.
Opening with scenes of Buenos Aires, the film shows the importance of the pampas to that city. The remainder of the film deals with life on a typical "estancia". The varied daily tasks of a tenant family are pictured, centring around a twelve-year-old boy. As a climax, a herd of cattle is rounded up, driven to Buenos Aires, and marketed. 1950
- SS-628 People of Norway** (colour) 15 mins.
An intimate story of the life of the Norwegian people, showing their daily occupations, recreation, homes, cities, farms, and industries. The film shows how the rugged Norwegian environment affects the living habits of the people, and how they adapt to geological and climatic conditions. 1949
- SS-561 People of the Rock** (colour) 14 mins.
Here is a view of the New North as the industrial clangour of the 20th century breaks upon the ancient stillness of the Arctic. Eskimos leave their families to go to work in the North Rankin Nickel Mine, learning with remarkable dexterity to operate the bulldozer, the mucking machine, the ore locomotive and the ore drill. Through their experience at Rankin Inlet emerges Canada's plan for Eskimo integration—a future of challenge and promise. 1963
- SS-562 Peru** (colour) 20 mins.
The film begins with an Indian boy looking out over the Andes Mountains while tending sheep near his small village. After seeing something of village and family life, we visit other parts of the country the boy has never seen: Cuzco and the market there; Machu Picchu, the spectacular lost city of the Incas; Lima where the boy's sister and brother work; and the oil wells of the countryside. 1961
- SS-490 Peru: People of the Andes** (colour) 16 mins.
In the highlands of the towering Andes Mountains of Peru live the Indians who are descendants of the highly developed Inca civilization. This film explores the colourful Chincheros Valley near Cuzco, the walled city which was the capital of the Inca empire; contrasts community life in a self-contained Indian village with that of the tenant farmers who work on the large estates called haciendas. Peru's recent economic progress is reflected in the many new mining camps, improved transportation, and the wealth concentrated in Lima, the beautiful and modern capital city. 1959
- SS-411 Republic of South Africa, The (Its Land and People)** (colour) 16 mins.
This is a comparison of three ways of life in the Republic of South Africa: that of the native tribes still living in primitive fashion on the reserves; that of the Boer farms in which the natives have begun to assimilate white culture; and that of the mining communities and cities in which natives are in the process of adopting white culture. Within these culture patterns, the film describes the topography, climate, resources, and products of the region. 1956
- SS-497 Rhine, The: Background for Social Studies** (colour) 11 mins.
This film presents an over-all view of the significant influence the Rhine river has throughout Europe. Tracing its historical importance, from its role as a frontier of the Roman Empire to its place as a highway of modern commerce today, we study its effect upon the lives and activities of the people who live near it and the nations which fought to control it. 1959
- SS-683 Rivers** (colour) 11 mins.
A study of the Mississippi river system; the film shows the path of a river from its source to its mouth, man's use of rivers, explains the sources of water in rivers, and the function and behavior of flowing water. 1959
- SS-383 Road of Iron** 30 mins.
This documentary film shows the achievements of men who forged into the untamed wilderness of northern Quebec to lay the line of steel which brought to market the rich iron ore of the Ungava region. We see the air-lift and the tractor caravan at work transporting machines and equipment through forest, over muskeg and across rivers until the first ore train finally succeeds in reaching the St. Lawrence seaport of Seven Islands. 1955
- SS-566 Rocky Mountains: A Geographic Region** (colour) 11 mins.
Photographed in Alaska, Canada, and the Rocky Mountain states, this film presents a geographic overview of the Rocky Mountains, one of the most spectacular features of the North American continent. A region of rich natural resources, including minerals, forests, rushing rivers, as well as grazing and agricultural lands, these mountains have played a significant role in the development of the continent. 1962
- SS-568 Roughnecks (Oil Drillers)** 22 mins.
The life and work of an oil-drilling crew is shown from the moment they arrive with their rig to the time when the well has been successfully capped. Mud and muskeg, rain and

wind—nothing halts the probing drill once the derrick is raised and the race for oil begins. 1963

SS-648 Saguenay Region (colour) 12 mins.
From the vantage point of a helicopter we view the Saguenay Region with its rich store of resources—rocks, forests, rivers and arable land. Although it is an isolated settlement of the vast Canadian Shield, its natural resources contributed great industrial developments; pulp and paper and aluminum smelting businesses flourish here, but some of the more traditional activities of village life remain, especially in the agriculture. The film also illustrates the relationship between man and his environment. 1964

SS-322 Saint John Valley 16 mins.
This is a film study of the beautiful New Brunswick valley from the port of Saint John to Edmundston. Traces of the early history are included, yet modern farming methods, pulp and paper industry, and fishing sequences emphasize life today in this area of fertile fields and flowing waters. 1958

SS-500 The St. Lawrence Seaway (colour) 30 mins.
A clear and vivid picture of the development of this great inland waterway and how it will serve the industrial heartland of North America. Film animation alternating with live photography shows what had to be done to construct the new water stairway which provides clear passage for ocean-going ships right to the head of the Great Lakes. From the first silver-spaded sod-turning to the moving of mountains by bulldozers, this film provides a living record of one of the greatest engineering achievements of our modern world. 1959

SS-345 Scandinavian Lands: Norway, Sweden, Denmark 11 mins.
The geography, the people and their way of life in the three Scandinavian countries are introduced. The purpose of the film is to promote an understanding of how the peoples of each country have utilized the resources of mountain, plain, and sea in the development of agriculture, industry, trade, and recreation, resulting in one of the highest standards of living on the European continent. 1954

SS-293 Singapore 11 mins.
Activities in the strategic port of Singapore are shown. Maps illustrate its position and give various features of the island. Natural resources and industries are also depicted. 1953

SS-607 South America (colour) 20 mins.
In this overview film study, we gain a composite picture of the contrasts, progress and tempo of the awakening continent. A number of additional concepts not touched on in the films dealing with individual countries such as social unrest, the communist danger, the emergence of Latin America in international politics, are discussed. 1963

SS-569 South America: Geography of the Continent (colour) 14 mins.
This film acquaints us with the main geographical features of South America: The Andes, the Guiana and Brazilian highlands; and the Orinoco, Amazon, and Plata-Parana river basins. The film shows the relationships of these geographic factors to the people and their ways of life, and provides a survey of agriculture, industry, commerce, cities, and culture in South America. 1962

SS-674 South East Asia Family (colour) 15 mins.
Through the eyes of the Sen family, farmers in the important agricultural country of Thailand, we learn how the hot, humid climate helps produce rice and other crops which are important to the people. Farming is primitive. The family, like so many in Southeast Asia, lives, trades, and works along one of the many waterways which are used for transportation, for

irrigation, and for the household water supply. They utilize the land and climatic features, they go to school and to church, and they do many other things that we do in our own country. 1966

SS-295 Southeastern States (colour) 11 mins.
This film contains an overall study of this region—its people, agriculture, industry, and heritage. Maps analyze geographical features. Emphasis is placed on the great agricultural activity and growth in industry and commerce. 1959

SS-296 Southwestern States (colour) 11 mins.
The vastness of this area is stressed as well as its multiple industries—irrigation, stock raising, agriculture, mining, and oil. Animated maps depict the geography in this region. 1956

SS-573 Stowaway, The (colour) 15 mins.
A story of a boy, a Bluenose schooner, and adventure at sea. This is an adventure-filled quarter-hour about a thirteen-year-old boy who stows away on his father's schooner and learns about deep-sea fishing when the vessel reaches the famous Grand Banks fishing grounds off the coast of Newfoundland. 1963

SS-574 Thailand, Land of Rice (colour) 14 mins.
From the city of Bangkok—centre of commerce, government, and the spiritual life of the nation—to the fertile river valley in which abundant rice crops are produced, the film presents a richly varied overview of Thailand and its people. Includes sequences on rice farming: the way of life of a typical farm family; the floating market on Bangkok canals; and the busy traffic in Bangkok harbour. 1957

SS-634 Trans-Canada Journey (colour) 29 mins.
This film takes you on a tour of Canada. Swiftly, effortlessly, a jet liner spans the miles, sheering through fleecy clouds to open sky and scenic vistas of the provinces below. You see the country sometimes from on high, sometimes at ground level, gathering impressions of a vast and beautiful land, intimate glimpses of town and country, of people of many ethnic origins, of a resourceful and industrious nation. Impressions it would take days and weeks to gather at first hand are brought to you in half an hour in this vivid, three-thousand-mile panorama. 1964

SS-507 Treasures of the Forest 18 mins.
A film on the industries which draw their wealth from the raw material supplied by Canada's forests, showing how this wealth is being preserved by a long-term conservation program. Dramatic sequences filmed in the rain forests of the British Columbia coast show the world's greatest lumbering operations; how giant conifers are felled, transported by water routes to sawmills, and cut into lumber or reduced to Canada's greatest single export—newsprint. Realization of the need for conservation has led to an extensive program of aerial stock-taking and a system of planned cutting and reforestation. 1959

SS-575 Turkey—A Middle East Bridgeland (colour) 18 mins.
Travelling by bus through Turkey, two boys observe modern developments in transportation, manufacturing, reforestation projects and dams to provide water for irrigation and electric power. They also see something of the mining industry, and catch a glimpse of work on the farms. But more important is the understanding of Turkey's strategic position as a bridge-land between Asia and Europe. 1964

SS-743 Visit to Puerto Rico (colour) 15 mins.
This film documents Puerto Rico's location, population, racial heritage, geography and topography. Chief crops, farming methods, influence of Spanish tradition, modern development and prosperity, and the result of the development program on education, public health and industry are illustrated. 1965

SS-348 Western Germany: The Land and the People (colour) 11 mins.
The film deals with the industrial, agricultural, and commercial life of Western Germany in relationship to the dense population, natural resources, and relatively infertile soil of this area. The importance of coal, farming, trade, and synthetic products to the development of this country is shown against its economy. 1954

SS-139 West Indies (colour) 11 mins.
Portrays the principal West Indies Islands, and shows their strategic importance to Western Hemisphere trade, economy, and international relationships. Unique character of the tropic islands is shown in sequences on topography, climate, discovery, and peoples. Native farming, plantations, and export and import trade show tropical products. Recent trends are indicated. 1960

SS-513 Wheat Country 20 mins.
On the wheat farms of the Canadian West the horse has all but disappeared and labour-saving machines now plow and sow and reap and mow. But, technological advances notwithstanding, there is still one over-riding factor—the weather. Here is a film which shows how, each spring, prairie farmers renew their gamble with wind, frost, drought, rust and hail to begin again the cycle that may bring a good year, or a lean. This story of big-scale western wheat farming is told by a farm woman whose sons represent the fourth generation to operate a Saskatchewan farm. 1959

SS-300 Winter in Canada 22 mins.
Peter, a newcomer to Canada, tells the story of his experiences in a Canadian winter season in a Laurentian town. His cousin Julien, who lives in the range country of the Rocky Mountain foothills, writes to him of the activities enjoyed by children in that part of Canada. 1952

HISTORY

SS-248 Abraham Lincoln 22 mins.
This film re-enacts episodes in Lincoln's life which characterize him as an outstanding exponent of human freedom. It traces events of his boyhood which reveal his unforgettable qualities of integrity, humour, common sense and tenderness, and associates familiar Lincoln quotations with the actual historical incidents which prompted them. 1951

SS-583 Acropolis (colour) 11 mins.
The temples of the Acropolis of Athens are amongst the finest achievements of classical Greece. This film describes the artistic and architectural significance of the buildings and their sculptures and brings to life the glory of a past age. 1962

SS-350 Age of Discovery: English, French and Dutch Exploration (colour) 11 mins.
Searching for a water route to the riches of the Orient, English, French, and Dutch explorers added their achievements to the earlier Spanish and Portuguese explorations. The routes followed by Cabot, Verrazano, Cartier, Frobisher, Hudson, Drake, and Raleigh are shown, and the effects of their expeditions to North America are analyzed. 1956

SS-652 Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic Age (colour) 14 mins.
Photographed on the sites of Alexander's great victories, and including such archaeological treasures as the Sidon Sarcophagus, the Issus mosaic, and the ruins of Persepolis, this film follows Alexander's campaigns and the spread of Greek culture. The resultant flowering of commerce, art and science that was the Hellenistic Age is reflected in views of Rhodes and Delos, Hellenistic sculpture, the Temple of Zeus and other cultural remains. 1964

SS-249 American Revolution (colour) 16 mins.
A clear explanation of the strategy, the struggle, the movement of forces, and the important military engagements of the war for independence. Stresses geographical and social factors which brought victory to the thirteen states. Animated drawings and colour photography cover the terrain and battlefields over which the war was fought. 1953

SS-250 Ancient Egypt (colour) 11 mins.
A visit to Egypt—to see the great Sphinx, the Temple at Karnak, and many examples of famous Egyptian sculpture—is made. Three spheres in which the Egyptian civilization has contributed to western culture—development of agriculture and community living, discoveries in the arts and sciences, and evolution of religion through their polytheism—are developed. 1952

SS-351 Ancient Greece (colour) 11 mins.
Photographed in Greece, this film is an authentic document. It offers an ideal dramatization of one of the most important periods in human history, showing the Parthenon, the village of Sparta and the Acropolis. 1952

SS-653 The Ancient New World (colour) 16 mins.
Authentic pre-Columbian art objects and animation are used to describe the rise of civilizations in Middle America. The film presents the evidence of the arrival of man from Asia and his change from hunting to agriculture. The early development of culture on the Mexican plateau is presented in simplified terms. The mystery of the rise and decline of the Mayans, and the final blaze of the Aztecs before Cortez are visualized. Teachers should find this film useful also for Geography and for Grade 13 Art. 1965

SS-440 Ancient Orient (colour) 14 mins.
In India, China, and Japan, we trace the growth of early oriental civilizations through re-enactments and authentic locales. The film is enriched with early manuscripts, paintings, sculpture, and architecture to show the heritage and ideas that have shaped oriental life and thought from ancient times to the present day. 1959

SS-654 Ancient Persia (colour) 11 mins.
The great Empire of Cyrus and Darius, the first "world-state", now lies in magnificent ruins which reveal its meteoric history—splendid palaces at Persepolis, great roads, gold coinage, and government by satraps. Famous sites like Marathon, the Hellespont, Thermopylae, and the Bay of Salamis illustrate the shift of power to the Greeks and the end of Persian domination. 1964

SS-9 Ancient World Inheritance 11 mins.
This film can be used to motivate and vitalize the study of ancient history. It relates the achievements of ancient civilization to the modern world. By a visual comparison of the ancient with the modern, the student is shown how such everyday articles as textiles, paper, agricultural implements, machines, and such institutions as writing and organized law are inherited from the cultures of the Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians and other ancient peoples. 1962

SS-525 Arctic Outpost (colour) 30 mins.
In this film we are introduced to life in Pangnirtung, a tiny white settlement on a wind-swept fiord of the Eastern Arctic. From the R.C.M.P. post, the mission hospital, the government school and the Hudson's Bay Company trading post come many modern services and supplies for the widely scattered Eskimo population. 1959

SS-723 Assassination in Sarajevo: Pretext for War 18 mins.
The film reveals the chain of events following the death of

Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Serbia. The shooting provides the opportunity for Austria to seek revenge for a "detestable crime". 1967

SS-532 Baldwin, R. — Matter of Principle 33 mins.
A stirring reconstruction of the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837, places emphasis on the role played by the Reform Leader. Some insight is given regarding the revolt against a corrupt government, together with the struggles and hardships endured before the final enactment of Constitutional Reform. 1964

SS-442 Battle of Stoney Creek (colour) 11 mins.
When the Americans invaded the Niagara Peninsula in 1813 after capturing Fort George, the struggle for control of this frontier reached its climax at Stoney Creek. The roles of Colonel Harvey and Billy Green receive suitable emphasis. The results of the Canadian victory and their influence on the future course of the war are shown. 1964

SS-253 Beaver, Age of 14 mins.
A brief history is given of the fur trade in Canada, with its effects on exploration and settlement. Animated maps indicate the routes of early explorers and traders to Hudson Bay and the Pacific Coast. Closing sequences show the fur trade of today as still being one of Canada's important sources of wealth and industry. 1955

SS-684 The Beginnings of Exploration (colour) 14 mins.
This film describes the first stages in Europe's expansion: the growth of trade, the rise of a strong merchant class, and the scientific "awakening" to new ideas about man and his world. It explains why the first explorers were anxious to discover a new sea route to India, and how improved ships and navigation instruments helped them accomplish their aims. With Portugal leading the way, these early explorations laid the foundations for a great colonial empire. 1965

SS-353 Bill of Rights (colour) 22 mins.
The first ten amendments to the Constitution are the specific guarantee which history, contemporary events, and the temper of men's minds had marked as vital safeguards of personal freedom. 1941

SS-655 Black Creek Pioneer Village (colour) 20 mins.
The lives and times of the pioneers of Ontario are outlined in this film. It shows what it was like for families to build their own houses, grow everything they needed to eat, travel only by horse-power, cultivate their own land and have neither electricity nor electronic means of entertainment. 1963

SS-533 Bolivar: South American Liberator (colour) 11 mins.
Authentic locales in Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia lend vividness and immediacy to this biography of the liberator of five South American countries and his dream of a united South America. This film explains the factors which led Simon Bolivar to abandon his fortune and position and relates his life to the development of democracy in South America. 1962

SS-447 Boy of Renaissance Italy (colour) 14 mins.
Photographed in Florence, Italy, this film provides intimate glimpses into life during the Renaissance. Young Niccolo, an apprentice artist of 1500, shows us the people of the times—the rich merchants, peasants, soldiers, artists, and professors—and introduces us to the spirit of the Renaissance. 1957

SS-416 British Monarchy, The 22 mins.
This film is intended to illustrate the function of the British system of limited constitutional monarchy in the present state of the British Commonwealth and Empire. The monarchy provides continuity and unity. The idea of continuity is

presented by showing the historical development of the British monarchy, and something of the constitutional functions of the sovereign. The idea of unity is shown by scenes illustrating the monarch's public duties, and her position in relation to other countries of the Commonwealth and Empire. 1953

SS-724 The Buddhist World (colour) 11 mins.
Photographed in India, Thailand, Japan and Tibet, this film reviews the origins of Buddhism through the life, work and philosophy of Gautama Buddha, and gives us an understanding of the major tenets of Buddhist belief. The film traces the historical and cultural growth of Buddhism, and shows its influence in those lands where it is practiced today. 1963

SS-449 Byzantine Empire, The (colour) 14 mins.
The Byzantine Empire had become, by 750 A.D., the richest and most powerful in the world. The film presents a brief historical outline of the Empire, and indicates its important cultural contributions in the areas of art, religion, and scholarship. Photographed principally in Greece and Turkey, the film captures the richness of mosaic works, icons, and architecture. 1959

SS-685 John Cabot, (A Man of the Renaissance) 28 mins.
To the 15th-century European the dream of a westward route across the sea to the Orient was as challenging as our probes of outer space, and John Cabot was a man eager to make the venture. Here is a vital story, exploring not only the geography of the Renaissance world, but also its social and intellectual character. 1965

SS-639 Canada Between Two World Wars 22 mins.
This film presents a twenty-year review of life in Canada between the end of the First World War and the beginning of the Second. Political, economic and social changes are evident but are viewed against the collective life of the nation, its moods and manners. 1962

SS-230 Canada, French (1534-1848) 22 mins.
Actuality shots represent the life of the Quebec habitant one hundred years ago. How his life developed is shown by animation of pictures taken from the works of C. W. Jefferys and from the Dominion Archives. 1952

SS-585 Canada in World War I 17 mins.
This film shows the First World War in context of world developments before and since. It uses motion pictures of the period to present a vivid and authentic record of events from 1914 to 1918, in Canada and in Europe. From the royal assassination that triggered it, to the Armistice that ended it, the film places in perspective the war that was to end war. 1960

SS-450 Canada's Royal Canadian Mounted Police (colour) 16 mins.
This unusually rich and exciting motion picture takes the audience thousands of miles across Canada—from a training centre in Ottawa to Baffin Island in the Arctic—to the barren coasts of Newfoundland—to an alley in Montreal—seeking always to discover what it is that makes the R.C.M.P. the superb police force that it is—a model to all the world of what a law enforcement body can be. 1962

SS-330 Captain John Smith 22 mins.
The first part of the film deals with the selection of the men who founded the first English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. It shows also how the governor of the colony was selected, the hardships in founding the colony, jealousy among the men which led to conspiracy. There is a vivid

portrayal of the capture of John Smith and of Pocahontas saving his life. The closing scenes show Smith's recall to England after he had re-organized the colony. 1948

SS-586 Cartier, Georges-Etienne 29 mins.
Quebec's representative in the strained years before Confederation was G. E. Cartier, known as the Lion of Quebec. Through this film we are reminded of the prominent place he held in the shaping of Canada as a nation, while protecting the cherished rights of language and religion for his own province. 1962

SS-451 Century of Harvest (Lincoln County)
(colour) 16 mins.
An excellent review of the early role of Lincoln County in Ontario's history is shown in this film. Sequences emphasize the part played by fruit growing, with special stress on cherries, peaches, plums, pears, apples and grapes. Other facets of a balanced economy outline the part played by this county in Ontario's development. 1965

SS-687 Samuel de Champlain (colour) 15 mins.
This film presents an exciting picture study of the man and his time, using for the most part, colour drawings. It is a chronicle of the thirty years between Champlain's first voyage up the St. Lawrence and his death in Quebec in 1635. He was an explorer and colonizer, founder of Quebec, discoverer of Lake Champlain, governor of New France, cartographer and writer. 1962

SS-726 China Under Communism (colour) 22 mins.
An uncensored, eye-witness report by John Strohm, the first U.S. newsman permitted to travel in Red China to photograph communist methods of forcing radical and sweeping changes in traditional patterns of living. 1963

SS-701 China's Industrial Revolution
(colour) 15 mins.
The Communists' aim is to become a modern industrial nation with world power. There are difficulties—untrained manpower, lack of machines, country's industry brought under state control. Modernizing agriculture has been slower but China has made enormous strides. Most dramatic was the explosion of the atomic bomb on October 16, 1964. 1967

SS-158 Christopher Columbus 22 mins.
This film clearly dramatizes the highlights in the life of Columbus, including his boyhood dreams of travel and adventure, his tireless search for aid in organizing an expedition, his long and hazardous voyage westward, and finally his landing at San Salvador. 1962

SS-656 Churchill—Champion of Freedom 22 mins.
A review of the life of Sir Winston Churchill is portrayed by presenting some of the major events in his long and dynamic career. The film highlights the great contributions of this political giant who fought so valiantly by word and deed for the cause of freedom. 1965

SS-589 City, The (colour) 11 mins.
Dramatically illustrates the characteristic features of a complex, modern city; its many different types of buildings—private homes, apartments, office buildings, schools, stores, factories; its diversity of neighbourhoods; major transportation facilities; the huge sprawl of suburban areas; and the city's elected government body which provides services, such as fire and police protection, for the many people who live there. 1964

SS-537 City of Gold 22 mins.
A nostalgic recollection of the period when the Yukon gold fever was at its height. The commentary, written and spoken by Dawson-born Pierre Berton, begins with boyhood recol-

lections of the writer. This feeling of retrospect is further deepened by the introduction of many vintage photographs which give the film a documentary quality as it reviews the history of the gold rush. We see relics of the old Dawson as it was when all the gold of the rich river beds flowed through its stores, taverns and dance halls. 1958

SS-306 Civil War, The (colour) 22 mins.
The most important military events of the war between the North and the South are traced in chronological order. Stress is placed on the social, economic, and geographical factors which ultimately forced the South to capitulate. Animated drawings and colour photography trace in an imaginative realistic way the strategy and geographical setting on which the war was fought. 1954

SS-36 Colonial Children 11 mins.
A typical day in the life of a New England family in Massachusetts about 1680 is presented in this film. It provides a clear picture of the home life, clothing, work, food, and customs of the New England colonists. 1939

SS-358 Colonial Expansion of European Nations (colour) 16 mins.
This exciting story of the 16th and 17th centuries tells some of the many reasons why large numbers of Europeans left their native lands to gain great empires, and the influence of this period on the course of history to the present day. 1955

SS-424 Colonial Family of New France (colour) 14 mins.
In authentic settings, colonial family life in New France is depicted in about 1700. On the St. Lawrence River in French Canada, we see the industrious Tremblet family on a tenant farm. We learn of everyday hardships and pleasures while experiencing a freedom unknown in the Old World. A visiting priest and a voyageur bring in other facets of life in New France. 1958

SS-359 Colonial Life in the Middle Colonies 11 mins.
The general character of life in the pre-Revolution middle colonies is portrayed through re-enacting the trip of a post rider as he carries mail from Philadelphia to New York. The people, geographic influences, and contributions of the middle colonies to American tradition here presented will foster a clear conception of colonial life in the middle colonies. 1955

SS-360 Colonial Life in the South (colour) 14 mins.
In following the journey of a surveyor who visits a frontier tobacco farmer and a tidewater plantation owner, the characteristic social and economic life of the southern colonies in the pre-revolutionary period are shown. Many utensils, household articles and fashions of the period are shown to create the feeling and mood of life in the southern colonies. 1955

SS-453 Colonial Shipbuilding and Sea Trade (colour) 11 mins.
Economic factors are shown that led to the development of Colonial shipbuilding and sea trade: the need for exchanging goods amongst the Colonies and with Europe, New England geography, available skilled workers and business investors. Viewers learn how Colonial trade routes were established and the effect of restrictive English navigation laws. 1958

SS-687 The Commonwealth (colour) 10 mins.
Using animation, this film traces the relationships between the various countries which are members of the Commonwealth. It points up areas of similarity such as parliamentary government and judicial systems, but stresses the differences of races and national interests which exist. The Queen is recog-

nized as the head of the Commonwealth, while the High Commissioners are responsible for much of the liaison which holds the nations together in this free association. 1964

SS-362 Constitution of the United States

(colour) 22 mins.
A written constitution, binding upon all citizens, is the foundation of the American democratic system. Its makers were men well fitted for great works, but this far-reaching document was their supreme accomplishment. 1956

SS-676 A Day in the Life of a Canadian Boy

(colour) 20 mins.
Inspired by stories of pioneer days, a boy recreates in his imagination the experiences he might have had if he had lived in the later 1800's. Activities in the family home, the daily farm chores, and the local school program are some of the scenes re-enacted. This film presents an overview of life in the community, showing the town business places as well as farming activities. 1964

SS-363 Declaration of Independence

(colour) 22 mins.
This film presents the historic statement of democratic principles as it affected many people in many places; and the risks taken in the cause of liberty. 1938

SS-457 Decline of the Roman Empire

(colour) 14 mins.
In 200 A.D., Rome was a far-flung empire which reached from the Middle East to Spain, from Northern Africa to Great Britain. In 476, it was invaded and looted by barbarian tribes and ceased to exist as an empire. This film, covering this dramatic period, uses actual settings in France, England, the Near East and Rome itself to present the political, social, and economic forces which weakened the Empire from within and the forces from without which brought about its decline. 1959

SS-458 Dinosaur Age, The

(colour) 14 mins.
Presents the age of dinosaurs through the work of museum paleontologists as they discover the fossil remains of a giant reptile and reconstruct its skeleton. Your classes will see and understand how man has learned about past life on earth. 1958

SS-393 Eighteenth-Century England:

People and Places (colour) 11 mins.
Neoclassicism, rebellion, and adventure are some of the facets of this dynamic century shown, by this film through paintings by Hogarth and Gainsborough, the architecture of a famous English house, sculpture, figurines, and scenes of navigation instruments and ships. All these are used to reveal insights into the lives and ideas of both aristocrats and commoners in eighteenth-century England. 1956

SS-593 Egypt: Cradle of Civilization

(colour) 12 mins.
The culture of ancient Egypt is surveyed, and its contributions to Western civilization are examined. How the Egyptian way of life evolved from a primitive tribal culture to an organized society under a single powerful ruler is depicted. Included in the film are illustrations of Egyptian achievement in art, architecture, medicine, astronomy and mathematics. 1962

SS-594 England—Industrial Empire

(colour) 17 mins.
This film emphasizes the role that England has played in the development of Western Civilization, and stresses the many contributions which this nation is making in modern times. It presents several well-known English landmarks, and helps students visualize the many economic activities which provide a livelihood for the British people. 1964

SS-595 The England of Elizabeth

(colour) 26 mins.
This film carries the viewer back to the 16th century, to the greatness and glory of the Elizabethan period. Many events and personalities of the period are brought to life, including the Reformation movement, Caxton's invention of the printing press, Admiral Drake's conquests, and Shakespeare's contribution to English literature. Elizabeth is portrayed in all her strength and determination, as monarch of the rapidly developing, powerful England. 1960

SS-121 England, This Was

22 mins.
This film presents a historical record of the continuous agricultural tradition existing in Suffolk from the Stone Age to the present. It is divided into a number of sections chronologically arranged and linked by sub-titles giving the historical origin of each custom. Suffolk men explain in their local dialect how the various methods are used today. 1948

SS-331 England, Traditional

16 mins.
The film shows places famous in history, literature and legend: the Shakespeare and Lorna Doone countries, depicting many of the fine old English traditions. 1954

SS-540 English and Dutch Colonization in the New World

(colour) 11 mins.
As the film reconstructs the beginnings of settlement in an English agricultural colony in Virginia, a Dutch trading colony in New York, and a Pilgrim colony in Massachusetts, we learn some of the basic motivations and patterns of colonization. 1956

SS-460 English History: Absolutism and Civil War

(colour) 11 mins.
Re-enacted are the conflicts during the reigns of James I and Charles I, the Civil War and Commonwealth period, and the restoration of the monarchy. The balance of power between the Crown and Parliament and steps in the evolution of the limited monarchy are clearly discussed. 1958

SS-309 English History: Earliest Times to 1066

11 mins.
Discusses the building of Anglo-Saxon England, emphasizing the many different peoples and cultures which were its ingredients. Authentic landmarks and historical materials from 1900 B.C. to 1000 A.D. are blended with brief re-enactments of important historical events to give a compressed, yet vivid, panorama of the island of Britain and the assimilative process which was the making of the English nation. 1954

SS-310 English History: Norman Conquest to the 15th Century

11 mins.
An overview of medieval England from the Conquest in 1066 to the decline of feudalism, this film discusses the concept of limited monarchy as the basis of the English form of democracy. We see some of the many milestones, such as trial by jury and the Magna Carta, that marked the recognition and growth of human rights in Britain. 1954

SS-461 English History: Nineteenth-Century Reforms

14 mins.
Evolution, rather than revolution, was characteristic of English political reform in the 19th century. Covering the period between the First Reform Bill of 1832 and the Third Reform Bill of 1884, the film shows the factors influencing the English political adjustment to the industrial revolution and makes clear the results of the major political and social legislation. 1959

- SS-426 English History: Restoration and Glorious Revolution** (colour) 11 mins.
Characterized by a conflict of roles between Parliament and the Crown, this period resulted in the establishment of a true constitutional monarchy. Authentic settings provide background for the restoration of Charles II, the succession of James II, and the coming of William and Mary, the first monarchs to rule under constitutional limitations. 1958
- SS-311 English History: Tudor Period** 11 mins.
Covering the period from 1485 to 1603, this film treats the growth of the national state under Henry VII and Henry VIII, with emphasis on the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the rise of Tudor England as a leading world power. The film discusses English culture at the height of the Elizabethan period and its successful transplanting to America. 1954
- SS-233 English Influences in the United States** 11 mins.
This film traces some of the basic influences of English culture on the American way of life. Among these are the idea of democratic action, the body of law, freedom of speech and press, religious tolerance, language and literature, art forms, and styles. 1950
- SS-58 Eskimo Summer** (colour) 22 mins.
Describes normal summer activities of an Eskimo colony during the short Arctic summer when they prepare food and fuel for the winter ahead. The men are shown trapping and spearing fish, hunting whales, seals, bears, and walrus. The women are shown preparing food and clothing. 1947
- SS-462 Explorations of Prince Henry, The** 13 mins.
This film presents a comprehensive view of the life and achievements of Prince Henry the Navigator, emphasizing the significance of his contributions to the Golden Age of Discovery and the rise of the Portuguese Empire. 1959
- SS-364 Family Tree** (colour) 11 mins.
This film depicts the history of the settlement of Canada from the early colonization by the French and English up to the present time. Emphasis is placed on the contributions made by the various peoples who are part of the Canadian nation. 1957
- SS-395 Food and People (An Introduction to the World's Food Problems)** 25 mins.
This film, consisting almost entirely of outstanding documentary footage, raises two basic questions: Can our world ever become one of plenty? Is a world of plenty really worth working for? Ways of increasing food production and of improving world-wide facilities for the distribution of foods are illustrated and discussed. 1956
- SS-703 Fort York: Defenders of Upper Canada** (colour) 21 mins.
This film presents a graphic account of a day in the lives of officers and men billeted in Fort York in 1816. Personal glimpses of men going about their various duties, and excellent re-creations of tasks performed in the kitchen, gunpowder room, men's barracks, officer's mess, on the parade square re-capture the life of a soldier in that era. 1966
- SS-542 France and its People** (colour) 14 mins.
The surroundings, traditions, attitudes, and ways of earning a living in a single French family reveal many facts of life in France today. The blending of an old heritage and modern ways is shown in the grandeur of historic buildings in Paris and the quiet of a Normandy farm. 1955
- SS-596 France in the New World (Colonial Life in Canada)** (colour) 16 mins.
This film reviews early exploration in North America by Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, and other French explorers, and shows the settlement of thousands of Frenchmen in the region along the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec, during the early 1700's. The influence of these first colonists in French Canada is still evident today in every aspect of life in that region. 1963
- SS-467 French and Indian War** (colour) 13 mins.
The dramatic period in our nation's history when England struggled with France for control of the North American continent is recreated in this film study. In addition to exploring the causes and results of the conflict, the film shows highlights of the French and Indian War, the Albany conference, Braddock's defeat, and finally, ultimate victory for England as Wolfe defeats Montcalm at Quebec. 1959
- SS-35 French Canadian Children** 11 mins.
A study of the winter home life and environment of a typical French Canadian farm family is portrayed in this film. School life, ice cutting, rug making, and maple sugar and syrup producing are shown. 1952
- SS-688 The French Explorers** (colour) 11 mins.
The first French explorers, Verrazano and Cartier, failed in their efforts to find a northwest passage to Asia, but they claimed new territory for the king of France. In the 1600's others followed, traders, missionaries, and colonizers who saw the value of the land and the promise of fortunes to be made in trapping and trading furs. Champlain established a permanent colony at Quebec; Marquette and Joliet explored the Mississippi, claiming new lands and converts to the Christian faith. LaSalle, the empire-builder, extended French claims across half a continent, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of the Mississippi, hoping to hem in the British colonies on the Atlantic Coast and the empire of New Spain in the South. The confusion over land claims extended the conflicts of Europe to the New World. 1965
- SS-264 French Influence in North America** (colour) 11 mins.
From the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the great French Empire in North America left a profound influence upon the culture of this continent. We see evidence of this in our language, dress, architecture, and religion. Authentic historical locations from Quebec to Louisiana are presented to document the widespread movement and influence of French explorers. 1961
- SS-394 French Revolution, The** (colour) 16 mins.
The controversial issues, great personalities, and turbulent events leading to and through the French Revolution are brought to the screen through the experiences of M. Roget, lawyer and member for the Third Estate. Dramatized episodes in European settings bring vitality to the study of this significant epoch. 1957
- SS-543 Frontier Boy of the Early Midwest** (colour) 16 mins.
The film describes the everyday events of the life of a Midwest settler's family from a child's viewpoint, illustrating school and community activities as well as home life, stressing the self-sufficiency of the early settler. Highlights of the film include a frontier school in session, showing some of the equipment and instruction techniques; an accurate picture of a frontier home and its furnishings as well as components of the surrounding community, such as a grist mill and general store; the suspense of an old-fashioned spelling bee. 1962

- SS-598 Galt, Alexander** 29 mins.
A united Canada was the ambition of Upper Canada's premier, Alexander Galt. He was known as the "Stubborn Idealist" because of his steadfast endeavour to bring about a federal union. 1965
- SS-544 Georges P. Vanier** 30 mins.
A film profile of Canada's Governor-General, viewed against a background of events in which he played a prominent part. His military service in two world wars, his diplomatic service between the wars, and his investiture as Canada's 19th Governor-General, are all shown in historical context. In the film you also meet Madame Vanier as she takes over her duties as Canada's first lady 1966
- SS-470 Germany: Feudal States to Unification** (colour) 14 mins.
After centuries of turbulent history, the loosely associated German states became a unified nation and a major power in Western Europe. The film traces Prussia's growth in strength in the 19th century, shows how other German states were brought under its control and how, following Bismarck's policy of "blood and iron", she waged wars with Denmark, Austria, and France to establish a strong, unified German nation. 1959
- SS-170 Good Samaritan, The** 11 mins.
The film shows vividly the story of the good Samaritan as it is found in the Bible. It dramatizes the incident involving the lawyer who asked Jesus, "Who is my neighbour?" The parable given in answer is portrayed on the screen. 1948
- SS-647 Governor Simcoe** (colour) 10 mins.
Upper Canada's first Lieutenant Governor, Governor Simcoe, took up residence in 1792 at Niagara-on-the-Lake. This film reviews his contribution to the development of Canada through land grants, encouraging settlers, and road building program. Map sequences illustrate changes he inaugurated—building of Governor's Road, opening highways to Lake Simcoe and establishing York as the seat of the provincial government. 1965
- SS-709 Great Plains—Land of Risk** (colour) 15 mins.
This film follows the trek of the ranchers in 1860 who faced constant threats from drought, dust and wind. Today this area is the storehouse that helps feed the world. The film shows a new challenge—overabundance, storage, selling and alleviating food shortage in other parts of the world. 1966
- SS-689 Greece—The Golden Age** (colour) 20 mins.
A study of Greece, the fountainhead of Western civilization, and its effect on the modern world. Useful for reference background material in English classes, as well as in history. 1965
- SS-614 Hamilton, The Ambitious City** (colour) 8 mins.
A thumb-nail sketch of the history of Hamilton is presented. The film shows the city's development and growth from a pioneer settlement into one of Canada's most modern industrial centres. 1965
- SS-730 Hammarskjöld, Dag** 30 mins.
An intimate biographical study of one of the world's great humanitarians—as seen through the eyes of those whose lives touched his during youth. This examination of the man who was someday to be Secretary-General of the United Nations offers an excellent opportunity to focus sharply on the interaction between men and their time. 1965
- SS-398 Heart is Highland, The** (colour) 14 mins.
Some aspects of life of the people of the Scottish Highlands are shown in this film. Present developments in industry, agriculture and transportation are linked with the country's dramatic past in landscapes of unsurpassed beauty. 1954
- SS-268 High Wall, The** 30 mins.
This film shows the development of racial prejudices in a logical, realistic manner. It reveals how prejudice was gradually built up in one boy through the discriminatory attitudes of his socially and economically frustrated parents, while his sister made an adequate adjustment in her life. 1952
- SS-313 History, Beginning of** 60 mins.
The pre-history of Great Britain from the ice age to the coming of the Romans is shown. The underlying theme is the continuity of human life and culture, that the past is continuous with the present and the events of thousands of years ago helped to shape our own history and national characteristics. 1952
- SS-599 History of the Canadian Flag and Coat of Arms** (colour) 11 mins.
The development of the flag as a national symbol is traced from early times. The significance of the component crosses and insignia is explained, and traditional uses of the flag are demonstrated. The second part of the film similarly illustrates the significance of the Coats of Arms of Canada's ten provinces, the Yukon Territories, and the insignia of Canada. 1963
- SS-582 History of Mail Delivery in Upper Canada** (colour) 11 mins.
The development of our mail delivery system in early pioneer days is shown. The various stages from courier, canoe routes, mounted carrier, stage coach, dog team, and railways with the growth of rural routes, post offices, and postage stamps are outlined. 1964
- SS-334 History in Your Community** 16 mins.
History is all about us. A number of eighth grade students discover this when they begin to look, read, and ask about the history of their community. An old elm, an abandoned well, and early tombstone inscriptions assume historical significance as the students learn that their community's history is part of the history of our country. 1955
- SS-618 Holy Land** (colour) 20 mins.
Following an introductory sequence to show the location and geographical features of the Holy Land, the Bible Story is traced from Bethlehem to Calvary, with glimpses of most of the traditional sites. This is a new pictorial coverage of the Holy Land as it is today. 1962
- SS-335 Holy Land, The** 11 mins.
This film is an aid in teaching geography, history, and literature of ancient Palestine. Maps and natural scenes show the relationships of Jerusalem, Nazareth, Lake of Galilee, River Jordan, Jericho, Mount Nebo, and other places referred to in ancient history and well-known Biblical stories. 1952
- SS-546 Holy Roman Empire** (colour) 14 mins.
Photographed in Europe in authentic locales, this film brings colour and authenticity to the thousand-year history of the Holy Roman Empire. It describes how an enormous section of western Europe was united under the idea of a single Christian government. Costumed re-enactments with dialogue dramatize the division of powers and conflict between the Popes and the Emperors and the factors which led to the eventual decay of the Empire. 1954
- SS-173 Houses in History** 22 mins.
The film shows the influence that historical events and movements have had on the architecture and building materials of houses. This is done by tracing the development and changes in house structure from the Fifteenth Century to modern times. The impact of classical models, of the

industrial revolution, the effects of war and housing shortages on the style of homes is well shown. 1948

SS-547 Howe, J.—Tribune of Nova Scotia 32 mins.
As editor of the Nova Scotia "Tribune", Howe waged an unceasing campaign for political reform. This film presents a re-enactment of the trial of 1835 in which he was charged with seditious libel—a courtroom drama where the trial of a courageous editor became an indictment of a government which denied fundamental liberties to the people of the colony. 1964

SS-548 Incas, The (colour) 11 mins.
Filmed at authentic sites, and using archaeological remains and existing Peruvian Indian village life, this film presents a historical, geographical, and cultural view of the Incan civilization. Discussed are the distinctive features of the Incan government and of the economy based on agriculture and small industries and crafts. 1947

SS-399 India's History: British Colony to Independence 11 mins.
The centuries during which India's people strove for independence, the role of the British East India Company, the realization of independence, and the creation of Pakistan and the Union of India, are examined. The film also presents the influence of Mohandas Gandhi, the changing relations between India and Britain, and the problems confronting India's two great peoples—Hindus and Moslems. 1956

SS-429 India: Introduction to its History (colour) 16 mins.
An overview of Indian history is presented, from the legendary conquests by Aryan invaders about 2,000 B.C. through the long struggle for freedom reaching its climax under Gandhi's leadership, to the triumphant declaration of independence in August, 1947. The film describes the nature and influence of the major religions of India; the artistic monuments and contributions of each dynasty; and the cultural development of the people in different regions of the vast sub-continent. 1958

SS-175 Indian Canoemen (colour) 11 mins.
The rivers of Northern Quebec are still the communication system of nomadic Indians. The film follows a canoe from the Manowan trading post across the headwaters of St. Maurice River, showing the white water of rapids, the Indian skill of eye and paddle, and in quiet waters the hooking of a three-foot Great Northern Pike. Preparing camp is shown—a bed of balsam tips, poles for the tent, and wood coals for the evening meal. The next day a portage and further paddling bring the men to camp, and the welcome of their families. 1948

SS-400 Indian Family of Long Ago (colour) 16 mins.
Historically accurate, this film recreates the life 200 years ago of the Plains Indian. It presents members of a Sioux family on the march with horses and travois, putting up their tepee, their camp activity and games; climaxed by a buffalo hunt. The whole story centres around their dependence on the buffalo as a way of life. 1957

SS-430 Indian Ocean (colour) 16 mins.
The Indian Ocean has played a major part in the growth and development of the interests of the West in the Far and Near East. The history of this development is traced from the 1700's through to the present day. 1960

SS-476 Indonesia—New Nation of Asia (colour) 16 mins.
This film traces the history of Indonesia from Dutch rule through independence. The way the people live and work, think and feel, is fascinatingly communicated. We come to understand the problems of a new nation, and as the film

closes, there is evidence of progress toward the goal of providing security and a rising living standard for Indonesia, New Nation of Asia. 1959

SS-215 Industrial Revolution 11 mins.
This film outlines the industrial revolution from its beginning in England to its modern stage in America. It contrasts the great industrial progress of the last two hundred years with the slow advance of previous centuries. It explains how an increasingly high standard of living has resulted from the contribution of labour-saving machines, mass production, rapid communication, and fast transportation. 1942

SS-236 Industrial Revolution, The Meaning of the 11 mins.
In proper sequence, the film unfolds the story of the industrial revolution through the last two hundred years, and shows how it has influenced the modern way of life. Pictures and voice trace the industrial, economic, and social changes brought about by discovery and invention, beginning in England and affecting the rest of the world. 1942

SS-710 The Interior West (colour) 20 mins.
This film presents the different points of view as to how the land and its resources should be used now that irrigation and water control make it possible to farm and build modern cities there. 1966

SS-657 International Court of Justice (U.N.) 20 mins.
The United Nations' supreme judicial body has its permanent seat at the Hague, Holland. In the Peace Palace we see the Court in Session, while the film explains its constitution. Actual scenes from problems which have come before the Court are presented to demonstrate how the Court investigates both sides of the quarrel to arrive at a peaceful settlement. This film is useful for students of history and world affairs. 1964

SS-402 Inventions in America's Growth—(1750-1850) (colour) 11 mins.
In 1850, when the first reaper comes to his community, an old settler recalls his first sights of the spinning jenny, cotton gin, steam engine, steamboat, locomotive, and telegraph—inventions of his lifetime—and remembers the effects of these machines in meeting the needs of a growing America. Authentic machines and models are shown. 1956

SS-403 Inventions in America's Growth—(1850-1910) (colour) 11 mins.
The boy who saw his first reaper in 1850 grew to manhood and moved to the city, as machines concentrated population. By 1910, Jonathan Sharpe's life—and that of millions of others who lived in that "Age of Miracles"—was revolutionized by the phonograph, telephone, electric lamp, streetcar, motor car, aeroplane, and radio. 1956

SS-314 Iran (colour) 16 mins.
Evidence of its past glory is shown in the ruins of the palace of the emperor Darius. The vastness of this first great empire is revealed. Its second golden age under the Moslem leadership of Shah Abbas is depicted. The influence of Western ways of thought and patterns of living in recent times is also shown. 1953

SS-642 Israel: Middle East Neighbour 16 mins.
The new nation of Israel was created in 1948. This film traces the development of Israel and shows how it has conquered the problems of barren desert lands to become a prosperous thriving nation. It gives an insight into the geography, culture, and economy of the country and promotes a better understanding of the people and their position as a world neighbour. 1962

**SS-431 Jamestown Colony
(1607 through 1620)** (colour)

22 mins.

This vividly dramatic record of events at Jamestown is rich in authentic details made possible by the historically accurate reconstructions at the Jamestown Festival of 1957. The Colony's early history is chronicled, showing the voyage of the first settlers from England, and the faith and dedication required of them and later arrivals in overcoming the hardships in America and in permanently establishing their colony.

1957

SS-239 Jerusalem, Holy City (colour)

11 mins.

The ancient city, with its background of forty centuries of history, is pictured as the shrine of three religions—Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan. The film shows the city as it appears today, its landmarks reminiscent of events of the past.

1951

**SS-621 Joseph Brant and the Six
Nation Indians** (colour)

10 mins.

Good map sequences help clarify the history of the tribes which comprise the Six Nation Indians, and explain their settling along the Grand River near Brantford. The leadership of Joseph Brant, as an outstanding Chief, was recognized by the British Government through land grants, and by his countrymen by a statue in the city of Brantford.

1964

**SS-622 Julius Caesar: Rise of the Roman
Empire** (colour)

24 mins.

Using flashback technique, this film reviews Caesar's contributions to government, law and culture during the rise of the Roman Empire. It indicates vividly how similar were the problems faced by a ruler 2,000 years ago to those of our present era.

1964

SS-600 Lafontaine, Louis-Hippolyte

29 mins.

The principal stages of Lafontaine's political career are vividly reconstructed to show the part he played in the struggle for responsible government. We also see him as Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

1965

SS-658 Henry Larsen (colour)

17 mins.

In the tiny schooner, *St. Roch*, Norwegian-born Captain Henry Larsen battered his way through Arctic seas, first in history to sail over the top of the continent from Vancouver to Halifax. On the return voyage, Larsen in the *St. Roch* pioneered the regular North-west Passage of today. Captain Larsen describes these voyages and embellishes them with anecdotes—the narrow escapes, the winters spent frozen in, and his meeting with the most remarkable missionary in the Arctic, big red-bearded Father Henri. Teachers of secondary school English should find this a useful film.

1965

**SS-659 The Last Voyage of Henry
Hudson** (colour)

28 mins.

Hudson was looking for an open water route to the Orient but discovered an inland sea. This film realistically portrays the conflicts Hudson faced with an unwilling crew against the elements of the Arctic. Mutiny ended the ill-fated trip, but Hudson succeeded in establishing the English claim to the vast western interior of Canada.

1966

SS-660 Laura Secord (colour)

18 mins.

The dramatic story of Laura Secord, heroine of the 1812—14 war, is reviewed. Map sequences outline the military strategy employed; and the hazards encountered by Mrs. Secord are well illustrated. Monuments at Lundy's Lane and Queenston Heights are evidence of the importance attached to this episode in Canadian history.

1965

SS-661 Life in a Mediaeval Town (colour)

16 mins.

We share a young serf's impressions of a mediaeval town—

the town gate and walls; the tax collector; the town square; the guild workshops—as he finds a new friend, a shoemaker's apprentice. The film presents a detailed picture of daily life and provides a background for understanding the influence of trade and the role of the merchant and craft guilds in the rise of towns in Europe.

1965

SS-551 Life in Ancient Egypt (colour)

29 mins.

Architecture, art and everyday objects have been woven together to portray the life of Ancient Egypt. Although the whole span of Egyptian civilization is referred to, the film is mainly concerned with the period known as the New Kingdom (1580 to 1090 B.C.). It has been assumed that the pupils already have been taught something of the ancient civilization and of the culture, technical achievements and lives of the people.

1962

**SS-478 Life in Ancient Greece: Home
and Education** (colour)

11 mins.

Filmed in Athens, Greece, the picture follows the activities of a typical family of this city in 440 B.C. Through a warm, human story of a young Athenian boy and a beautiful vase we learn how they dressed, how they worshipped, what their schools were like and of the education of the daughter in household arts. We also see the pottery factory which is the family's livelihood.

1959

**SS-479 Life in Ancient Greece: Role of
the Citizen** (colour)

11 mins.

Photographed in and around Athens, Greece, the film recreates the political and economic life in a Greek city-state in 440 B.C. We learn much about the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in this early democracy as we travel with the boy, Leander, and his father through the countryside and the city. We visit a farm, a pottery factory, meet other citizens and watch Greek youths taking the momentous Ephebic Oath, prerequisite to full citizenship.

1959

SS-623 Life in Ancient Rome (colour)

16 mins.

Typical scenes and activities in the city of Rome during the reign of the Emperor Trajan are shown, with special emphasis on the contrast in the living conditions in a society dependent on slavery. The film examines the characteristics and achievements of the Roman Empire at the height of its power, and indicates its influence on the development of western civilization.

1964

SS-690 Light Here Kindled, The (colour)

26 mins.

Recreates the journey of the Pilgrims to the New World, and their struggle for survival after they arrived. To bring these scenes from the past into clearer focus the film was made at Plymouth Plantation, a full-scale, functioning replica of the Pilgrim's village as it was in 1627. The details of their living conditions take on meaning when we are able to observe the reconstruction of their cramped journey on the Mayflower.

1966

SS-554 Lord Elgin — Voice of the People

30 mins.

This is the story of the Governor, Lord Elgin, successor to Lord Durham, who continued the fight for responsible government in the emerging Dominion of Canada. The Rebellion Losses Bill of 1849 is the focus of attention. On this Bill, Lord Elgin defended the principle that the Government has the sole right to establish and maintain the law of the land.

1965

SS-555 Lord Durham

29 mins.

Emissary of the British Parliament, Lord Durham was sent to find a solution to the political strife existent in Upper and Lower Canada. His careful assessment of the situation, together with the revolutionary proposals he advanced opened the way to self-government in Canada, although the personal cost to himself was great indeed.

1965

- SS-405 Louisiana Purchase** (colour) 16 mins.
This film furnishes a background for understanding the causes and events leading to the Louisiana Purchase. Some results of this transaction are also outlined. Authentic materials, map animation, reenactments and dioramas are combined to present a dynamic reconstruction, which brings the people, problems, and events close to the experience of today's students. 1955
- SS-601 Macdonald, John A.** 29 mins.
Known as Canada's nation builder, John A. Macdonald realized his ambition for a united country and was chosen as the first Prime Minister. In this film we see the opposition he faced, and some of the issues which had to be resolved. 1965
- SS-691 Alexander Mackenzie (the Lord of the North)** (colour) 28 mins.
Filmed on the great Mackenzie, this picture recreates the amazing voyage of the man who gave his name to the river. His arduous journey by canoe to reach the Arctic Ocean is one of the great epics of northern exploration. This film follows his travels as he describes them day by day in his journal. 1965
- SS-556 William Lyon Mackenzie—Friend to His Country** 29 mins.
A rebel against the governing Council of Upper Canada in the 1800's, Mackenzie was active in the campaign for responsible government. Many of the stormy incidents of his life, his most decisive election victory and later defeat, his imprisonment and self-imposed exile, and finally his return to Canada are depicted. 1965
- SS-481 Magna Carta, Part I: Rise of the English Monarchy** (colour) 17 mins.
Traces the history of England from the Norman invasion in 1066 to the crowning of King John in 1199. The background of feudalism—against which the drama of English kings and barons was played—set the scene for the famous meeting at Runnymede. 1962
- SS-482 Magna Carta, Part II: Revolt of the Nobles and the Signing of the Charter** (colour) 17 mins.
Dramatizes the events after the crowning of John which brought the conflict between kings and barons to a climax—and resulted in the drafting of one of the imperishable documents of the English-speaking world: Magna Carta. 1959
- SS-338 Mahatma Gandhi** 22 mins.
This is the life story of one of India's greatest men, and his influence on the history of his country. While some of the photography is of necessity old, it is authentic. 1955
- SS-735 Man and His Culture** 15 mins.
In the imaginative form of a "Report from Outer Space," this film shows how the ways of mankind might appear to visitors from another planet. It considers the things which most cultures have in common, the ways in which cultures are transmitted from one generation to the next, and the ways in which they change. 1954
- SS-339 Marco Polo** 22 mins.
This is a dramatic account of the adventures of Marco Polo in the court of Ghengis Khan and indicates the influence Marco Polo has had on the course of history. 1955
- SS-483 Maritimes—Traditions and Transitions** 30 mins.
Dr. Trueman talks with intimate knowledge of the past and present of Canada's oldest frontier. He places in historical perspective the change and adjustment that has become the order of the day for this Atlantic region. Also with views and comments, the film presents leading educators and economists who forecast more changes for the future. 1963
- SS-219 Mediaeval Castles** 16 mins.
This film deals with the development of the castle from the early defences of earth and wood to the great stone castles of the Middle Ages. It shows what kind of people lived in castles; how they attacked or defended the walls; how each new method of attack called for a new means of defence. 1947
- SS-372 Mediaeval Crusade** (colour) 30 mins.
The film recreates the settings in which the Crusades originated and were fought. Pope Urban II's appeal for help against the Moslems is answered by the Montbref family, and the attack on Jerusalem in 1099 is depicted. Changes which the Crusades brought to Western Christianity are shown. 1956
- SS-220 Mediaeval England** 11 mins.
This film pictures the life of a typical peasant in England during the Middle Ages. The part played by the monastery is indicated and scenes of castles and monastic houses are shown. The final sequence is a dramatization of a village fair, with scenes of dancing and merrymaking. 1956
- SS-373 Mediaeval Guilds** (colour) 22 mins.
A composite mediaeval community of the eleventh century is shown. We visit a master shoemaker's shop, witness the initiation of an apprentice; see everyday life of journeymen; and an inspection by wardens of the guild. The transition of the guilds to trade companies is shown. 1956
- SS-374 Mediaeval Knight** (colour) 22 mins.
This vivid dramatization portrays the training of a young seven-year-old page as he learns chivalry and fighting skills necessary for his time. Later scenes show his detailed training as a squire at fourteen years, and the final ceremony as he receives the symbols of knighthood. 1956
- SS-375 Mediaeval Manor** (colour) 22 mins.
This excellent film shows a composite manorial household in the Middle Ages. The lord of the manor is shown as he inspects the guards, reviews the activities of artisans and craftsmen, and checks the labour of his workmen. 1956
- SS-76 Mediaeval Monastery** 22 mins.
The main features of monastic life are shown in this film. A typical day in the life of a modern monastery, Buckfast Abbey, is traced, showing the monks in their various occupations from the illumination of manuscripts to gardening and stone masonry. Sequences introduce the various monastic officials, and stress is placed on the importance of the mediaeval monastery as a centre of scholarship and culture. 1947
- SS-136 Mediaeval Village** 22 mins.
The social history of Laxton (a village in England in which the mediaeval open-field system is still used) is traced from the first map of Laxton made in 1630. The village, the church, and three open fields divided into strips are shown. The second half of the film shows the feudal survival of the Manorial Court, and the jury making the round of wheat-bearing fields, replacing boundary pegs and imposing fines for encroachment, the Pinder rounding up stray cattle and driving them into the village pound. 1936
- SS-557 Mediterranean World, The** (colour) 22 mins.
This film shows the significance of the Mediterranean region in the development of Western civilization. The distinctive features and achievements of early civilizations are illustrated and contemporary life in the Arab countries and Greece and Italy are shown. The importance of the region as a centre of world tension today is pointed out. 1962

SS-316 Mesopotamia, Ancient (colour) 11 mins.
The contributions of the Sumerians, Semites, Babylonians, and Assyrians who occupied the Tigris-Euphrates valley are depicted against authentic locales that include Babylon, Ur, and Nineveh. Interesting developments include the early use of the arch, the wheel, a code of laws, a system of writing, and military science. 1953

SS-692 Middle Ages—Rise of Feudalism (colour) 20 mins.
The film traces the origins and development of feudalism from the barbarian invasions which ravaged European society after the 4th century A.D. to the time of the Crusades. It examines the nature and the workings of the feudal system and the resulting "recovery" of Europe, analyzing the role of the Church at a critical stage of European growth. The final sequence of the film considers the relationship of the Crusades to the development of mediaeval Europe. 1966

SS-376 Middle East: Crossroads of Three Continents (colour) 14 mins.
The scarcity of rainfall and water supply, the significance of being international crossroads, and the importance of rich oil deposits are three key ideas developed in relation to the countries of the Middle East. 1955

SS-341 Musical Ride, The: R.C.M.P. (colour) 22 mins.
The film presents the famous Musical Ride of the R.C.M.P. After a few words of introduction the different formations are shown: Threading the Needle, the Diamond, the Letter X and others. The setting is a typical autumn scene with its vivid colours. 1964

SS-433 Napoleonic Era, The (colour) 14 mins.
A retired army officer who served with Napoleon recalls the momentous Napoleonic Era of 1796-1815 and its effects upon France and Europe. There are scenes typifying Napoleon's rise to power, his governmental reforms in France, his conquests and, finally, the disintegration of the Grand Empire in a rising wave of European nationalism. 1957

SS-377 No Longer Vanishing (colour) 30 mins.
This is the story of the Indians of Canada—how they lost their sense of independence through living on reservations under government control and how they are gradually regaining their position as responsible citizens. By better education and adaptation of modern industrial techniques, the Indians of today are again enjoying a more vital part in our Canadian way of life. 1956

SS-83 New England, Early Settlers of 11 mins.
Re-enacts the lot of Salem's hardy pioneers about 1626. Types of people; the proximity of their bark wigwams and dug-outs to the seashore; their dependence upon the sea and land for food; the need for mutual assistance; division of labour; care of the sick; problems of crop cultivation; relationships with England, and background elements of American democracy are portrayed. 1940

SS-282 Our Inheritance from Historic Greece (colour) 11 mins.
This film will give students a keener appreciation of the contributions of ancient Greece to our modern society. The cultural inheritances in language, thought, architecture, sculpture, drama, and mathematics are linked directly from their context in our present-day life to their origin in ancient Greece. 1952

SS-283 Our Inheritance from the Past (colour) 11 mins.
The contributions of the past to our modern life are presented, resulting in a better understanding and appreciation of historic

advances. By studying earlier civilizations and their accomplishments, the fact that our modern world is actually a product of the past is made dramatically clear. 1954

SS-662 Overture (United Nations) 13 mins.
Ten years after the founding of the United Nations, many nations still have extremely low standards of living, experiencing poverty, hunger and war devastation in many areas. Contributions to underdeveloped countries, in providing education, food and medical care, through the facilities of the United Nations, provide the basis for this film, as it points up the fact that all people need a basic standard for the necessities of life. Beethoven's Overture is the background music heard throughout the film. 1964

SS-434 Panama Canal, The (colour) 11 mins.
Tracing the history of the Panama Canal, this film explains how it operates and its significance to world transportation. A trip through the canal and views of life in surrounding cities develop full understanding of this great waterway. 1958

SS-560 Papineau: The Demi-God 28 mins.
This is a stirring picture of early Quebec during the time when Louis-Joseph Papineau represented the voice of the people in the struggle for responsible government. The incident recreated concerns Papineau's refusal to take his seat as Speaker of the Assembly. Papineau's political associates, and his adversaries appear in their respective roles in the controversy. 1965

SS-663 Patrol, The (colour) 10 mins.
This is a legend of how a small British scouting party in Upper Canada succeeded in alerting their officers of an American attack near Crysler's Farm in 1813. Courage and persistence are given a helping hand by a legendary Indian, to enable the young men to fulfil their patrol mission. 1964

SS-491 Philippines (colour) 18 mins.
This film is designed to help students understand how the people of the Philippines are solving present-day problems. It develops insight into modern ways of living, and the institutions and goals of this new nation of the Orient. Particular emphasis is paid to new economic and social developments now taking place. 1964

SS-406 Pilgrims, The 22 mins.
Authentic sets and period costumes are combined to bring alive the Pilgrims and their adventures: their religious persecution in England, their poverty in Holland, the terrible North Atlantic crossing, the signing of the Mayflower Compact, the heroic efforts to survive the bitter New England winter, and the historic first Thanksgiving. 1955

SS-563 Pioneer Village (colour) 32 mins.
Many aspects of life as it existed in an Ontario village of pre-Confederation days are dramatically illustrated by a visit to the reconstructed village site at Black Creek. The life of the pioneer family as seen in this film is characterized by its dependence on the land, by its deep-rooted religious convictions and by its social activities. 1965

SS-94 Pioneers of the Plains 11 mins.
Traces the experiences of a pioneer family in journeying from Illinois to a homestead on the Midwestern plains. Sequences include: relationship with other settlers and cattlemen; building and decorating a sod house; ploughing; collecting fuel; and contacts with a circuit-riding minister. Conversations and music of the time lend reality to the picture. 1942

SS-378 Plantation System in Southern Life 11 mins.
Life on a typical southern plantation is recreated so that historic scenes can be related clearly to their modern counterparts. The film presents information on the organization of a

plantation, economy as dominated by cotton crop, and the effect of the Civil War. 1950

SS-564 Plymouth Colony: The First Year

(colour) 16 mins.
Scenes filmed at authentically reconstructed Plymouth Plantation at Plymouth, Massachusetts and on board the Mayflower II give a vivid, authentic quality to this re-enactment of important events during the first year of Plymouth Colony. This film tells the inspiring story of the Pilgrims' struggle with great hardship and disease, and their lasting accomplishment in establishing principles of freedom and democracy in the New World. 1961

SS-718 Poland and the Soviet Power

(colour) 26 mins.
This is a documentary on the dilemma of the Polish people—suspended between East and West and committed to an alliance with the Soviet Union—reviews the changes in Poland since the Nazi invasion in 1938. 1962

SS-284 Pompeii and Vesuvius

(colour) 11 mins.
An actual eruption of Mount Vesuvius and the ruins of the city of Pompeii are portrayed. Activities of present-day Naples and a colourful folk dance in Sorrento provide authentic glimpses of the life that carries on within the very shadow of the still active and ominous mountain. 1951

SS-492 Pony Express in America's Growth, The

(colour) 11 mins.
The film portrays the dramatic story of the Pony Express—its inauguration and operation until the completion of the telegraph line across the west. We see the existing methods of communication in the late 1850's, and the need for better communication between the new states of California and Oregon and the East. Costumed re-enactments show the first Pony Express rides. 1960

SS-98 Portage

(colour) 22 mins.
The story of how Indians have passed on the craft of making birch-bark canoes from generation to generation. Primitive materials supplied from the abundant wealth of the northern forests are used. The Indian is shown in winter surroundings, setting his traps and following his trap lines. 1941

SS-493 Portrait of Canada

(colour) 10 mins.
A first edition, and cause for national pride, the new all-Canadian Atlas provides a wealth of information about Canada. This colour film provides a well-illustrated summary of how the Atlas was compiled and of the store of facts between its covers. An inkling of the great amount of work that went into its preparation is given as the film takes you on survey expeditions to remote parts of Canada, and to map-making headquarters in Ottawa where a mass of detail was sorted, classified and translated into the special symbol language of the map-maker. 1962

SS-318 Prehistoric Man, The Story of

11 mins.
Offers a visual description of the life, appearance, habitat, and achievements of prehistoric man as reconstructed from authentic evidence: prehistoric tools and weapons, cave paintings and stone carvings, and skeletal remains. The periods of the Old and New Stone Ages are indicated and the geographical areas in which prehistoric man lived are mapped. 1955

SS-693 Prehistoric Man in Europe

(colour) 23 mins.
The development of man is revealed through views of the tools, pottery, and art works discovered by anthropologists and archeologists. Each age from early Paleolithic to the widespread Megalithic cultures from Brittany to Karnak is described in terms of weather conditions, locations of settle-

ments, stage of social development, and common foods and habitats. Maps show routes of migrations, boundaries of cultures, trade routes, and sources of valuable metals and stones. This is an excellent survey of the development of western man, particularly so because of the wide geographic coverage. 1965

SS-565 Prehistoric Man in Northern Europe

14 mins.
This film traces the significant developments of man's way of life from the beginning of the New Stone Age through the Ages of Bronze and Iron, to the end of the prehistoric ages, marked by the introduction of a written language. With re-enactments of living conditions in regions of Northern Europe which have produced many of the artifacts we now have, the film gives insight into the early life of man. 1961

SS-379 Puritan Family of Early New England

11 mins.
The Giles Phippes family, living in a small New England coastal village, participates in many activities and chores—the children learning from a hornbook, digging clams, spinning wool; the mother cooking cornbread, making soap and candles; and the father hunting and dressing skins. 1955

SS-629 Queen City, Toronto

(colour) 8 mins.
The history of the city of Toronto is traced, from a frontier port in 1620 to the great metropolis of today. The capital city of Ontario is well known for its fine buildings, its educational facilities, and its industrial development. 1965

SS-677 The Queen in Canada 1964

20 mins.
It was a hundred years earlier that the Fathers of Confederation had gathered in Charlottetown, P.E.I., to discuss the idea of a united Canada. In October, 1964, Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh came to this "cradle of confederation" to commemorate that event, as well as the conference at Quebec City that had followed a year later. Her speech to the Legislature in Quebec and other ceremonies are included. 1964

SS-603 Queen Opens Parliament

(colour) 11 mins.
A historic occasion, the first time the reigning monarch opened a session of the Canadian Parliament is shown in full detail. The significance of each part of the ceremony is explained as Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II convenes the 23rd session of Parliament. 1964

SS-604 Quest for Freedom

(colour) 16 mins.
The film translates abstract concepts into vivid, tangible, concrete visual terms. The barriers to freedom presented by natural environment are differentiated from man-made barriers. The essential guarantees of personal and political freedom are explained. The film illuminates two central ideas: (1) freedom and learning are inseparable; (2) freedom is a universal goal, sought by many peoples in the past and yet to be achieved by many in the future. 1963

SS-495 Railroaders

22 mins.
A film about winter railroading in the Canadian Rockies and the men who keep the lines clear. The locale: the stretch between Revelstoke and Field, B.C.—in summer one of the most majestic of mountain panoramas, in winter a snow-choked threat to communications. The film shows the co-ordinated work of the section hands and maintenance men, the train crews and telegraph operators who keep traffic moving over a most difficult part of Canada's railway network. 1959

SS-381 Reformation, The

(colour) 14 mins.
Such factors as the role of the Church in European life, the cultural rebirth brought about by the Renaissance, the emergence of national states, and new interpretations of the Scriptures are discussed. Particular attention is given to Luther and the Protestant Reformation in Germany, although Calvin, Zwingli, and Knox are recognized. 1955

- SS-243 Renaissance, The** (colour) 11 mins.
The Renaissance represented a change in the mental attitude and spirit of the individual, demonstrated in the fields of science, literature, and the arts, and indicating the driving spirit of human endeavour. 1950
- SS-407 Renaissance, The** (colour) 26 mins.
The film traces the causes of the Renaissance. It interprets objectively the meaning and significance of the Renaissance, and illustrates the attitudes and movements of the times. It is recommended as highly useful for students of world history. 1957
- SS-605 Rise of Nationalism in Southeast Asia** 16 mins.
The new nations of Southeast Asia are of critical importance in world history. This film surveys the general conditions which gave rise to nationalism in this area, and examines the problems confronting each of these nations on their road to maturity. 1961
- SS-382 Rise of the Nations in Europe** (colour) 16 mins.
The pattern of national evolution is observed in France as representative of those European states which developed from feudal beginnings to highly centralized states of the seventeenth century. 1955
- SS-499 Rise of the Roman Empire** (colour) 14 mins.
The film traces the development of Rome from a group of early tribal communities to a mighty empire which embraced a large part of the Western world. It emphasizes those factors which made such a rise possible—Rome's concept of democracy and citizenship, its legal and administrative system, and its military strength. Authentic settings and realistic re-enactments were photographed in Rome, Ostia, and in other locations which were part of this great empire. 1959
- SS-319 Road to Canterbury** (colour) 30 mins.
The film shows Watling Street (the road to Canterbury), beginning in the City, and passing through Southwark, Greenwich, Blackheath, Rochester, Chatham, and the hopfields of Kent. In its passing, the film depicts the various historical and present-day associations with these places. Final views show the cricket week, streets leading to the Cathedral, St. Augustine's Abbey, and the Cathedral itself. 1954
- SS-224 Roman Episode, A** 11 mins.
At St. Albans in England excavations reveal the site of the city of Verulamium, built during the Roman occupation. Diagrams indicate the probable architecture of the buildings and live photography shows tools, ornaments, and pottery. A Roman gathering is dramatized, portraying officials, soldiers, and civilians. 1950
- SS-287 Roman Wall, The** 22 mins.
Introductory maps of the Roman Empire are followed by a detailed study of the Wall; its features and their functions are illustrated by diagrams, models and photographs of the Wall as it is today. Players in period costume suggest the contrast between the Roman way of life and that of the Britons of the same era. The construction and purpose of the Wall are studied, with some attention given to the difficulties of holding England for the Roman Empire, with the subsequent influence on British history. 1956
- SS-630 Roman World** (colour) 22 mins.
The aim of this film is to give a general picture of life in the Roman Empire when it was at the height of its glory. A tour of the Roman cities to view the magnificent ruins of buildings, aqueducts and military installations provides ample evidence of the contribution made by the Romans in uniting the whole Mediterranean area and bringing civilization to Western Europe. 1963
- SS-225 Rome, Ancient** (colour) 11 mins.
The achievements of ancient Rome in government, in architecture, and in engineering are presented here. Our specific inheritances from that culture are thereby established. 1950
- SS-244 Rome, City Eternal** (colour) 11 mins.
Portrays in colour the dramatic glories of Rome: the Colosseum; St. Peter's Square; the art treasures of the Basilica of St. Peter; the lavish fountains of the Villa d'Este and the Piazza Navona; the ruins of the Forum and of Hadrian's villa; and lastly, the pageantry of the city seen by the light of a traditional fireworks display. 1950
- SS-567 Room of Destiny** 20 mins.
Charlottetown was the setting for the first of the conferences of delegates from the separate colonies of British America, leading to Confederation in 1867. Many problems had to be solved before union could be completed. A re-enactment by characters in period costumes, in the room where the meeting was held, should help bring Canadian history alive for students. 1962
- SS-196 Royal Wedding** 11 mins.
Shows the grandeur and solemnity of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. 1947
- SS-289 Sahara, Life in the** (colour) 16 mins.
This film shows us the customs of the people of the desert, and their dramatic struggle with the heat and the sand. We learn of their complete dependence on water for irrigation, and for life itself. 1952
- SS-436 The Sceptre and the Mace** 30 mins.
The film presents an interpretation of the role of the Crown in Canada's parliamentary system of government. Quoting from historical and constitutional documents, the film shows Queen Elizabeth II opening Canada's Parliament and attending to other official functions in her role as Queen of Canada and head of the Commonwealth of Nations. The splendour and pageantry of Her Majesty's residence in Canada is combined with a lesson in history and the constitution. 1964
- SS-290 Scotland, Royal** (colour) 11 mins.
Fine colour photography reveals several historic scenes in Scottish history. Sequences include glimpses of Glen Finan, Balmoral, Stirling Castle, St. Andrews, Holyrood House, Linlithgow. Stress is placed upon the part played by Scotland in the lives of our present royal family. 1952
- SS-664 Security Council: United Nations** 20 mins.
Some of the activities of the Security Council since its founding in 1936 are reviewed, as the Council strives to meet its responsibilities in maintaining world peace and security. Illustrations of various methods of resolving disputes are clarified by references to Indonesia, Palestine, Korea and Congo. Other duties performed by the Security Council are election of Judges to International Court of Justice, the appointment of the Secretary General, and membership in the United Nations. 1963
- SS-694 Selkirk of Red River** 28 mins.
The pioneer venture of Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, to establish a colony of Scots farmers on the prairie at Red River brought opposition from the North West Company, powerful rival of the Hudson's Bay Company in the fur trade. This portrayal of the Red River settlement, now the city of Winnipeg, includes the long-drawn dispute between the companies and the events that led to the final act of violence—the Battle of Seven Oaks, in which the colony was all but wiped out. 1966

SS-292 Settler, The

22 mins.

During the depression of the '30's, people moved north to the Abitibi region. Their activities were similar to those of the pioneers of Upper and Lower Canada. This film could be used as a study of pioneer life, as well as a review of progress in the northern part of our country. 1953

SS-679 Settlers—Upper Canada**In 1830's** (colour)

20 mins.

This film is designed to capture the atmosphere and emotional aspects of pioneer settlement, rather than a factual presentation of rural life during the 1830's in Upper Canada. The setting is Pioneer Village, where a young couple in the middle socio-economic bracket embark on farming as a way of life. They are seen in their daily activities during the year, experiencing the pleasures and hardships of their new venture, the catastrophe of a hailstorm and fire, and the heartwarming cooperation of a friendly community in its struggle for survival. The interdependence of all members of the settlement is emphasized. 1965

SS-408 Sir Francis Drake

30 mins.

The rise of English sea power is portrayed in this dramatic film. The setting for Drake's famous voyage, his navigation of the Straits of Magellan, his battles with Spanish galleons, and his return to England are pictured in exciting sequences. 1957

SS-197 Skeena, Peoples of the (colour)

22 mins.

Deals with the Getikshan and Tsimshian Indians of northern British Columbia and how they live in today's world. Against the mountains and forests tower the ancient totem poles; the old graveyards reveal past history; on the reserves the traditional crafts are still practised. But the Indian now lives between two worlds, and in the school games, the wedding complete with white veil and rice, and the modern sawmill, we see how the white man's ways are being adopted. As climax the film shows the action-full rodeo at Kispiox. 1950

SS-570 Spain in the New World (colour)

13 mins.

This film takes us back to a period when colonial Mexico was the brightest jewel in the Spanish crown. There are the overseers and artisans of the period, people of mixed Spanish and Indian blood... and the Indians who laboured in the silver mines on the vast haciendas of Spanish noblemen. There are scenes of pomp and spectacle, scenes of poverty and primitive customs, forming a rich mosaic of vivid colours and sharp contrasts... showing that many traditions which date back to New Spain are still a vital part of Mexico today. 1961

SS-346 Spain, People of (colour)

14 mins.

Historical influences of the peoples who have occupied Spain during the ages are related to present-day life in Spain. Geographical descriptions of the two regions of mountains and plateaus are portrayed. The industrial growth of the country is traced and shows the development of a modern industrial society. 1957

SS-325 Spanish Conquest of the New World (colour)

11 mins.

The names of Cortez, Pizarro, Balboa, De Soto and other men who won for Spain one of the greatest empires in the world, take on a new meaning as we see the new lands conquered, cities built, Indian civilizations overthrown and replaced with the culture of Spain. 1954

SS-695 The Spanish Explorers (colour)

14 mins.

Through live action photography, paintings, and animation, students re-experience the discovery of America through the eyes of the Spanish explorers. The film shows why Europeans

were anxious to find an ocean route to Asia and how Spain's reasons for exploration changed. Instead of a barrier, the new world became a place to build an empire. Through dramatic sequences showing the brutal conquests of Cortez, Pizarro, and others, students see how Spain became a world power almost overnight. 1965

SS-665 Spirit of Rome (colour)

20 mins.

An imaginative and forceful recreation of life in Ancient Rome, this film captures the spirit of that era, and provides a general background to students of History and Latin. Preview and class preparation are essential before the presentation of the film. Scenes from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar and Cleopatra are included in the dramatization. 1964

SS-571 Stampede Stopover (colour)

18 mins.

"Stampede Stopover" captures the flavour and spirit of Stampede Week, seen through the eyes of a girl from eastern Canada, whose train stops over in Calgary at the height of the festivities. The camera accompanies her as she starts a light-hearted tour of the city and is caught up in the excitement and colour of the greatest western show on earth. 1964

SS-572 State Opening of Parliament (colour)

22 mins.

A brief history of the development of the British Parliament to its present form is presented as background for the pageantry and tradition which is an integral part of the Opening of Parliament. Sequences include shots of the Palace of Westminster, the House of Lords, the Assembling of Members of the Government, and finally the entrance of the Queen, who reads The Speech from the Throne. 1962

SS-437 Steam Age (colour)

16 mins.

The swift development of transportation in the United States from the time of the Indians to the coming of the automobile is described. Utilizing historical re-enactments and unusual prints of the period, the film brings to life man's struggle to conquer the vast distances on the North American continent. 1958

SS-696 Stefansson: The Arctic Prophet

16 mins.

This film describes Stefansson's life from boyhood to eventual retirement. Born in Manitoba of Icelandic parents, he grew up on a North Dakota farm. After years spent in the Arctic he helped found the now famous polar studies reference centre at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. Made in large part from pictures taken during his expeditions, this film brings to the screen vivid experiences of this explorer who became a legend during his lifetime. He discovered islands whose existence had never been suspected. Travelling by dogteam when sailing was impossible, he mapped vast stretches of Arctic territory. One experience he recalls was to see his whaling ship, the Karlik, drift away in an ice floe, to be eventually discovered on the shores of Siberia. 1966

SS-347 Stonehenge

16 mins.

This film deals with the significance of the location of Stonehenge, and by photographs and reconstruction shows how archaeological research has in some measure solved the problem of its age, its construction and its possible use. Animated diagrams indicate how, so far as it is at present known, the stones were brought to the site and erected. 1954

SS-680 Stump Fences (Grey County, Late 1800's) (colour)

10 mins.

A middle-aged man in the year 1967 returns to the scene of his early youth in Grey County. Using flash-back technique, the film recalls the aspects of his life in a rural community which contributed greatly to his later success. 1966

- SS-643 Suez Canal** (colour) 16 mins.
Maps show the importance of the Suez Canal in relation to the principal east-west shipping routes of the world. The voyage of a modern liner from Britain to India is contrasted with that of a sailing ship 250 years ago when the route lay around the African Continent. Besides presenting historical background of the building of the canal, the film demonstrates some of the problems of operating a great waterway. 1956
- SS-719 Texas and the Mexican War** (colour) 18 mins.
In 1820, American settlers surged into Texas, attracted by land grants offered by Mexico. They built a new cotton kingdom supported by slave labour. The film reviews the cause of the settlers' revolt which won independence for Texas. In winning the war, the U.S. paid a high price—created ill feeling in Latin America and a political crisis at home. 1966
- SS-697 David Thompson (The Great Mapmaker)** 22 mins.
During his lifetime he mapped a million-and-a-half square miles of uncharted country—the greatest achievement in land geography of all time. This film re-enacts much of Thompson's story from the time he came as a young clerk to a Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post until, years later, he finally accomplished his objective—the discovery of an overland route, across the mountains, to the Pacific. 1965
- SS-438 Tom Savage (Boy of Early Virginia)** (colour) 22 mins.
The story of Tom Savage, a 13-year-old boy, who was given to the Indians as a token of friendship and so learned their language and their ways and grew up to be the colonists' official interpreter with the Indians. His experiences in the first three years of the colony's existence are depicted. 1958
- SS-410 Trooping the Colour** (colour) 11 mins.
This film captures the grandeur, colourful pageantry, and remarkable precision of the Grenadier Guards in the brilliant military spectacle of this famous ceremony. 1959
- SS-611 Tupper, Charles** 29 mins.
As premier of Nova Scotia, Charles Tupper participated in the struggle for Confederation. Joseph Howe, his most eloquent opponent, is also portrayed. 1965
- SS-508 Turkey: A Strategic Land and its People** (colour) 11 mins.
The location of Turkey between Asia and Europe and astride Russia's water route to the Black Sea gives it a strategic political importance. The climate and geographic features, natural resources and industries in relation to the Turkish people are depicted. We see the beginnings of Westernization as introduced by Ataturk, and the continuing changes taking place in modern Turkey. 1959
- SS-666 Turn of the Century** 29 mins.
From old photos and fragments of silent movies this film pieces together a lively chronicle of people and events, fashions and foibles in Canada at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. Politics, Victorian customs, new inventions, happenings of many kinds, are reviewed in nostalgic retrospect. 1960
- SS-635 Unification of Italy** (colour) 14 mins.
From the invasion of Italy by Napoleon in 1805 to the plebiscite of Rome in 1870, this film traces the long struggle to create a unified Italy. Costumed re-enactments portrayed against historic locales in Italy clarify the important events of those years and the roles played by Mazzini, King Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour and Garibaldi. 1963
- SS-576 United Empire Loyalists** (colour) 15 mins.
This film depicts the story of the United Empire Loyalists. It outlines the reasons for their coming to Canada; methods of transportation used; hardships suffered; help given to them by the British government; and their influence on Canadian history. Excellent map sequences show the routes followed and the early settlements established. 1962
- SS-577 United Nations: The Charter** 15 mins.
The origins and development of the basic written authority on which the United Nations functions are shown as they culminate in "The Charter". The film illustrates diagrammatically the international machinery created for the operation of a world peace organization, setting out the functions of each of the separate organs which constitute the United Nations. 1961
- SS-578 United Nations: The General Assembly** 14 mins.
This film describes the constitution and membership of the Assembly, how votes are taken, and how its business is conducted. A visit to a session of the Assembly shows how the day-to-day work is carried on. 1961
- SS-579 United Nations: The Trusteeship Council and System** 16 mins.
The stewardship system whereby non-self-governing territories in various parts of the world are administered by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations until such times as they are able to govern themselves, is illustrated. The Council also helps colonial territories toward economic and political independence. 1961
- SS-523 United States Expansion: Settling the West** (colour) 14 mins.
In the period between 1853 and 1890 the largest frontier region of the West was settled. Tracing this settlement of the area which extended westward from Iowa and Missouri to the mountain ranges of California and Oregon, we see the frontier developed by the early miners and cattle ranchers, and later by the farmers and homesteaders. The period is visualized through re-enactments on original locations. 1958
- SS-227 Unquiet Land** 30 mins.
This film, dealing with the Civil War in England, is principally diagrammatic. It shows how the country was divided at the beginning of the war. It pictures the types of soldiers who fought, the weapons used, and the pike and musket drill of the day. By maps and animation, the strategy of both King and parliament and the movement of their armies are indicated. The battles of Edgehill and Marston Moor are shown in detail. The film includes "live" pictures of the battlefields and well-known buildings that featured in the war. 1950
- SS-673 Upper Canada Village** (colour) 24 mins.
Houses, churches, a tavern, a log schoolhouse, a sawmill and other pioneer structures were carefully moved from their original sites to reconstruct an authentic, permanent replica of a 19th-century village on the banks of the St. Lawrence river. This dramatic film enables us to share in the community life of an early pioneer village as we watch people in period costume go about their daily activities. Included in the film are scenes of the battlements preserved since the

war of 1812, and which now form part of the historical museum adjoining the village. 1965

SS-245 Venice (colour) 11 mins.
Outlines the history of Venice from the time of its founding. The scenes filmed concern architecture, trade, the canal system, food supply, industries, and the modern tourist trade. 1951

SS-509 Vikings and Their Explorations, The (colour) 11 mins.
Sailing from what is now Scandinavia, the bold and resourceful Viking warriors of the ninth and tenth centuries influenced the history of many modern-day nations. Through costumed dramatizations and authentic Viking artifacts, aspects of Norse culture are traced. Home life, manners and dress, and various explorations are recreated, culminating in Leif Ericson's discovery of the North American continent nearly five hundred years before the voyage of Columbus. 1958

SS-580 Village in the Dust (colour) 20 mins.
Village in the Dust is the story of the discovery of the remains of a thousand-year-old Indian village. One of Canada's most important archaeological finds, it has provided historians with a link between the Woodland tribes who roamed Canada for thousands of years and the famous Iroquois whom the first Canadian explorers encountered. 1964

SS-528 War of 1812-1814 (colour) 15 mins.
The causes of the War are illustrated, and important events are highlighted with some emphasis on the roles of Brock and Tecumseh. The film concludes with the signing of the Peace Treaty and a summary of the results of the War. 1960

SS-636 West Africa: Nigeria (colour) 22 mins.
This film shows the problems faced by the new nations of West Africa dynamically mirrored (and magnified) by those of Africa's most populous country, Nigeria. It reveals what Nigerians are doing—and have done—to create unity out of diversity of tribal, religious, and economic traditions. Through visualization of agricultural and mining activities, the film also shows the great geographical diversity of this region. 1963

SS-511 Westward Growth of Our Nation (1803-1853) (colour) 11 mins.
In the half century from 1803 to 1853, the United States extended its territory from the Mississippi to the Pacific. This is the exciting story of that expansion—of the struggles and conflicts, of the treaties signed, and of the brave pioneers who explored and settled the West. The film also shows how the various regions—the Louisiana Territory, Texas and the great Southwest, and the Oregon country—became a part of this nation. 1962

SS-637 The Westward Movement—I (Settlers of the Old Northwest Territory) (colour) 15 mins.
This film presents interesting studies of the different types of early settlers: a family from New England, a surveyor from Virginia, and a Kentucky frontiersman. Many buildings, means of transportation, tools, and crafted articles of the period are shown in actual use, as we witness the first mass migration of settlers to the Northwest Territory shortly after the Revolutionary War. 1962

SS-638 The Westward Movement—III (Settling of the Great Plains) (colour) 17 mins.
Through imaginative use of authentic photographs, documents, and illustrations of the period, this film recaptures the atmosphere and the spirit of "homesteading" on the Great Plains. It examines the geographic and cultural factors that hampered

permanent settlement in this area, and describes the developments that helped overcome these difficulties. 1963

SS-515 William Penn and the Quakers (colour) 11 mins..
The Quakers' struggle for freedom of worship in 17th century England sets the background for this story of the establishment of Pennsylvania. We see how, under William Penn's leadership, a colony was founded which was dedicated to freedom of speech and religion, and equality for all. Ample opportunity for trade, industry, and agriculture helped Pennsylvania develop into a political, economic, and cultural leader among the colonies. 1959

SS-439 Wolfe and Montcalm 30 mins.
Re-enacted are the preparations for the Battle of the Plains of Abraham where Quebec City fell to the British—the climax of the French and Indian War. Shown are the strategy of the attack and the dramatic moments when Wolfe and Montcalm, the British and French generals, are fatally wounded. 1958

SS-516 Woodland Indians of Early America (colour) 11 mins.
Authentic reconstructions and scenes in the eastern and Great Lakes regions provide settings for this study of woodland Indian life prior to European influence. The daily life of a Chippewa family is observed as Little Bear and other members of the family hunt wild turkey, harvest their staple food of wild rice, fish in the lake, and gather at the wigwam for the evening meal. 1958

INDUSTRY

SS-176 Bricks for Houses, Making 11 mins.
A photographic study of the complete manufacture of bricks. The various uses of bricks are also illustrated. 1947

SS-392 Cheese and Cheese Making (colour) 11 mins.
Modern processes for making cheddar, Italian, and Swiss cheese are shown. Cheesemaking is an age-old method of preserving milk food in cheese form. Animation and direct photography show the cheesemaking process: coagulation, separation of whey from curd, forming, curing, and aging for three basic kinds of cheese. 1950

SS-706 Forest, The 18 mins.
This film presents the age of the eastern pine tree when all the valleys north of the Ottawa River rang with axes. It also presents the woods operations of the roistering shanty men and the rafting of the squared timbers down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence to the ships waiting at Quebec. 1966

SS-471 Gold and Gold Mining 15 mins.
This is a study of modern gold mining methods. Some similarities between present day and pioneer operations are outlined. All the various methods are treated, and the use of similar principles to separate the gold from its bed of sand, soil, or rock is depicted. 1958

SS-632 Great Tomato Harvest, The (colour) 23 mins.
From early spring through late fall, this film records the development and processing of the tomato crop from seed to final product. It tells the fascinating story of the growth of the tomato to maturity and its step-by-step journey through the processing plant to emerge into a wide variety of tomato products. 1965

SS-518 Harvest of Energy (colour) 18 mins.
A complete story of the production of chocolate in a modern factory. Sequences show the preparation of milk, sugar harvesting in the West Indies, and cocoa bean production in

Jamaica. The factory process of manufacturing chocolate bars is depicted. 1964

SS-371 Lobsters are a Community Affair 22 mins.
This film shows how fisheries scientists are working with the lobster fishermen of the Maritime Provinces to establish conservation practices which will ensure a continuing supply of lobsters from year to year. We see tests used to prove that lobsters do not migrate from one area to another; the importance, therefore, of letting them grow to maturity before marketing becomes of vital concern to the people of the coastal hamlets. 1952

SS-128 Lumbering, Tropical 11 mins.
Mahogany lumbering is described in this film. The mapping of the area, felling, and log cutting are shown in detail, followed by the transportation of the timber by tractor and river to the Belize sawmills. 1947

SS-529 Magic Mineral, The (Asbestos) 20 mins.
Asbestos, an oddity among minerals, is aptly called "the silk of the mineral world". Canada is a major source of the world's supply and, in the Province of Quebec where the largest deposits are located, thriving communities have grown up around the extraction and processing of asbestos. In this film you see a typical asbestos town, Thedford Mines, Quebec, and all the stages the fibrous rock goes through from mine to mill. 1953

SS-624 Making Butter in Olden Times 8 mins.
(colour)
This film portrays the steps in butter production, as practised by pioneer families. We see the process of skimming cream, the use of a stone churn and working butter by hand. 1964

SS-487 Natural Gas Goes East (colour) 30 mins.
This film covers the construction problems faced in the building of the natural gas pipe line from Alberta to Toronto and Montreal. At a cost of over one billion dollars, with employment for five thousand men, this engineering feat is recorded as one of Canada's greatest achievements. 1960

SS-737 New England Fishermen 11 mins.
Portrays the grim and adventurous life of the New England fishermen as they fish from a schooner and from a Diesel trawler equipped with machine operated nets. Depicts the preparation of fishing lines and nets: work of the dorymen; and processing of the catch. 1966

SS-323 Salt from the Earth 11 mins.
After showing how the salt from earth, sea, and streams crystallizes, the camera tours Canada's great salt mine at Malagash, N.S. Striking scenes show the truth of the statement that there is enough salt here to supply the world for five hundred years. A survey of the many uses to which Canada puts this native product concludes the film. 1944

SS-741 Sheep Rancher, The (colour) 16 mins.
The film focuses on the sheep ranching industry in the U.S. and shows essentially two operations (a) shearing the sheep and selling their wool in spring (b) fattening lambs during the summer for sale at market in the fall. Some problems are stressed, such as, scarcity of labour, help on the ranch and protecting the sheep from disease. 1966

SS-298 Steel for the Nation (colour) 30 mins.
The complete story of steel is told in this film from its beginning in Labrador, its production in the Steel Company of Canada

at Hamilton, Ontario to the final products which are used across this nation. Complicated processes are shown by means of animation. 1965

SS-326 Sugar, Story of 11 mins.
The scene takes place on a large sugar cane plantation in the United States. Shown in logical sequences are the various processes of plowing, planting, cultivating, fertilizing, harvesting, refining, and preparing for market. 1952

SS-201 Tobacco Supply of the World 11 mins.
On a map of the world the principal tobacco-producing areas are indicated. The film then shows the operation of a tobacco plantation in Southern Rhodesia. Pictures of the plantation layout are followed by scenes of planting and transplanting, cultivating, harvesting, curing, grading, baling, and shipping. The film points out the influence of climate, soil, and native labour. 1949

SS-328 Underground East (colour) 22 mins.
This film tells the story of how half a continent was spanned in one hundred and fifty days by the pipe line which carries crude oil from Edmonton to Sarnia. It is a fascinating story of one of Canada's greatest engineering achievements. 1958

SS-512 Whales and Whalermen (colour) 20 mins.
Shows activities aboard ship during a whale hunt, including preparation of harpoons and powder charges. Pictures the harpooning of three whales (toothed and baleen among them). Concludes by showing dissection of the whale carcasses and enumerating products derived from the whale. Ship departs from South African port; action occurs in Indian Ocean. 1957

MAP READING

SS-303 By Map and Compass (colour) 30 mins.
A boy and his father learn to explore the country around their summer camp by using a map and compass. The father explains the contour lines of a mountain shown on their map by dipping a rock in water and marking the water line in chalk. The various parts of the pocket and protractor types of compass are explained in detail. 1961

SS-423 Climate and the World We Live in (colour) 14 mins.
The film shows the determining factors of climate—latitude, altitude, nearness to water, ocean currents, prevailing winds, and mountain ranges. Further explained is the grouping of similar climate into major types, and regions of the world are represented to show how variations in climate affect human activities. 1957

SS-365 Geography in Your Community (colour) 11 mins.
A boy is shown discovering many things about his community—the relationship between its industries and geography, its farmlands, and residential areas, and its rivers and highways. The film is intended to encourage children to collect and organize data about their own community. 1954

SS-169 Global Concept in Maps (colour) 11 mins.
This film treats the three main concepts: the globe, projection, and distortion. Dan, whose interest in maps is aroused by a radio broadcast, masters the global concept and demonstrates great circle routes on a polar projection. He explains and summarizes distortion and the three types of projection: cylindrical, conic, and perspective. 1948

SS-667 Introducing Globes (colour) 10 mins.
Several concepts are presented in this introduction to the globe: shape and size of the earth, the globe as a small model of the earth, differences in the size and shapes of land and water areas; distance and scale, relationships of the poles to the equator, use of parallels and meridians, rotation of the earth on its axis, and symbols to represent natural and man-made patterns on the earth. 1964

SS-712 Let's Make a Map (colour) 11 mins.
Describes how the physical world is represented on a map. It illustrates comparative size and distance and shows how a map can help us find our way from one place to another. 1964

SS-277 Maps and Their Meaning (colour) 14 mins.
Maps are explained as symbols of geographical information. The colour zones on physical maps are illustrated by the types of land found in each zone. Animated maps, diagrams, and colour photography point out various economic aspects of altitude, latitude, and rainfall, especially the ways in which they affect the use of land. 1951

SS-179 Maps are Fun (colour) 11 mins.
Two boys have a problem laying out a paper route. A teacher assists them, and they develop a sketched map from a simple sand table model. With the teacher's guidance and reference to classroom maps they see the necessity for scales, symbols, legends and colours. This film is used in both intermediate and senior grades of the elementary school. 1946

SS-625 Maps for a Changing World 11 mins.
This film traces the evolution of world map concepts from ancient times to the Jet Age and emphasizes the influence of air transportation on our present-day concepts of map making. 1960

SS-698 Map Skills: Using Different Maps Together (colour) 11 mins.
Learning how to compare the information from different kinds of maps. Jim and Bill gain insights that they were unable to get from reading many pages of text. Through animation maps of the same scale and projection are combined to reveal relationships between natural features of the earth, human use and social and political features. 1966

SS-380 Reading Maps (colour) 11 mins.
A young boy learns about the use of maps in following roads and locating various places. He is shown how to read the map by noticing the title, scale, direction symbols, and legends. 1955

SS-140 What is a Map? 11 mins.
A visual lesson in basic map reading. Because map symbols are abstract, the camera is employed to give a concrete expression to their meaning. Students actually see a room from above, and watch each piece of furniture fade and then be replaced by its outline, so that a map of the room is provided. The same procedure is applied to a small town with school, neighbourhood, park, homes and stores. 1949

PRIMARY AND JUNIOR

SS-613 Airport Helpers (colour) 11 mins.
David, age 9, explores a busy airport and becomes acquainted with the various types of work required to keep an aircraft in operation. Some of the people he talks to are: meteorologists, ticket agents, mechanics, maintenance personnel, etc. The film is designed to stress the contribution, as well as the responsibilities, of each group of workers in the community. 1964

SS-153 Autumn on the Farm (colour) 11 mins.
This film begins with the gathering of apples and grapes on a typical farm. Other sequences show the filling of a silo, corn

husking, pumpkin harvesting, and the gathering of hickory nuts. Wild animals are shown preparing for winter. 1948

SS-391 Carnival Comes to Town, The (colour) 11 mins.
Sally, Bob, and Peter watch excitedly as first one, then another of the carnival rides is put together and set into position. But when all is in readiness, the carnival remains dark because of the missing truck which contains the electrical equipment. The arrival of the truck heralds the opening of the carnival and completes a story which teachers may use as a basis for reading, storytelling, and arts and crafts activities. 1956

SS-727 Circus (colour) 8 mins.
This delightful and charming film was created and drawn by children. Its highly imaginative and colourful scenes illustrate the various activities of a circus from a child's eye point of view. The film is designated to stimulate and motivate its viewers in their own creative ideas. 1967

SS-159 Circus Animals (colour) 11 mins.
This film starts with the arrival of the circus train. The elephants, ponies, and show horses are unloaded. The elephants help with the unloading and one, Jumbo, shows real intelligence in unrolling the big tent. The animals are fed, watered, cleaned, rehearsed, and dressed in readiness for the performance. The close-up views of the train, circus environs, and animals are particularly vivid. 1947

SS-702 A City and its People (colour) 11 mins.
The purpose of this film is to show that the city is not only buildings and streets, but also the people who live and work there. A slowly-paced narration, with many pauses will give primary students an opportunity to digest the film's verbal content and to associate it with some of the visuals which are not mentioned in the script. 1966

SS-535 Children in Autumn (colour) 11 mins.
Jerry is working on a collection of signs of autumn with the help of his sister. They observe the gradual change from the luxuriant green of the summer to the brown and red colour of autumn. They also observe changes in the animal world. The days grow shorter and the weather becomes cooler—all of which influence life around them. 1958

SS-419 Children in Spring (colour) 11 mins.
Two children observe the signs of spring through a series of personal experiences. On a picnic in the woods, they enjoy the blossoming trees and wild flowers; find tadpoles in a stream and baby birds in a robin's nest. Later, with their mother's help, they start a vegetable garden from seeds and young plants, and set out a row of flowers. 1958

SS-420 Children in Summer (colour) 11 mins.
We visit a farm with two children and investigate nature in the barnyard, in the fields, and in the pasture. The children work in the garden and enjoy a dinner outdoors with vegetables from their garden. 1957

SS-421 Children in Winter (colour) 11 mins.
The winter season is a most enjoyable time for children. They play in the snow, investigate nature in their back yard and around the house, check temperature, and observe the waning of the day with the accompanying play of shadows. When it is not possible to be outside, the children play indoors at various activities. 1951

SS-257 Community, Our 11 mins.
Life of the residents in a rural community is well reviewed. The daily activities of the people as they go about their work are shown in some detail. 1952

SS-705 Farm Family in Winter (colour) 16 mins.
The farm in winter confronts the restrictions of inclement weather. Life continues at a vigorous pace as the farmer com-

pletes the work of Autumn's harvest and prepares for the renewal of the growing cycle in Spring. 1967

SS-263 Farmyard Babies 11 mins.
As we follow Daisy, the farm dog, on her morning rounds, we see a variety of babies of the farmyard—lambs, calves, colts, chicks, and others. We learn the answers to questions such as: What do farmyard babies look like? What do they sound like? What do they eat? This film also induces youngsters to increase their reading and participation in language arts activities and group projects. 1952

SS-265 Golden Rule, The 11 mins.
The Golden Rule as a standard for behaviour accepted all over the world is visually interpreted so it will be clearly understood by young children. Everyday situations to which this rule applies are delightfully dramatized to encourage children to apply the Golden Rule to their own actions. 1953

SS-549 Let's Build a House (colour) 11 mins.
Faith, her father and Mark build a play house. We become aware of why they use concrete and brick for certain parts and wood for others; why they use glass for windows and iron to hold things together. The children help in the mixing, pounding, sawing and painting to the best of their seven-year-old ability. 1960

SS-670 The Lumberyard (colour) 11 mins.
A father and his two children plan to build a pet shelter and go to the lumberyard for materials needed. Their discussions provide the story basis for showing the processing and transportation of lumber, from the tree to the lumberyard. 1961

SS-486 Moving Day—Timmy's New Neighbours (colour) 11 mins.
This film has been designed to help the child realize that moving is a necessary and not unusual family activity and that attitudes of co-operation, interest, and friendliness help to make the family and child welcome in the new surroundings. We follow Timmy's family through the moving day and to their new home, where they meet their new neighbours and friends. 1960

SS-714 Neighbourhoods are Different (colour) 11 mins.
Compares ways of living on a farm, in a small town, in a big city and in a suburb by introducing four children from these neighbourhoods, who tell about and show some of their typical home, school and community activities. 1963

SS-671 On the Farm (colour) 23 mins.
Modern farms, near Toronto, provide the setting for depicting the life of a farmer and his family. Included are activities of a 4H club, as well as a short visit to the Guelph Agricultural College. Various types of farming are shown: the raising of beef cattle and pigs; dairying; and grain growing. 1965

SS-291 Seasons of the Year (colour) 11 mins.
This film offers in simple terms the highlights of activities through Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. There unfolds a full year of seasonal changes in human activities, changes in plant and animal life, and changes in the weather. 1952

SS-519 Service Station (colour) 11 mins.
Explains the place which the service station occupies in modern community life. Shows a trip in a 1905 car when there were no service stations as we know them today. 1958

SS-294 Skipper Learns a Lesson 11 mins.
This is the story of Susan and her dog, Skipper, who move to a new neighbourhood. Susan adapts herself to her new playmates but Skipper snubs the dogs belonging to the children. After an embarrassing episode with a can of paint, Skipper

learns that looks are unimportant. This film is intended to teach tolerance and promote better inter-racial understanding. 1951

SS-116 Spring on the Farm (colour) 11 mins.
All the birds, animals and plants of the farm come to life in beautiful natural colour. Sequences follow the interests of a typical farm boy and girl as they witness the wonders of life awakening to new activity in April and May. 1957

SS-119 Summer on the Farm (colour) 11 mins.
A film depicting the activities of a farm boy and girl during the summer months. Sequences show the normal interests of farm life in the harvesting season. Some scenes depict the bird, animal, and plant life at this time of the year. 1947

SS-327 Ti-Jean Goes Lumbering (colour) 16 mins.
A French-Canadian folk tale relates the fantastic exploits of a mysterious little boy who rides into a winter logging camp and performs feats that dwarf those of the hardest lumberjack. The film portrays typical life and work in a Canadian logging camp, with the colour photography providing a winter-wonderland background. While primarily a story for primary and junior grades, this film may also be used to teach about lumbering in social studies classes. 1953

SS-505 Ti-Jean in the Land of Iron (colour) 24 mins.
In this film the hard, challenging iron ore country of Quebec-Labrador becomes a land of adventure for Ti-Jean—the mysterious little boy from French Canada about whom many stories are told. No challenge, no obstacle is too great for Ti-Jean. As in his other exploits, he proves himself equal to every situation. Working his boat passage, flying an aircraft, saving a mine from disaster—all are in the day's work for him before he again mounts his big white horse and rides off in search of new adventure. 1955

SS-742 Tuktuk and His Eskimo Dogs (colour) 14 mins.
This film shows the ways of the Netsilik Eskimos in the remote Pelly Bay region of Arctic Canada. It shows the contribution made by the dogs—thick-coated, wolf-shaped animals—that carry and haul and smell out the blowholes of seals on the snowy sea-ice. The film shows a family on the move, a hunter taking a seal, the preparation of food in the igloo. 1967

SS-412 Waterworks, A Visit to the 11 mins.
An elementary school class is taken on a complete tour of the local waterworks. The youngsters see how water is pumped in, chemically treated, filtered, and tested before it is piped to the houses and buildings of the town. Attention is directed to several of the major water supply sources and various uses of the community water supply. 1957

SS-204 Winter on the Farm (colour) 11 mins.
Typical scenes on an average farm during the winter season are pictured. Two rural school children are seen observing wild animals in search of food. Other sequences show common rural activities of a seasonal nature. 1948

SHELTER

SS-384 Shelter 11 mins.
Some of the different kinds of houses people build to meet the conditions of their climates are illustrated, including: igloo, tents of the desert and reed house of Fiji Islanders. A comparison is made between the pioneer cabin and today's home, with some illustrations of methods of construction. 1955

SS-612 World Full of Homes, A (colour) 12 mins.
By depicting various shelters, such as primitive caves and tree houses, early stilt houses, Indian tents, Tibetan yurts, Chinese houseboats and Eskimo igloos, the film emphasizes the thread of human needs which unite all men, past and present. By illustrating the influence of the past on modern American homes,

the film helps develop the related concepts of tradition and change. 1963

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

SS-1 Aeroplane Trip, An 11 mins.

This film shows the experiences of Dorothy and her mother during an aeroplane trip from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. Preparations for the trip, scenes from the plane, and the safe landing are well described. 1950

SS-531 Airport in the Jet Age (colour) 11 mins.

A boy has an adventure through the reading of a book, one that takes him in a helicopter to the airport. There he checks in, boards his jet airliner and takes off. No trouble at all, it seems. But then the film takes us back to watch the scores of people who work together to make this take-off possible. 1962

SS-352 Big Highway, The 11 mins.

When Sammy rides along the highway in his father's truck, he sees many kinds of cars and trucks, as well as a railroad and airfield. He learns why highways are important and that provisions are made for safety on the highway. 1962

SS-22 Boats and Ships (colour) 11 mins.

A record of a trip taken by a boy and a girl on a pleasure boat down the Hudson River. They see all the scenery along the river, including freighters, ferries, bridges, and New York City. It concludes with views of a large ocean liner being pushed out into the river by tugs and starting across the Atlantic. 1965

SS-25 Bus Driver, The 11 mins.

A small boy makes an eventful cross-country bus trip. The duties of the driver are depicted in scenes showing how he meets driving hazards, serves his passengers and keeps his bus in operating condition. The activities of a bus terminal and service garage are pictured, along with typical experiences of a four-hundred-mile bus journey. 1946

SS-448 Busy Harbour, The (colour) 11 mins.

Of all the interesting places to visit, a big busy harbour is probably one of the most fascinating. We go along with Ted and Maria as they visit their friend Captain McKay, a tugboat captain. He explains and shows them some of the many activities going on in the harbour; fishing boats unloading, tugboats pulling barges, cargo ships, a lighthouse, buoys. A ride on the Captain's tugboat climaxes the visit. 1960

SS-361 Communication, Development of 11 mins.

The development of modern methods of communication is traced, including television, teletype, wirephoto, and the germanium transistor. Some of the inventors mentioned are Volta, Watson, Henry, Morse, Bell, Marconi and De Forest. 1955

SS-454 Communication: Story of its Development (colour) 11 mins.

This film presents milestones in the history of the transmission of spoken and written language. The progress which enables us to send messages over greater distances at increased speeds is emphasized. Live action scenes and views of many original inventions, such as the electric telegraph and the first wireless radio broadcast, are presented. 1960

SS-455 Communication in the Modern World (colour) 11 mins.

Within a framework of historical development, the film vividly portrays the importance of communication in the local, national and international community today. Examining the various means of communication such as books, newspapers, radio, telephone, recordings, television, motion pictures, etc., we learn of their significant role in our society and of recent technological improvements. 1959

SS-164 Freighter in Port 22 mins.

The various parts of the ship and their uses are shown and defined. The ship's crew is shown at work, a lifeboat drill demonstrated, and the work of the longshoreman is portrayed. The film points out the ocean freighter's importance as a link in international trade. 1948

SS-165 Freighter at Sea 22 mins.

This film, a sequel to SS-164, shows the activity of the crew, duties of officers, and life aboard an ocean freighter. Sequences reveal food preparation, safety devices such as direction finders and radar, map and chart room, activity on the bridge, and the constant co-ordination and vigilance which identify the operation of this sea-going community. The story is told about the experiences of a young boy, Ralph. Narration is simple and forceful. 1948

SS-708 Getting the News (colour) 15 mins.

A documentary that explains, using live and still photography, what constitutes news, how it is gathered and disseminated, and how it affects those it reaches. News media are discussed—their individual functions, operations and their collective contribution to our knowledge of the world around us. 1967

SS-713 Long Haul Men, The (colour) 17 mins.

A drive with long distance truckers freighting produce over highways between Mexico, the western States and Calgary. The film shows the variety of country and climate which forms the daily experience of the truckers and the link this forms between one part of the continent and the other. 1966

SS-736 Navigation: Tool of Discovery (colour) 18 mins.

A story of the early explorers and navigators, of the devices and methods they used to find their way across the uncharted seas from the times of the Phoenicians to the times of Captain James Cook. 1968

SS-285 Printing Through the Ages 22 mins.

Traces the story of printing from ancient techniques using carved wood blocks to present-day presses. Depicts gradual transition from printing pictures to printing letters, as well as the evolution of modern type faces and improvements in the paper on which to print. 1950

SS-606 Seaport (colour) 16 mins.

In this film we see the procedure by which a large modern seaport receives cargo for distribution to inland areas. Conveyor systems, pumps, and electromagnets used in handling goods are demonstrated: seamen, longshoremen, customs officers, and truck drivers are seen at work. 1962

SS-633 Story of the Letter Post (colour) 18 mins.

The development of the English Postal Service is traced from its early beginning in the 15th century up to the present time. While it deals primarily with the English system, it indicates adoption of international regulations. 1963

SS-720 Subway Transportation in Your Community (colour) 13 mins.

A family takes a trip on the north-south subway in Toronto. Interesting features are pointed out as they ride the subway. These include the duties of conductor, the motorman, the train as it travels above ground and below ground and the importance of the signal lights. 1964

SS-124 Train, The Freight 11 mins.

Trucks begin the carrying of freight and deliver their cargo to the freight house. The shipment is then followed through the terminal into a car which is sealed and delivered to the freight yard. The car is switched and made up into a train. After final inspection the freight train begins its journey. 1954

SS-125 Train, The Passenger 11 mins.
This film pictures a journey on a modern, streamlined, Diesel electric train from a large city through a picturesque countryside. Shows clearly the duties of the ticket seller, gateman, baggage man, conductor, engineer, mail clerk, dining car cook, waiter and pullman porter. Attention is given to factors of comfort, safety, and efficiency in the train's operation. 1940

SS-126 Transportation, Development of 11 mins.
This film shows transportation developments in the United States during the past one hundred and fifty years. The physical barriers, the spread of the railroad network, and the subsequent highway development are shown. Principal stages in the development of the locomotive and automobile are portrayed. Modern transportation devices including the aeroplane are shown in relation to their potentialities and our dependence upon them. 1958

SS-669 Tugboats and Harbours (colour) 11 mins.
Through actual photographs and animation the daily activities of a tugboat in a busy harbour are illustrated. An explanation of the parts and functions of the tugs is included. The duties of the harbour pilot are shown and explained, in relation to other people working in the harbour. 1961

SS-246 Writing, History of 26 mins.
The first sequence describes how writing started with simple pictures and developed into recognized signs. In the second sequence we see how these signs gradually changed shape and form. The third sequence explains how these signs were at last made to indicate single sounds. The final sequence shows that the Romans developed the letters of the original Greek alphabet, and depicts the impact of the discovery of printing. 1950

THE WARS

SS-740 Second World War—D Day 26 mins.
Actual footage covering the invasion on June 6, 1944 and the anxiety that filled two million soldiers as they prepared for it. The film shows the leaders of the invasion—Eisenhower, Patton, Bradley and the German high command that had been taken by surprise. 1966

SS-631 Second World War: Prelude to Conflict 30 mins.
The purpose of this film is to promote the understanding of the forces and developments that caused the outbreak of World War II. It traces the rise of Hitler and the rebuilding of the German empire by aggression, and demonstrates the futility of appeasement. 1964

SS-520 World War I: The Background 11 mins.
Historic newsreel footage illustrates this film review of the basic causes and international incidents which led to the war. Touching back to 1870, the film delineates the militaristic and nationalistic rivalry, entangling alliances, and international tension of the prewar years. Particular attention is given to the Balkan conflict, ententes and alliances, and the Sarajevo incident, leading to the declaration of war. 1960

SS-517 World War I: The War Years 11 mins.
Wide, strategic movements on land and sea gave the First World War a scope unknown in previous wars. It affected entire populations and utilized new, mechanized weapons. This film identifies the Allies and Central Powers and reviews their relative advantages in war potential. It discusses the German master strategy and its failure, the major campaigns of the middle war years (1915-1916), and the final phases of the war. 1960

SS-521 World War I: Building the Peace 11 mins.
Historic newsreel footage focuses on the Big Three—Wilson,

Lloyd George, and Clemenceau—and scenes of the conference at Versailles. The film discusses the Treaty of Versailles: how it was written as a series of compromises, its provisions and effects on the map and peoples of Europe, the League of Nations as an integral part of the Treaty, and the failure of the Treaty to insure a lasting peace. 1960

SS-414 World War I 30 mins.
Through documentary scenes of the period and the actual words of historical figures, this film brings to life the events which led the United States into war; describes the course of the war, and Wilson's role at the peace conference. 1956

SS-415 World War II (Prologue, U.S.A.) 30 mins.
Through documentary scenes of the period, this film reviews the historic events which led to U.S. entry into World War II. Describes the great dilemma which faced Americans and shows the different stages through which American public opinion passed as the events in Europe took place. Follows the development of world conflict, from Japan's invasion of Manchuria to the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and U.S. entry into the war on December 8, 1941. 1956

TEACHER TRAINING

T-38 Adolescents, Meeting the Emotional Needs of 22 mins.
This film shows how parents can help teenagers toward mature adulthood. A typical family, including a 17-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy, shows how the various needs of adolescents can be met. These needs are analyzed as the physical needs, need for mental stimulation and growth, religious and spiritual needs, and the need for social development. 1953

T-39 Age of Turmoil 22 mins.
Early adolescence is the subject of this film which reflects the emotional turmoil characteristic of the age group between thirteen and fifteen. Noisiness, destructive criticism, apathy, aggressiveness, unrealistic day-dreaming, and seemingly mis-spent energies are some of the problems parents must cope with. Many of the scenes are set in the home, showing parental reactions to typical behaviour situations. 1952

T-80 And No Bells Ring 57 mins.
This film shows some of the ways suggested to improve the quality of education in today's schools. It explores ways to better utilize teachers' time through large group instruction, small group discussions and teachers' assistants. The second half of the film explores ways in which students can be given greater responsibility for their own education by working together and in individual study. Many ideas are very discussion-provoking, especially in the area of team teaching. 1960

T-81 And Something More (School Library) 28 mins.
(colour)
The purpose of this film is to show how a central school library with a trained librarian supports the classroom teacher: as audio-visual centre of the school; in making special material available; in teaching children how to use the library's resources; and in developing skills for independent learning. It points out the value of a co-ordinated elementary school library program. The marked accent of the teacher in the film is at times difficult to understand, but the message of the film is clear. 1962

T-75 And the Walls Came Tumbling Down 29 mins.
This film was produced for the Ontario Teachers' Federation

to acquaint teachers with some of the characteristics of educational television in the context of education. It shows teachers participating in the production and evaluation of educational programs. 1965

T-48 Angry Boy 30 mins.
Through psychiatric care, the emotional disturbance of a boy who is caught stealing in school, is traced to its basic causes. At the end of the film he is on the way to recovery and the audience has seen how unconscious motivation affects the behaviour of both children and adults. 1951

T-19 Answering the Child's Why 22 mins.
This film brings to light important aspects of the period when the child begins to ask questions. It dramatizes realistic situations in which youngsters meet with positive or negative attitudes toward their questions, and suggests the resulting effects upon their personalities. The film is a valuable guide to adults in helping children make a harmonious adjustment to the world about them. For Home and School audiences. 1951

T-49 Audio-Visual Materials in Teaching 22 mins.
This film shows how audio-visual materials can challenge children's attention and interests in the classroom. Integration of audio-visual materials into a unit is demonstrated as we see actual class situations and activities, and an audio-visual centre. 1956

T-60 Audio-Visual Supervisor, The (colour) 19 mins.
This film outlines the objectives and responsibilities of an audio-visual department. Familiarity with all audio-visual materials, their evaluation, utilization techniques, equipment operation, and correlation of materials with courses of study receive adequate coverage. 1959

T-3 Baby's Day at Forty-Eight Weeks 11 mins.
Wholesome methods of child care are portrayed in numerous situations, including the administration of cod liver oil and orange juice, bathing, dressing, feeding, playing, and sleeping. The psychological and educational importance of the infant's everyday experiences is emphasized. 1936

T-1 Baby's Day at Twelve Weeks 11 mins.
This film illustrates the general care of the twelve weeks' infant throughout the domestic day, together with an interpretation of the significance of his various reactions. The infant is followed through from waking to his final feeding at night. His dressing, bathing, feeding, daytime naps, play and general care are presented. Useful for child study. 1935

T-2 Balloons 22 mins.
Two boys, both between the ages of four and five, are subjects in a projective situation designed for the study of aggressive and destructive impulses. It shows how differently two children with similar backgrounds respond to a series of opportunities and invitations to break balloons. An excellent film for use by classes of psychology, teacher training, and child study. 1948

T-31 Better Reading 22 mins.
The problems confronting the slow reader are clearly revealed, with suggestions of ways in which they can be met and solved. The story is portrayed of an intelligent high school boy whose work suffers from his slow reading habits. The methods used by a reading clinic in helping him to increase his reading speed and understanding and to enlarge his vocabulary are demonstrated. 1952

T-4 Broader Concept of Method—Developing Pupil Interest 22 mins.
This film presents a frank picture of the conventional teacher-dominated type of recitation, and shows typical effects of this method upon student attitudes, responses and learning. Alter-

native techniques to achieve broader educational objectives are then shown. A class project is planned and readily accepted by the pupils. 1947

T-5 Broader Concept of Method—Planning and Working Together 22 mins.
Development of the project and an appreciation of the values derived from the experience by the pupils themselves. Sequences show the organization into functional groups, investigation procedures, and recommendation in group report. The techniques described here can be applied to other types of class situations in which students share in the planning of their work. 1947

T-58 Bulletin Boards: An Effective Teaching Device (colour) 11 mins.
The film shows how to plan, gather materials, and arrange bulletin boards for various classroom uses; also how to use the bulletin board as a class project. 1956

T-82 Canadian Youth in Action (Junior Red Cross) (colour) 8 mins.
A group of Junior Red Cross members is shown holding a meeting following parliamentary procedure. The philanthropic work of the organization is illustrated, to show students some of the ways in which their contributions are utilized. 1962

T-65 Chalk and Chalkboards 15 mins.
This film shows the physical properties of chalk and chalkboards, how to care for them; demonstrates techniques of using chalkboards effectively in the classroom. 1959

T-50 Chalkboard Utilization 16 mins.
A teacher can add interest to the teaching situation with variety, surprise, and good timing in chalkboard use. The film includes stick figures and various methods of transferring drawings to the chalkboard. 1954

T-76 Charts for Creative Learning (colour) 10 mins.
Charts should be bold, clear, and direct, providing quick clarification or emphasis when needed. Charts can be made from a variety of materials, can be hung or supported by a number of devices and can be designed with many kinds of inks, paints, crayons, lettering sets, and pictures. This film demonstrates methods of planning and making charts, then shows numerous situations in elementary and secondary classrooms where charts are being used. 1961

T-100 Checking Up 30 mins.
This film shows some of the results of the Geneva (Piaget) British (Nuffield) collaboration. Children are being tested to determine how well they understand basic concepts such as the "invariance" of liquids, horizontal, order, etc. It also shows some of the difficulties children encounter when they are challenged with a task before they are ready for it. 1966

T-20 Child Care and Development 22 mins.
Gives overall consideration of the habits of daily physical care that ensure a happy, healthy child. The film outlines correct attitudes and procedures toward establishing good habits of eating, sleeping, and bathing. It stresses the psychological influence that proper clothing exerts on personality development. A section is devoted to the importance of outdoor exercise. Throughout, the film stresses the importance of attitude of parents and children toward the establishment of good routines of daily living. For Home and School audiences. 1950

T-21 Children's Emotions 22 mins.
The major emotions of childhood are discussed: curiosity, fear, anger, jealousy, and joy. Childish fear and anger are natural but must not be allowed to become habits. Humour is the best antidote, combined with understanding. Jealousy is best dealt

with through consistent discipline plus understanding and affection. Curiosity should be fostered as the basis of all the child's future education. Happiness is the result of physical well-being added to reasonable discipline and loving understanding. For Home and School audiences. 1950

T-73 Children Learn from Filmstrips

(colour) 17 mins.
This film realistically captures the spontaneous reactions of third grade students benefiting from a master teacher's effective use of a filmstrip in the classroom. Recorded classroom activity and narration are effectively combined to hold the viewer's attention. 1963

T-101 Common Sense and New Mathematics 30 mins.

There is always the danger that new ideas or new methods may become so cluttered up with jargon that the basic common sense which forms the foundation is no longer apparent. This film deals with the idea of "set" and attempts to show the stages at which the language of sets can simplify ideas. 1966

T-40 Curriculum Based on Child Development 11 mins.

This film illustrates how the good teacher utilizes the behaviour characteristics of eight- and nine-year-olds in providing curriculum materials and in planning classroom activities. The film concludes by pointing out that learning activities should challenge the slowest to the brightest individual, and that developmental characteristics must be considered in all phases of the curriculum. 1954

T-66 Diagnosis and Planning — Adjustments in Counselling

22 mins.
The counsellor illustrates the methods used in diagnosis as a result of the tests. Interviews are shown between teacher-boy, counsellor-boy, and counsellor-parent-boy. 1955

T-41 Each Child is Different

16 mins.
Five children, representing a cross-section of Miss Smith's fifth grade class, are presented to illustrate what the good teacher must come to know about each individual child if she is to adapt her teaching program to his needs and abilities. 1954

T-6 Early Social Behaviour

11 mins.
Portrays manifestations of infant personality in a variety of social settings. Ten different children from eight weeks to seven years of age are depicted. Individual differences are emphasized. The social significance of the household is conveyed by scenes which reflect parent-child relationships and interaction between brothers, sisters and adults. 1934

T-7 Education for the Deaf

60 mins.
A detailed presentation of the methods by which deaf children are taught to speak. Two-year-olds are accepted by the special schools and many stay until they are twenty. Their classroom progress is slower than that of other children, but when they leave school they are fully qualified to take their place in the world, for they are no longer handicapped by their deafness. 1948

T-61 Facts About Film (colour)

11 mins.
An important film that should be in every library. Shows how to guard against most common damage to films. Explains why gates and sprockets must be kept clean and how to watch for damage to sprocket holes. 1959

T-62 Facts About Projection (colour)

11 mins.
Covers all phases of skillful projection, including a check-list of hints and safeguards. 1959

T-79 Family, The

22 mins.
This film shows how the daily problems confronting a family

are solved when each member understands the needs and desires of others, and the family faces its problems together. 1952

T-51 Fears of Children

30 mins.
A parent-child situation is presented in which the mother tends to coddle her five-year-old son while the father advocates sterner discipline and encourages the child to do things for himself. The resulting conflict confuses the boy, and magnifies his rudimentary fears. Through the advice of a friend the parents make a greater effort to understand the situation and a happy solution is indicated at the end of the film. 1951

T-55 Feltboard in Teaching

11 mins.
Suggests uses which the classroom teacher may make of the feltboard—also known as the visual board, feltogram, flannel-graph, etc. 1951

T-77 Flannelboards and How to Use Them

(colour) 15 mins.
The first sequence shows how flannelboards provide a means for arrangement and rearrangement of illustrations, a logical sequence of presentation, the use of 3-D build-ups, the use of animation and action, and the advantage of quick, easy-to-make, economical visual aids. The second section shows what flannelboards are, pointing out several ways to make simple ones. The third sequence explains materials that will stick to flannelboards and offers ideas for devices that can be made by teachers. In conclusion, the film demonstrates different uses of flannelboards in classroom situations ranging from kindergarten through college. 1958

T-63 Flannelgraph (colour)

30 mins.
Primarily designed for teacher training. This film explains and illustrates what a flannelboard is and how it can be used in the elementary classroom. 1956

T-102 Freedom to Think

30 mins.
This film emphasizes the place of discussion, use of assignment cards and the gradual use of situations which arise spontaneously within the framework of normal school activities. The teacher's responsibility is to provide the stimulus and encouragement that will cause children to think for themselves. 1966

T-53 From Sociable Sixes to Noisy Nines

25 mins.
Illustrating the behaviour that may normally be expected in children from six to nine, this film introduces a family with three children in this age group. The parents handle such characteristic problems as jealousy, occasional dishonesty, destructiveness and varying interests and abilities. 1954

T-56 From Ten to Twelve (colour)

30 mins.
This film provides opportunity to study the emotional and physical development of children from ten to twelve years. Quite far removed from infancy, yet not across the threshold of adolescence, children of these ages present an absorbing study of adults in the making. We watch the children of one family in various situations in the home, at school and in group play, and find that much of their conflicting behaviour is actually a normal part of the growing process. 1957

T-42 Good Speech for Gary

22 mins.
This film presents Gary as a boy of elementary school age with a number of speech impediments, and describes a variety of techniques and experiences that contribute to his ultimate improvement. This film can be used to demonstrate a variety of materials and techniques in the training of speech teachers, to impress a community with the need for special speech training in a school program, and to show parents the necessity for greater understanding and co-operation on their part. 1951

- T-59 Gregory Learns to Read** (colour) 30 mins.
A well-trained teacher skillfully guides Gregory and his classmates through the complexities of learning to read. All of the word recognition techniques are introduced and developed for teachers and parents. 1957
- T-52 Habit Patterns** 22 mins.
The behaviour of two teenage girls is used in this film to illustrate how habits are formed. The social and personal advantages resulting from the early formation of orderly and systematic daily habits is seen in contrasting the purposeful life of a girl who has formed them with the unhappy, inadequate existence of one who has not. 1954
- T-83 Happy Adventure** (colour) 26 mins.
This film deals with activities of students at Gossops Green County Infant School at Crawley, England. Teacher-directed pupil activity enables children to learn from experience. A good analysis of the teacher-child relationship is contained in the commentary as we see the children in action, e.g. on an excursion, in the gymnasium, painting, using blocks, etc. The English accent may prove slightly disconcerting at the beginning of the film but is not a major problem. 1957
- T-69 Hickory Stick** 28 mins.
The maintenance of orderly atmosphere for learning in a fifth grade class is the subject of this film. The teacher is observed as she encourages and motivates members of her class while at the same time guiding and disciplining the children without a hickory stick but with firmness and authority. 1961
- T-17 How to Make Handmade Lantern Slides** (colour) 22 mins.
The basic production techniques for eight types of handmade slides are featured in this film. Teachers demonstrate how to make the types of slides most appropriate for use at various grade levels. Many suggestions concerning sources of content materials and uses for the various slides are presented. 1947
- T-84 I Do and I Understand** (colour) 12 mins.
A film showing methodology in encouraging pupils to participate in activities. Children receive their assignments for a project, in the form of written instructions prepared by their teacher. They work in small groups to measure and compare familiar objects and to discover answers to specific questions through their own experimentation. The teacher offers guidance and suggestions only if the children are unable to proceed toward solving their problems. By actually performing the experiments, children learn by discovery and understand what they are doing and why. 1965
- T-22 Importance of Goals** 22 mins.
In following the case of a thirteen-year-old boy, the film explores the principle that all education is essentially a process of attaining basic, meaningful goals. It drives home the fact that something to work toward, something translated in terms of young minds and young desires, can spell the difference between eager, interested students and those for whom school is boring and dull. 1950
- T-23 Individual Differences** 22 mins.
This film illustrates the case history of a youngster who, overshadowed by the reputation of an older, socially-adept brother, is unable to make his own place in his class. When his teacher studies his past record and plans to meet his interests, the boy achieves personal satisfaction and becomes a contributing member of the group. 1950
- T-67 Insuring Our Investment in Youth** 16 mins.
The film demonstrates the need for guidance services in our schools. It also shows the steps taken by a well-planned guidance system when a secondary school student is helped to solve his educational planning problems. 1963
- T-103 Into Tomorrow** 30 mins.
This film shows sequences in the development of a study in Science in the environment of 38 pupils in a Junior school in an urban area in England. The pupils were encouraged to search and investigate problems which were of interest to them in a piece of wasteland and on a street which ran alongside the school. 1966
- T-24 Introduction to Student Teaching** 22 mins.
A student teacher describes his orientation to and experiences in his first teaching situation in a Junior High School. Valuable advice is presented and typical examples shown. 1950
- T-104 Learning Through the Arts** (colour) 22 mins.
Raises questions about how children learn. The film concentrates on four children of divergent development and personality. They are seen painting, working with clay, rhythmic movement and language arts. It shows how freedom allows children to respond. 1966
- T-32 Learning Through Co-Operative Planning** 22 mins.
The film shows how elementary school children learn to take effective parts in group activities. Stress is placed on the importance of co-operation. 1948
- T-8 Learning to Understand Children—a Diagnostic Approach** 22 mins.
This film presents a case study of Ada Adams, an emotionally and socially maladjusted girl of 15. It records the effort of her English teacher to study her case sympathetically, to understand her, and to plan remedial procedures to help her. Sequences reveal the observation of the child's behaviour, study of previous records, personal interviews, home visitations, and formulation of a hypothesis for remedial measures. 1947
- T-9 Learning to Understand Children—a Remedial Program** 22 mins.
A continuation of the case study of Ada Adams. Ada's interest in art is used as a means for improving her self-confidence and interest in her school work, as well as for recognition and acceptance by her schoolmates. Techniques illustrated are indicative of the type of remedial procedures which may be used in dealing with many types of maladjustments. 1947
- T-12 Maintaining Classroom Discipline** 16 mins.
This film explores the fundamentals of proper control of class conduct and attitude. Contrasting methods of handling a class are demonstrated. The film shows that the impact of the teacher's personality upon the students has an important effect on the general progress and behaviour of the class. Basic principles of methods are demonstrated by this study of contrasting techniques. 1947
- T-47 Making Films that Teach** (colour) 16 mins.
This is an outline of how teaching films are written, photographed and produced. This unique and stimulating motion picture shows the research behind a teaching film, the role of the collaborator, and preparation of the script. It illustrates different types of production such as historical, dialogue, location, and various special techniques such as time lapse photography, animation, and x-ray photography. 1954
- T-70 Mathematics at Your Fingertips** (colour) 28 mins.
The Cuisenaire Method of teaching mathematics in primary grades is presented. Dr. Caleb Gattego demonstrates, with the aid of coloured sticks, that a grade one child can quickly grasp ideas of greater than, less than, bigger, smaller. Famil-

iarization with the sticks serves as an introduction to mathematical problems through a dynamic interesting approach to the subject. 1961

The following 10 Mathematics films were produced for the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics:

T-89 Beginning Number Concepts (colour) 30 mins.
Introduces basic number concepts, providing teachers with a foundation for a meaningful approach to mathematics. The film explains the significance of sets, matching, number, order, counting and illustrates structured experiences for students so that these ideas take on a deeper meaning. 1963

T-90 Development of Our Decimal Numeration System (colour) 27 mins.
Traces the historical development of our present decimal system—the Hindu Arabic System of Numeration—illustrating how, with this knowledge, students can represent and understand whole numbers. Carefully described is the meaning and importance of base ten, place value, grouping, numerals and expanded notation. 1963

T-91 Addition and its Properties (colour) 29 mins.
Shows the important difference between knowing the meaning of addition and merely knowing how to carry out the related computational process. Addition is developed through the use of sets, illustrating the commutative and associative properties of addition and the addition property of zero. 1963

T-92 Multiplication and its Properties (colour) 30 mins.
Shows how the product of two whole numbers can be taught by using arrays, disjoint sets, cross products of sets, and why these methods are better than more traditional approaches. Also illustrated are the commutative and associative properties of multiplication and the multiplication properties of one and zero. 1963

T-93 Subtraction (colour) 29 mins.
Illustrates the relationship between subtraction and addition and the consequences of this relationship. The film also shows how teachers can easily convey the meaning of subtraction and the properties of this operation to elementary school students. 1963

T-94 Division (colour) 29 mins.
Helps the teacher understand and explain division through the use of sets and the ideas of multiplication. Points out that subtraction and division are similar because they are both based upon addition and multiplication and consequently have similar properties. 1963

T-95 Addition and Subtraction Algorithms (colour) 21 mins.
Introduces addition and subtraction algorithms based upon the properties of these two operations and previously learned facts about our numeration system. Shows why children have a more valuable learning experience if they understand and apply basic mathematical principles to justify each step in these algorithms. 1963

T-96 Multiplication Algorithms and the Distributive Property (colour) 24 mins.
Analyzes how and why elementary school students should be introduced to the distributive property of multiplication. Through the use of expanded notation, new algorithms are suggested which clarify the traditional abbreviated multiplication algorithms. 1963

T-97 Division Algorithms (colour) 29 mins.
Shows why many commonly used algorithms confuse elementary students. Carefully outlines more meaningful division al-

gorithms, based upon multiplication, subtraction and the distributive property of division. 1963

T-98 The Whole Number System—Key Ideas (colour) 27 mins.
Analyzes and reviews in depth the most critical ideas in the N.C.T.M. Film Series—set, theory, number operations and their properties, order and proof. Also presents the basic philosophy and goals of this new approach to elementary mathematics. 1963

T-85 Math's Alive (colour) 26 mins.
Shows a multiplicity of techniques and devices for working with children at the elementary level. Small groups of 5 to 11 year olds collect, measure, compare and report, in classrooms and beyond the school walls. The mathematics discovered by the children is abstracted from their activities and experiences. Maths really comes alive! 1965

T-105 Maths is a Monster 30 mins.
This film is one in the series "Discovery and Experience" and is designed primarily for those training to be teachers. Educational research has confirmed the value and growing emphasis on activity, experience and exploration for primary school children. This film shows some of the new methods and provides an insight into the children's responses to them. 1966

T-44 Meeting in Session 22 mins.
The film contrasts by exemplification two radically different processes in group relations, the authoritarian and the democratic. The first sequence shows five nurses discussing staffing problems with an autocratic supervisor. The second sequence depicts the same group working democratically to solve its problems. 1957

T-33 Mental Health 11 mins.
Good mental health is defined, its attributes described, and its importance to the individual and to society discussed. Illustrations are given of symptoms of mental ill-health, with explanations of the basic structure of the personality, and suggestions of various ways in which mental health can be maintained and improved. 1952

T-25 Motivating the Class 22 mins.
The film shows how a young student teacher sets out to correct the restive attitude of his geometry class by setting up goals which the students can recognize as attainable and desirable. This factor of adequate motivation is basic to all good teaching, and the techniques and psychological principles which this teacher employs to provide it apply with equal force in any area of the school curriculum. 1950

T-86 Music and Movement (colour) 20 mins.
It should be noted that this is not a set lesson to be copied in detail, but an illustration of the type of work recommended. The film is in three parts: the introduction showing the children warming up and exploring space at different levels; particular techniques are stressed, with emphasis on time, weight and change of level to demonstrate flow and continuity; at the climax of the film the children have an opportunity for individual expression for pure enjoyment as they respond to the strength and vitality of the movement. It is hoped that the children learn really to listen, and to express individually what they hear. 1962

T-78 New Dimensions Through Teaching Films (colour) 27 mins.
Set in an up-to-date Instructional Materials Centre, this film emphasizes the modern role of the educational film as a basic curriculum tool. The effectiveness of a film utilization program planned for specific subject areas and grade levels

is dramatically demonstrated for both lay and professional audiences, using excerpts from more than sixty films selected from Coronet's library. 1963

T-34 New Tools for Learning 22 mins.
Promotion of a better understanding of the contribution of audio-visual materials to education is the purpose of this film, with special emphasis on the motion picture. Authentic classroom scenes show pupils and teachers at work. 1952

T-87 Our Class Works Together (colour) 11 mins.
Working together is the best way to get certain projects done. Here, as a group of children build a model community and make an exhibit of pictures showing community workers, they learn the importance of planning and solving problems together and of sharing ideas and work. 1964

T-43 Our Invisible Committees 30 mins.
The various roles played by members of a committee in making policy decisions are portrayed. This film was produced by the National Training Laboratory in Group Development. It should prove useful with groups undertaking curriculum development surveys. 1957

T-35 Practising Democracy in the Classroom 22 mins.
The pupils are given an opportunity to make their choice of the teacher-dominated method, the free elective method, or the democratic method. They choose the latter, which we see is one whereby the pupils decide upon and plan their studies, but under the guidance of the teacher. The program is shown to help the attitude of all the pupils, but particularly the dominating and the shy types. 1953

T-26 Principles of Development 22 mins.
This film outlines the fundamentals of growth and change from early infancy and develops six basic principles. After defining the principles of development, the film considers the variables which make each child different from any other: intelligence, sex, glandular activity, race, nutrition, health, position in family, incentive, heredity, and parental attitude. All these factors must be brought into balance for the fullest development of personality. For Home and School audiences. 1950

T-27 Problems of Pupil Adjustment—the Drop-Out 22 mins.
Examines the causes which lie behind many adolescents leaving school as soon as the law permits. The film reveals the frustration of natural interests in a school situation that bears no relation to everyday life. It restates the principle that school must provide a program that offers each child his chance to grow. 1956

T-28 Problems of Pupil Adjustment—the Stay-In 22 mins.
A sequel to "The Drop-Out", this film demonstrates how, when the curriculum is oriented in terms of growth of the "whole child" instead of in terms of subject matter, the result can be a happy, well-adjusted school environment that contributes to each child's physical, emotional, and mental maturity. 1956

T-64 Profiles of Elementary Physical Education (colour) 32 mins.
Starting with kindergarten and carrying through the elementary grades, this film stresses successful methods used in the teaching of physical education. It urges careful organization and presents many ideas for the guidance of class activities. Based on the physical education program of Cleveland schools, this film is invaluable to the beginning as well as the experienced teacher of physical education in any elementary school system. Produced by Bureau of Physical Welfare,

Division of Elementary Physical Education, Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio. 1958

T-36 Report in Primary Colours (colour) 30 mins.
Children and teachers are shown as they engage in a co-operative effort to enrich living and learning through expression in the visual arts, drama, and the dance. The film was produced to help teachers understand the contributions which the arts can make to individual and group living in the elementary school. 1953

T-45 School Board in Action (colour) 22 mins.
This film illustrates dramatically how a school board solves its problems. The functions of a school board, citizen participation, roles of superintendents and teachers, and framing of policies are outlined. The film was produced for the National School Boards Association through the co-operation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. 1954

T-106 Search for Learning 13 mins.
In the classroom as outside, children enjoy making discoveries for themselves. All it needs is a teacher whose encouragement is natural, unobtrusive as the youngest participant in this search for understanding. That is what this film shows. A classroom with the spirit and engagement of genuine pleasure in learning, where discovery is its own reward. 1967

T-46 Skippy and the Three R's (colour) 30 mins.
This film should be effective in explaining to parents how teachers use pupils' interests and needs in giving meaning to words, building number concepts, and developing skills in the tool subjects. Just as Skippy represents all first-graders in a lovable and convincing manner, so Miss Temple interprets capable and understanding teachers. The film should be useful in dispelling parents' fears that their children are not learning to read, write, and use arithmetic. 1953

T-29 Social Development 22 mins.
Provides an analysis of social behaviour at different age levels and the reasons underlying the changes in behaviour patterns as the child develops. Points out development from the stage where sexes and ages mix indiscriminately to the point where children begin to pick members of their own sex as playmates, to seek out the natural leader for their group. All these patterns mix and overlap, but at different age levels there is definite organization to children's social behaviour. The film stresses the point that while the child must meet and solve each problem as he reaches the level of growth and development, guidance from understanding adults can make the adjustments infinitely easier. For Home and School audiences. 1950

T-74 Standardized Test—An Educational Tool 22 mins.
In this story of an eighth grade teacher who needs sympathetic and reliable information about the reading skills of her students, special attention is given to the criteria used to select an appropriate test. 1961

T-71 Teaching Machines and Programme Learning 29 mins.
This film presents B. F. Skinner explaining the theory of programme learning, Arthur Lumsdaine discussing a variety of teaching machines and programme materials, and Robert Glaser discussing the implementation of such machines and materials for education. 1960

T-88 Team Teaching at the Elementary Level (colour) 14 mins.
The film traces the motivations, plans, and details involved in implementing this new teaching method, including a summer workshop for teachers. The purpose and methodology

of team-teaching are explained and its feasibility in the elementary schools is demonstrated. 1964

T-54 They Grow Up So Fast (colour) 30 mins.
This film is designed to interpret physical education to the public. It depicts a well-rounded and integrated program of physical education for all children and youth. 1955

T-99 Things a Teacher Sees (colour) 20 mins.
The good teacher learns to watch children for signs of physical or emotional deviation from the normal, as well as being concerned with their grades. With the co-operation of the school nurse and parents, she discovers problems resulting from poor sight, hearing or nutrition; speech impediment; overweight; anger; and jealousy. When a teacher completely understands a child's problems she is better able to help him both in the classroom and in finding his place in society. 1964

T-57 Three R's Plus, The 30 mins.
This film offers an overall view of the teaching program—the curriculum materials and techniques—in the elementary school. Teachers-in-training and in-service will be interested in the wide variety of good teaching-learning equipment and materials, and in the specific teaching techniques that are used in the film. 1956

T-68 Using Analytical Tools 22 mins.
By following the case of an individual student, this film shows how the various counselling tools and techniques are applied in studying a case. It shows a counsellor's use of cumulative records, tests, anecdotal records, interviews, time charts and autobiographies. 1955

T-16 Using the Classroom Film 22 mins.
This film emphasizes the importance of the correct use of educational films. It illustrates clearly the latest techniques in the preparation, presentation, and follow-up procedure in film use. 1945

T-72 Vital Decision, A (colour) 22 mins.
This film was produced by the Scarboro Board of Education to introduce the newer courses in the revised secondary school program. It shows the three streams of Business and Commerce, Arts and Science, and the Science, Technology and Trades programs as they affect typical students in Scarboro schools. 1964

T-107 We Learn to Read 23 mins.
This film presents the full range of a reading kit which is similar to a teaching machine but only cards are used. These Morris cards are graduated from the simple picture and initial sound for the word that stands for the picture to sets of cards to be used by students that are at the reading age of nine years. The complete reading program on cards employs matching cards, frame cards, electric board cards, brick wall cards, sentence cards, etc. 1965

T-37 We Plan Together 22 mins.
This film was prepared to help teachers-in-preparation and teachers-in-service gain a better understanding of the process of co-operative planning in education. The film is of an experimental nature and shows a class planning and executing projects, with emphasis on the evaluation of the contribution of each student. 1948

T-108 We Still Need Arithmetic 30 mins.
This film outlines the building up of multiplication tables, understanding place value and the various methods of long multiplication. This modern approach gives the children both the freedom and confidence to think for themselves, to discover mathematical laws and so understand the basic structures underlying the techniques of the subject. 1966

T-30 Why Can't Jimmy Read? 16 mins.
The film documents the procedures used in diagnosing reading problems, and the service rendered by a reading clinic. 1955

Key to film producers

Academy	Academy films	Goodyear	Goodyear Rubber Co.
A.F.P.	American Film Productions	Grover	Grover Film Productions
A.H.A.	American Health Association	Hoch	Marion Hoch
Am. Cancer Soc.	American Cancer Society	Hoeffler	Paul Hoeffler Productions
Am. Inst. Arch.	American Institute of Architects	Hoff	Hoffberg Productions
Art. F.	Artisan Films	Home Craft	Home Craft Films
A.S.N.	Associated Screen News	Ideal	Ideal Pictures
Aud. Prod.	Audio Productions	Imp. Oil	Imperial Oil Co.
Aust. F.B.	Australian Film Board	Ind. U.	Indiana University
A.V.E.D.	Av-Ed Films	I.F.B.	International Film Bureau
Bailey	Bailey Films	Jan. Wik.	Jan Wikborg
Barr	Arthur Barr Productions	J.H.	Johnson Hunt Productions
B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation	Journal	Journal Films
B.-H.	Boulton-Hawker	K. Bldrs.	Knowledge Builders
Brandon	Brandon Films Inc.	Lancs.	Lancashire Education Office
Bray	Bray Studios Inc.	LeMont	LeMont Films
Br. Film Inst.	British Film Institute	L.U.	Life Underwriters
B.I.S.	British Information Service	Mann	Horace Mann
Bryan	Julien Bryan Film Foundation	McG-H	McGraw-Hill Co. Canada Ltd.
Cahill	Cahill Films	Meyer	Meyer
Can. Pack.	Canada Packers	Meridian	Meridian Films
Carey	Carey Productions	M.H.F.B.	Mental Health Film Board
C.F.I.	Canadian Film Institute	M-L	Moreland-Latchford Productions
CHEM	Chemical Education Materials Study	M.I.S.	Moody Institute of Science
C.N.R.	Canadian National Railways	N.C.T.M.	National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
Churchill	Churchill Film Productions	N.E.A.	National Education Association
C.M.H.C.	Central Mortgage & Housing Corp.	N.F.B.	National Film Board
Col. Pic.	Columbia Pictures	N.Y. State	New York State
Const. Safety	Construction Safety Assoc.	N.Y.U.	New York University
Contemporary	Contemporary Films	Norway	Norway Information Bureau
Coronet	Coronet Films	NuArt	NuArt Films Inc.
Craven	T. Craven Films	Off. Sp.	Official Sports Films
Crawley	Crawley Films	Oregon U.	Oregon University
Crown	Crown Film Unit	Ott.	John Ott
Crouse	Crouse Productions	Pan. Am.	Pan America Films
Cwth.	Commonwealth	P.D.	Pat Dowling
Daily Mail	Daily Mail Promotions	Penn. St.	Pennsylvania State
Didier	Marcel Didier Canada Ltd.	Picto	Picto Reels
Disney	Walt Disney Films	Pictor	Pictorial Films
Dunclaren	Dunclaren Productions	Pictura	Pictura Film Corp.
Eastin	Eastin Films	Pioneer	Pioneer Films
E.C.B.	E.C. Brown Trust	Porta	Porta Film Corp.
Edited Pic.	Edited Pictures	Primrose	Primrose Films
E.B.	Encyclopedia Britannica	PSSC	Physical Science Study Committee
E.T.S.	Educational Testing Service	Pyramid	Pyramid Films
F.A.C.	Film Associates of California	Rank	J.A. Rank Co.
F.R.C.	Film Research Co.	Shell	Shell Canada Ltd.
F. of N.	Films of the Nations	L. Shore	L. Shore
Frith	Frith Films	Skibo	Skibo Productions
Gateway	Gateway Productions	S.M.	Simmel Meservy
G.B.	Gaumont British	S.R.F.	Sugar Research Foundation
Gen. Elec.	General Electric Co.	Stanton	Stanton Films
Gibson	Dan Gibson Co.	Stelco	Steel Co. of Canada
		Sterling	Sterling
		Sutherland	Sutherland Films
		Syr. Un.	Syracuse University

T. & C. Prod.	Town & Country Productions	U. of T.	University of Toronto
T.C.P.	Trans-Canada Pipeline Co.	U.S.A.	United States Airforce
T.F.C.	Teaching Film Custodians	U.S.O.E.	United States Office of Education
Thkns.	Thompkins	Vega	Vega Productions
Thorne	Thorne Productions	Virg. St.	Virginia State University
Tor. Bd.	Toronto Board of Education	Voc. Guid.	Vocational Guidance Inc.
Traf.	Trafalgar Films	Wayne U.	Wayne University
U. Cal.	University of California	W.L.F.	Wild Life Films
U.E.V.A.	Universal Education & Visual Arts		
U. Minn.	University of Minnesota		

Canadian distributors of films

Name	Address
Associated Screen News	2000 Northcliffe Blvd. Montreal 28
BBC Film Sales	135 Maitland Street, Toronto 5
British Information Service	200 University Avenue, Toronto
Canada Packers	2200 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto
Canadian Film Institute	1762 Carling Ave. Ottawa 13, Ont.
Agents for: Academy Films; American Cancer Society; American Health Association; American Institute of Architects; Australian Film Board; Brandon Films; Bray Films; British Film Institute; Columbia Pictures; Craven; Crouse; Crown Film Unit; Daily Mail Promotions; Eastin Films; Film Associates of California; Frith Films; Gateway; Grover; Home Craft; Horace Mann; Ideal Pictures; Indiana University; Jan Wikborg; Journal Films; Lancashire Education Office; LeMont Films; Marion Hoch; Meridian Films; Netherlands; New York State Agricultural College; New York University; Norway; Nu-Art; Official Sports Films; Oregon University; J. Ott; Pan-American Films; Pat Dowling; Pennsylvania State College; Pyramid Films; Skibo; Sugar Research Foundation; Syracuse University; Teaching Film Custodians; Town and Country Productions; United States Air Force; United States Office of Education; University of California; University of Minnesota; Vega Productions; Virginia State University.	
Canadian National Railways	Public Relations Dept. CNR, Montreal, P.Q.
Carman Educational Assoc.	Pine Grove, Ontario.
Agents for: J. Arthur Rank; Gaumont British; Primrose, National Council of Teachers of Mathematics	
Central Mortgage & Housing Corp.	Information Division, Ottawa 7, Ont.
Construction Safety Assoc. of Ont.	74 Victoria Street, Toronto
Crawley Films	93 Yorkville Avenue, Toronto
Diadem Films Supply Ltd.	18 Spadina Road, Toronto
Agents for: Moody Institute of Science	
Marcel Didier Canada Ltd.	1029 Cote du Beaver Hall, Montreal 1
Educational Film Distributors	191 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto 12.
Agents for: American Film Producers; Bailey Films Inc.; Boulton-Hawker; E.C. Brown Trust; Julien Bryan; Carey Productions; Classroom Film Distributors; Churchill Films; John Colburn Associates; DunClaren Productions; Dan Gibson Productions; Alfred Higgins Productions; Educational Testing Service; Film Research Co.; International Film Bureau; Mental Health Film Board; Porta Films; L. Shore; Simmel-Messery; Stanton Films; Thorne Films; Vocational Guidance Inc.	
Encyclopedia Britannica Films	151 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5.
Goodyear Rubber Co.	New Toronto, Ont.
General Electric Co.	214 King St. West, Toronto
Hydro	Ontario Hydro, 620 University Ave. Toronto
Imperial Oil Co.	111 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto
International Educational Films	Place du Canada, Ste. 1220, Montreal
Agents for: Artisan Films; Audio Productions; Av-Ed Films; Arthur Barr; Commonwealth Films; Edited Pictures, Films of the Nations; Paul Hoeffler; Hoffberg Films; Knowledge Builders; Picto Reels; Pictorial Films; Pictura Film Corp; Richfield Operatic Films; Sutherland Films; Thompkins; Trafalgar; Wild Life Films.	

International Tele-Films Enterprises 120 Wellington St. West, Toronto
 Agents for: Cahill Films
 M.C.A. Canada 151 Bloor St. West, Toronto
 Agents for: Universal Education & Visual Arts
 McGraw-Hill Co. Canada Ltd. 330 Progress Ave. Scarborough, Ont.
 Agents for: McGraw-Hill; Contemporary Films
 Meyer, Robert 174 Herkimer St. Hamilton, Ont.
 Modern Talking Pictures 1875 Leslie St., Don Mills, Ont.
 Agents for: Chemical Education Materials Study; Johnson Hunt Productions; Physical Science Study
 Committee
 Moreland-Latchford Productions 2298 Yonge St., Toronto 12.
 Agents for: Moreland-Latchford; Sterling
 National Film Board 1 Lombard Street, Toronto
 Pioneer Films 5726 Cedar Springs Rd. Campbellville, Ont.
 Shell Canada Limited Don Mills, Ont.
 Sovereign Film Distributors 277 Victoria Street, Toronto
 Agents for: Coronet Films; Walt Disney Films
 Steel Co. of Canada Ltd. Public Relations Dept. Hamilton, Ont.
 Toronto Board of Education 155 College Street, Toronto 2B.
 Trans-Canada Pipeline 150 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto
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